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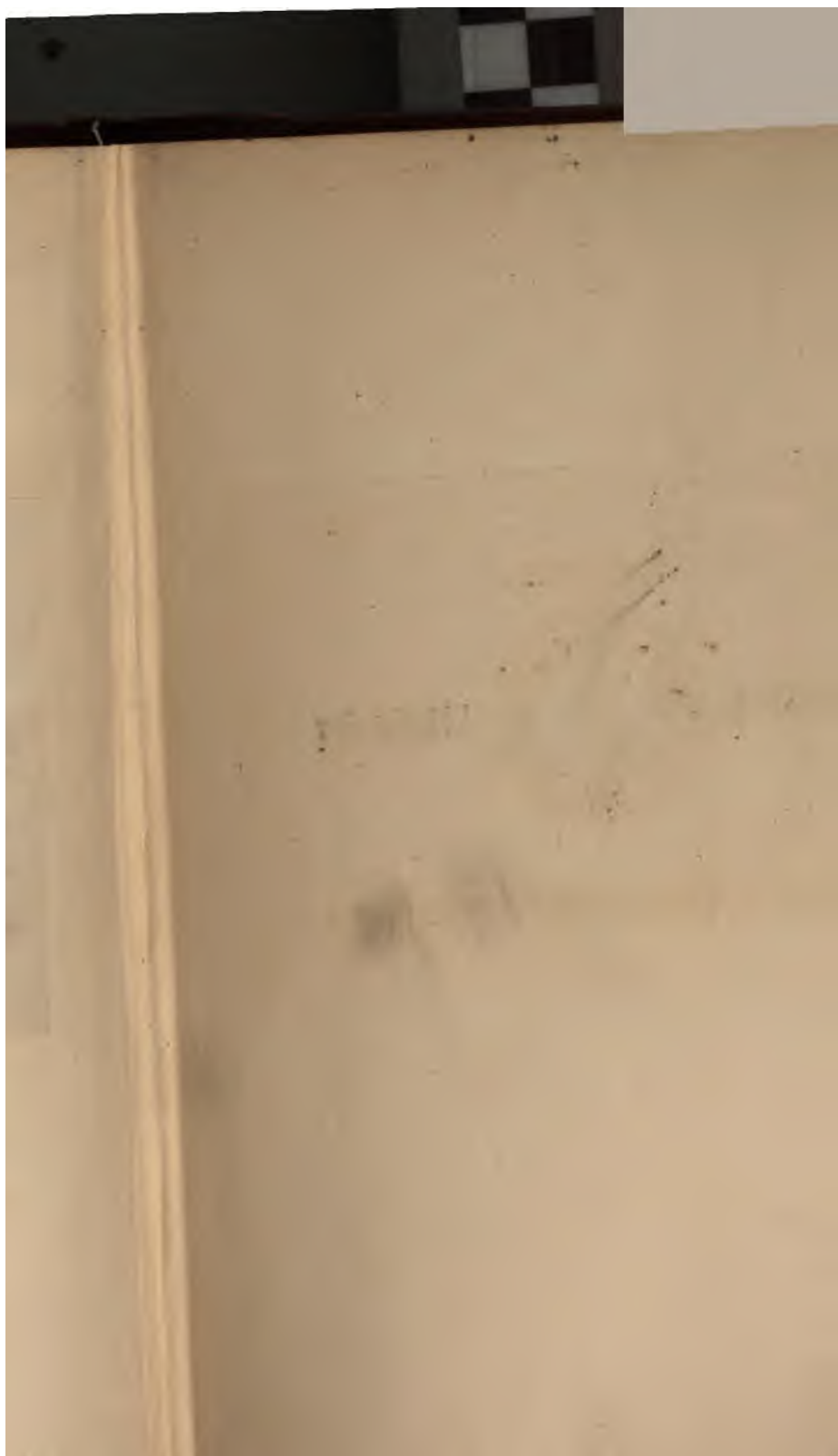
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**THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT
IN EUROPE**



The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe

By ERNEST GORDON

Author of
"The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System"
"Memoir of A. J. Gordon, D.D."



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**THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT
IN EUROPE**

fight against alcohol is the most important phenomenon of our epoch,—weightier than all state affairs, wars, and conferences."—PROFESSOR FICK, of Würzburg, *Die Alkohol-*

ically, for once, the entire civilised race of mankind abstain from alcohol for thirty years, so that a compound generation could come into existence, there would be a complete transformation, a raising of the whole culture *niveau*, a bettering of the happiness and welfare of men, which could easily be placed beside the greatest historical reformations and revolutions of which we know anything."—PROFESSOR MAX WEYGANDT of Würzburg.

The fight against alcohol, as far as Sweden is concerned, has never been so successful as it is possible before absolute alcohol prohibition is introduced."—PROFESSOR THYRÉN, *Svensk Politik*.

I

DAYBREAK IN EUROPE

“Awake, awake, O brothers,
A greater morning dawns.”
—*Song of the Vienna Students' Legion.*

THERE are two striking things about the Continental anti-alcohol movement. First, that a movement of such revolutionary significance should come up so quickly and become so suddenly influential in the face of such a dead weight of tradition and prejudice; and secondly, that a development of such importance in Europe should have to wait so long for its popularisation in America. One has little right perhaps to expect much from the American press in view of its relations to the alcohol capital and, generally speaking, its unintelligence. But the anti-alcohol movement in Europe is university-bred and one would naturally look for some echo of it in American academic circles. That this has not come in any considerable degree is suggestive of the leisurely course which ideas take as they wend their way from the Continent to the English-speaking world. “It is dark,” says the Japanese proverb, “at the foot of the candlestick.”

The beginning of this movement is generally dated from the publication of Professor von Bunge's *Die Alkoholfrage* in 1886. Abstinence ideas, indeed, were well-rooted before that time in Scandinavia. But the temperance movement there was Anglo-American in origin, and

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bore the familiar Anglo-Saxon stamp. German-speaking lands were absolutely untouched. In 1893 there was but one known abstainer in the German Empire, south of the Eider, Mr. Georg Asmussen, the head engineer of the Blohm and Voss Docks in Hamburg, who later played such a brilliant rôle in the organisation of the German movement.¹ In 1897 Professors Petenkofer and von Bunge sent out a declaration favouring abstinence to the medical profession. In spite of the eminence of the two sponsors of the document but nine signatures could be obtained from the entire medical corps of Germany.^{2(a)} In opening the annual course on alcoholism in the *Baracken* Auditorium of Berlin University in 1906, Dr. von Strauss und Torney remarked that ten years previously scientific courses for the study of alcoholism would hardly have been conceivable.³ That this was no exaggeration could be abundantly illustrated. On the tenth preceding year, i.e. in 1896, Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld was brought before the Magdeburg courts for having stopped strong wine doses to a patient after an operation. This, so it was alleged, had hastened the patient's death. The physician who led the action at law, a certain Dr. Boehm, declared the withholding of the strongest wines from a patient needing strength to be kept alive, "wholly incredible." The case was actually twice adjourned for further medical consultation, so doubtful did Dr. Hirschfeld's procedure seem at the time.⁴ The sentences of German primers, "*Das Bier ist ein gutes Getraenk: das Bier und der Wein sind gute Getraenke,*" still held unshaken sway over the German mind. Drink was even esteemed necessary in the treatment of drunkards. Dr. Colla says that he received in 1898 a letter from the director of a sanatorium for the cure of alcoholists, in which it was stated that the monthly

alcohol bill for one alcoholic patient was 80 *Mark*. At some sanatoria of this sort the compulsory use of wine was the order of the house, and a "moderate-drinking" dinner celebrated the dismissal of the supposedly cured patient.⁵ Indeed, when Professor Forel introduced the abstinent régime at the Swiss Sanatorium, Ellikon, he was told that his patients would die like flies.

That the nations of Europe are deeply gangrened with alcoholism will appear later. At the same time a widespread revolution in opinion, resembling the bursting of a forest's bare branches into greenery after a few days of spring warmth, must be registered. The movement touches all classes from the Kaiser on the throne to the Socialist in the back street. It has won the devoted adhesion of eminent university leaders, and this goes hand in hand with a popular movement, singularly well organised and well led. What strikes one most forcibly, perhaps, is the bitterly radical character of the new opinions. It is as if tens of thousands of Germans had awakened suddenly to the humiliation of their beer past, and were determined to atone for it by the intensity of their present antagonism. (b) "We should not discuss moderation with a man," writes Dr. Matthaei, a staff physician in the German army, and in these words he voices the general opinion of German anti-alcoholists. "The thing has long since been settled by science. The use of narcotic poisons is simply indecent and criminal. . . . One should always decline to take part in any festival occasion where drink is used. . . . One who makes of a well a slightly alcohol-sick person, i.e. moderate drinker, should be punished for it socially until we can get leave to punish legally. . . . Wills of men made in an alcoholised, or slightly alcoholised, state should be contested. Drunkards are made by hospital

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prescriptions of alcohol. The law should hold such hospitals legally liable. It must be considered incompatible with the honour of a city or government to allow the activities of poison factories, such as breweries and distilleries." ⁶

When the process of obtaining alcohol from sawdust by breaking up cellulose into grape sugar with sulphuric acid was hit upon by a Norwegian engineer, Mark Twain was reported to have exclaimed, "Now the Germans will start gnawing their chair-legs." The American humourist, however, has proved a bad prophet. Hundreds of thousands of Germans are to-day intent on limiting the sale of alcohol to the apothecary's shop, with chloroform, arsenic, and belladonna. Let us illustrate. In September, 1912, the beautiful Session Hall of the Prussian *Landtag* in Berlin was thrown open for a local-option demonstration. In the lobbies of the building an elaborate anti-alcohol exhibit demonstrated the need of prohibitory legislation. The meeting was presided over by Professor Dr. Leimbach of Heidelberg and the city government of Berlin sent its hearty greetings through one of its burghers.(c) Dr. Strecker, the principal speaker, described the great local-option petition which had just been sent up to the Reichstag, filling nineteen bound volumes with its half-million signatures.(d) That the sweep of the anti-alcohol movement carries far beyond its own organisation is clear from the number of charitable and social groups which had signed on. Not a single one approached by the Central Committee had refused its adhesion. All were convinced of the necessity of this step towards at least local prohibition. This petition was further signed by men of prominence in present-day German life who have no relation to the anti-alcohol movement, among them

Professor Haeckel of Jena, Professor Toennies of Kiel, Professor Bousset of Goettingen, Professor Paul Barth of Leipzig, and Dr. Horneffer of Munich.⁷(e)

To the old-fashioned *echt Deutscher* the proposal, sooner or later, to close down the 14,000 breweries of the Fatherland must seem little short of devilish. Yet there is no doubt that it is just this which lies in the back of the mind of the anti-alcohol leaders of Germany. In their fresh uncompromising idealism they remind one of those Germans of an earlier Reformation, who came to the Diet of Spires with the word *protestavi* wrought into their coat-sleeves. Of course there are halfway men also in Germany, preaching an anæmic moderation. They would repeat the miracle of St. Francis who converted the wolf of Gubbio with admonition and homily.(f) But generally speaking the Continental anti-alcoholists put their trust in buckshot.

The Scandinavians lead the way. Iceland passed its general prohibition law in 1909. Manufacture and import have now ceased and all sale will end in 1915. The Faroes have, by prohibition of sale (not of import for private consumption), already reduced the consumption of alcohol from 4.23 liters per head to 1.54.(g) When the Danish king, Frederick, signed Iceland's prohibitory law he remarked that he would gladly do the same for Denmark. The 1908 Danish petition for local option was signed by 445,396 persons. In 1912 an indirect local-option law passed the fire of upper chamber amendment. But the people of Denmark have not waited for legislation. Angered at the violation of all regulations concerning fixed closing time, the sale to drunkards, and the like, Danish citizens have organised voluntary votings, when the question of license renewal has come up, with the purpose of inducing the magis-

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trates to end the sale. The latter have usually respected this unofficial mandate. Between January, 1907, and April, 1913, there were 196 such votings. In 172 of them the enemies of the saloon have had the majority. The entire vote has been 47,308 to 12,664. In some parishes the dry majority has been overwhelming. Thus, Simestad 377 to 0; Vraa 600 to 0; Droninglund 1,197 to 19. As a result of these votings banks are refusing to loan to, or place mortgages on, taverns, and parish councils are suppressing licenses without any preliminary expression of public opinion.⁸ Similar extra-legal votings, improvised to give expression to prohibition sentiment, have been very successful in Holland and are to be directly organised in Germany.(h)

The Finnish *Landtag* has voted twice for national prohibition. Russian sanction, however, has been withheld. In the meantime the legislature, by raising beer taxes eightfold in three years, has succeeded in ruining a full fifth of the breweries, and in reducing alcohol consumption to a record low point,—1.2 liter per capita. In both Sweden and Norway government commissions are at work drafting the whole subject of national prohibition. Of the eleven members of the Swedish commission, nine are prohibitionists. Every third year a national prohibition congress is held in Sweden. There are also great popular prohibition demonstrations in the summer time which bring together ten to fifteen thousand people. In Latin lands the precedent for a wider prohibition movement is being set in the agitation against absinthe. The French absinthe prohibition petition secured 500,000 signatures. Holland and Belgium have prohibited its sale. In Switzerland absinthe prohibition has been carried by a spontaneous popular movement. Instead of the fifty thousand signatures required

to call an initiative election, 120,000 were handed in, and the final vote registered 236,552 to 135,886 against the green poison. Only two of the twenty-three cantons gave an absinthe majority, in spite of the fact that the whole drink interest of Switzerland,—brewers, distillers, and saloon-keepers, armed with the usual panoply of “failure of prohibition” stories from America,—rallied in defence of the single drink attacked.^{o(i)}

It is clear from the foregoing what the objective of the Continental movement is. “Stone-dead hath no fellow,” was Essex’s judgment on Strafford. It represents the fate which European anti-alcoholists purpose for brewery and distillery.^(j) In the meantime the party is actively engaged in the work of enlightenment and organisation, which constitutes the condition precedent to an ultimate realisation of its programme. We shall, in a later chapter, give some account of the special enterprises in the army, among Socialists, by congresses, and travelling expositions. At this point we briefly summarise certain other lines of work.

The movement seeks the anti-alcohol training of the child. The governments themselves are co-operating in this direction. Most thoroughgoing of all are the Scandinavian states, and pre-eminently Finland. Belgium has anti-alcohol instruction one half-hour a week in all school grades. A special copy-book is given the children in which to enter what they learn and this *vade mecum* usually brings the teaching to the parents as well. Some 5,500 temperance societies have been organised in Belgium schools with 176,168 members, directed, however, against distilled rather than against fermented drinks. The same compromise characterises the instruction in French schools, where temperance teaching has been in force since 1897.^(k) This is given to the classes for

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hygiene and for morals, in weekly, bi-weekly, and monthly lessons. It is also wrought into arithmetical problems and into French composition. Indirect teaching at every opportunity is urged, in order to fix (*pour incruster*) in the brain of the child fear of the pathological consequences of the use of alcohol. Posters are put up in classrooms, anti-alcohol matter is printed on copy-book covers, and demonstrations before the children are made by alcoholising rabbits, mice, and caterpillars.¹⁰ (*l*)

The first impulse to temperance instruction in French schools was given by Dr. Roubinovitch of the Salpêtrière, —chief of the clinic for mental diseases in the Medical Faculty of Paris. When the French Commission was set to prepare schemata for anti-alcohol instruction in the schools, with two other physicians of equal prominence, Drs. Magnan and Lancereaux, he volunteered to draw up schedules and plans of instruction. Not only does this great specialist, at government request, give lectures on alcoholism in the normal seminaries and universities of France, but himself goes into the common schools, lecturing with stereopticon and organising temperance societies among the children. (*m*) Following his example, thousands of French teachers have formed little anti-alcohol leagues in their schools. These teachers are poorly paid and burdened with a great variety of obligations. They must teach six hours, give evening instruction to adults, organise lectures, and occupy themselves with a large amount of outside work. It takes much devotion for them to face the powerful alcohol interests which dominate the villages and elect the mayors. These interests bitterly resent the instruction of the young and have, through their national representatives, recently demanded of the Minister of Edu-

cation what they describe as "alcohol neutrality in the schools." (*mm*)

Preliminaries towards temperance teaching have been taken in the three states of Prussia, Württemberg, and Weimar. The Hungarian Minister of Education announced in 1907 that no reading-book would be accepted for school use unless it had at least one reading-piece dealing with the alcohol danger.¹¹ On November 10, 1911, a further step was taken. A special anti-alcohol day was ordered instituted in all state, communal, confessional, and private elementary schools, as well as in all practice schools connected with normal seminaries, for a thorough consideration by the studying youth of the injuries which alcohol occasions. The Swedish government, with the wisdom which usually characterises its courses, appropriates 66,000 *Kroner* annually to the Central Union for Temperance Teaching, for the thorough education of forty normal and one hundred other teachers in the alcohol question.¹² It rightly esteems that university teachers, physicians, and seminary leaders, are not fit to instruct until they themselves have acquired special knowledge along this line. To Signor Ferrieri, an Italian politician, we owe the original suggestion that the anti-alcohol education of children in the schools should be supplemented and illustrated by visits to prisons and insane asylums, "where madmen vegetate in stupid listlessness, or move furiously about like raging beasts. Children should be shown the men whose abuse of alcohol has taken away the blessing of sanity, and changed them into unnatural fathers, bloody criminals, bestial husbands, men for whom we can only desire death." Such tours of observation should be under the guidance of experienced physicians as demonstrators. "A visit to a madhouse would be

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worth a hundred lectures on alcoholism. It is needful to inspire the children with horror of it." Something akin to this has been arranged by Belgian anti-alcoholists. Zola's *L'Assommoir* has been played in the largest theatre in Brussels,—1,000 free tickets being distributed to children and the 3,000 remaining sold to them at nominal prices. A short anti-alcohol address is delivered in the *entr'acte*. The remembrance of the death of Coupeau in delirium and of his terrible muscular twitchings after death, is likely to remain with the children throughout life.¹³⁽ⁿ⁾

Pending the introduction of a general system of radical anti-alcohol instruction into Continental schools, voluntary workers, among them many physicians, are hard at work.(o) Dr. med. Graeter of Basel has organised 3,000 children of that city in his abstinent leagues, and calculates that ten years will see a revolution in drinking customs there.¹⁴ The Stockholm medical professors, Drs. Henschen and Wallis of the *Karolinska Institut*, are indefatigable in the propaganda of the Swedish Central League for Temperance Instruction. This organisation supports a lecture bureau with 89 speakers who lecture on 348 subjects, or phases of the alcohol question, supplies elaborate anti-alcohol matter (graphic tables, charts, models of organs, and stereopticon slides), and issues a catalogue of 150 publications, together with a magazine, *Tirfing*, devoted to the popularisation of anti-alcohol knowledge. More than a thousand Catholic women school-teachers have been organised into a group of the *Kreuzbund*, the great German Catholic abstinent organisation. In Holland special efforts are being made to mobilise the school teachers. The University of Utrecht gives, in its winter semester, courses on "Criminality and Alcohol" (Professor Winkler), "Alcohol

as a Medicine" (Professor Dr. Delhez), and "Ethics and Alcohol" (Dr. Klein). The University of Giessen has also given alcoholological courses by professors in medicine, economics, and ethics, and similar beginnings are reported from the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Strassburg, Vienna, Tuebingen, Heidelberg, Würzburg, Kiel, Helsingfors, Munich, Prague, Basel, Goettingen, etc.¹⁵ (p) The Berlin Central Union for Fighting Alcoholism has instituted each spring, for the past six years, in a hall of the University of Berlin, scientific courses for the study of alcoholism. Associated with the Union are various other organisations, the Bureau for Social Politics, the German Union for Popular Hygiene, the Red Cross, the National League of Prussian School Teachers, the Invalid Insurance Department of various large corporations, etc., and the lectures (given by men of both radical and moderate anti-alcohol opinion) are attended by physicians, teachers, railroad officials, great industrialists, and by representatives of state and communal administration, of insurance companies, and of trades unions.

There is a saying of Bismarck's to the effect that if the workmen's protective code could be extended to protection against that *diabolus Germanicus*, the drink devil, a great part of the social question would be solved at once. The German Invalid Insurance enrolls at present thirteen million members; the Accident Insurance twenty millions.¹⁶ The *Krankenkassen* (i.e. sick insurance offices) have only recently been put in a position, by an administrative decision, to undertake protective measures such as Bismarck desired. Meanwhile, brought to it by an ever-increasing apprehension of the extent and cost of alcohol-caused sickness and accident, they have engaged in a not insignificant propaganda of en-

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lightenment. The Imperial Health Bulletin on Alcohol has been issued in thousands of copies by the workmen's insurance organisations.¹⁷ The *Krankenkassen* of Westphalia print anti-alcohol matter on their hundreds of thousands of receipts. Those of Mecklenburg have sent 65,000 anti-alcohol bulletins through the newspapers. The Hansa Cities' Insurance Department has distributed 150,000 of these among the insured. The department of the Rhineland has an office for advising drunkards; that of Hesse an anti-alcohol section in its travelling tuberculosis museum. The physician-lecturers, who accompany this museum, draw especial attention to the relation of alcoholism to tuberculosis, and every visitor receives an anti-alcohol bulletin. The invalid insurance institutions of the Rhineland, Westphalia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse, and Sachsen-Anhalt, subsidise and otherwise co-operate with the societies caring for the alcohol-sick. They further commonly lend money to the Good Templars to aid them in the erection of their buildings, and even assist in the establishment of milk booths. In many meetings of the state insurance societies, physicians and other specialists are invited to lecture on alcoholism. In a large number of trades unions, especially in the building trades, the use of drink has been forbidden on the ground that alcohol and insurance are mutual enemies. One of these pronouncements (published in the *Reichs-arbeitsblatt*) reads as follows: "Alcohol is the enemy of the workman in factory, workshop, in closed room, and in open air. It increases the hazards of one's occupation. Accident insurance must, therefore, lay especial weight on checking its action." The agricultural trades unions of Westphalia have circulated 220,000 copies of a bulletin against alcohol. The Imperial Commission

of the Austrian State Invalid Insurance has distributed a million copies of Dr. Froehlich's essay "Alcohol as a Cause of Sickness."¹⁸

The great industrials of Germany, too, are beginning in various ways to take up the fight against drink. The directorate of the Röchling'sche Steel Works in Völklingen-a-Saar give a progressive premium to employees joining the Good Templars.¹⁹ Krupps have forbidden, since November 1, 1910, the sale of beer in their steel works and have opened milk booths.²⁰ In the machine shops of Ludwig Loewe, in Berlin, 452,000 liters of tea (170.7 per capita) were served free to the workmen in 1911.²¹ The same amount of beer would have cost the men 85,903 *Mark*. In the mine of the Dortmunder Union, as a result of a campaign of education and of the sale of milk, the consumption of beer fell from 1,700 hektoliters in 1907 to 700 in 1911. In the Arnsberg Iron Works, employing 4,000 men, 4,953 *Mark* were expended for coffee and 12,295 for *zitrolin* (for the preparation of lemonade) by the management in the last year reported. These substitute drinks were provided without charge and milk was sold at cost. In a mine near Trier 300,000 liters of free coffee have been disposed of in a year. The Berlin City Gas Works used in 1911 2,000 kilos of coffee and 2,020 of malt coffee for free drink. In the Oberhauser Rhineland, a mining company, the Guterhoffnungshütte, gives its men 16,000 liters of tea daily at a cost of 26,000 *Mark* a year. It also sells 200,000 liters of milk yearly. No beer is allowed on the premises. At the Donnersmarckhütte iron and steel works in Upper Silesia, for every liter of beer consumed there are three of coffee, milk, etc., and the consumption of beer, which in 1909 was 147,000 barrels, melted to 14,500 in 1911. In a Halle

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factory workmen are given a liter of milk apiece daily on condition of abstinence from all alcohol during working hours.(g) The railways of Baden have established 68 canteens for sale to the employees of alcohol-free drinks alone. Sales run into the millions of bottles. The Imperial Canal Office at Kiel, charged with the widening of the Kiel canals, and the Imperial Dock Administration, together with many communal engineering enterprises, supply alcohol-free drinks. On all the stations of the Berlin Surface and Subway Railways is a placard forbidding the use of alcoholic drinks during work time, including beer, and a similar order has just been issued to all employees of the railways of Saxony. The directorate of the Vienna Street Railways purchased, in 1912, 7,000 copies of the Quesnel card, "What railway men should know about alcohol," for distribution to their *personnel*. The directorate of the railways of Alsace and Lorraine announce that, as a result of the order forbidding the use of drink during working hours, the men are "fresher at work, fitter for great strain, marked by more calm, willingness, and reflection." The Bavarian State Railways have granted permission for the hanging of Dr. Aschaffenburg's anti-alcohol placards in all the stations of the kingdom, and those of Württemberg in the 150 chief stations.

All kinds of notables seem to be awakening to the importance of the war on race-poisoning. M. Casimir-Périer, former President of the French Republic, remarked in his capacity of president of a French National Congress against Alcoholism: "Whatever honour my country has paid me, my ambition has never been satisfied until now." The appeal to the Swedish king to establish an International Institute for the study of alcoholism brought in the signatures of men so im-

portant in the contemporary life of European learning, that one might almost think the time had come for the realisation of Dr. Philip Stein's project,—“the opposing to the power of the international alcohol capital, the power of the international intellect.”(r) The year 1913 is the centenary of the Battle of the Nations and in memory of that great landmark in the movement for German unity a huge monument is to be unveiled in Leipzig. German temperance women, true successors to the women of the War of Liberation, have issued an appeal for 200,000 *Mark* to build an alcohol-free restaurant and temperance centre directly opposite the new monument, as a symbol of the coming emancipation of Germany from a worse foe than the Corsican. The new building is to receive the name of the Queen Louise House. Its plans have been drawn, without charge, by Professor Lossow, director of the Dresden Art School. The chairman of the committee and president of the German Women's Abstinent League,(s) Fräulein Gustel von Blücher, is a connection of the commander at Leipzig and Waterloo, as is one of the signers, Fräulein Frederike von Blücher. Among the first subscriptions we note one from the Countess Bismarck-Bohlen, only daughter of the Iron Chancellor. The enterprise is under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses, the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Princess Therese of Bavaria, and in the list of signers one finds the names of the Vice-President of the Reichstag, Major-General Neuber, the Rector Magnificus of the University of Vienna, the famous pathologist of the University of Leipzig, Professor Dr. Struempell, Rear-Admiral Lans, Vice-Admiral Dick, Lieutenant-General von Deimling, the novelist Rosegger, Professors Rille, Fleischsig and Gregory of Leipzig, Professor Niebergall of Heidelberg,

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and of numerous other important persons. When Garrick read before King George all eyes were wont to fasten on His Majesty to decide whether it was to be applause or not. The decorative section of American society would, perhaps, take up a less chilly attitude to the subject of temperance, if it realised that this is becoming a matter of concern to patrician circles abroad. A recent appeal to the women of Hungary, which in tone differs in no way from one that might come from a country W. C. T. U. in Vermont, is sent out by the daughter of the King of the Belgians, the Princess Stéphanie, and by nine of the *élite* of the Hungarian aristocracy.^(t) Prince Max of Saxony has accepted the honorary presidency of the German League of Abstinent Priests. One of the leading workers in the French National League against Alcoholism is the Princess Murat, and among its supporters are names with the full resonance of the old régime.^(u) In the anti-alcohol group of the French Parliament with its 150 members we find such persons as Millerand, F. Buisson, Labori, Jaurès, Doumer, Deschanel, Ribot, J. Reinach, Depuy, Méline, Bérenger. And if the type of opinion here represented is little radical it nevertheless stands for organised protest against conditions which, in France, are becoming well-nigh intolerable.

“They have produced light,” said Mirabeau of the French Encyclopædists, “I will produce motion.” A hardly more striking illustration of the dynamic power of ideas could be given than that which we see before our eyes in the present advancing movement. The modest epoch-making pamphlet of von Bunge, the experimentation of a group of doctors in the Heidelberg psychological laboratory, and a social revolution gets under way, the end of which and the full beneficence of

which it would be difficult to predict. Lecky describes the drinking customs of the last two hundred years as "the main counteracting influence to the moral, intellectual, and physical benefits that might be expected from increased commercial prosperity," and the injuries we are obviously aware of are but the beginning of sorrows. So powerfully entrenched had alcohol customs become in the social and economic life of Europe that any protest against them might have seemed, twenty years ago, "vain as leaps of grasshoppers against the sun." Yet in all lands and in most varied ways we see the protest taking shape. In Sweden we find a committee appointed by the Swedish Medical Society, with a general point of view anything but radical, advising the establishment of an official institution to lead and direct the national defence against alcoholism. They suggest that on its directorate there should be representatives of the biological, medical, and economic sciences, who should constitute a state council to consider all matters in this field.²² The First Russian Anti-alcohol Congress opened January, 1910, under the auspices of a committee which had been studying the subject for eleven years, and which had published its findings in a stately row of volumes. One hundred and thirty-eight lectures were given and the exhibition on its statistical side is reported to have been the most complete ever gotten together. Seventy persons had been, for a long time, employed in preparing graphic tables and charts,—many of which were true masterpieces. A Congress against Beer Alcoholism was held in 1912 in Dutch Limburg, the Chevalier Ruys de Beerenbroeck, son of the provincial governor, presiding, to plan measures against the 5,480 beer shops of the province. The Third Italian Anti-alcohol Congress, 1912, offered

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a rich survey of Italian investigation. Dr. Amaldi summed up the results of an inquest made in all the insane asylums of Italy in 1909-11. As compared with a similar inquiry in 1903-05 the number of alcoholic psychoses had doubled, and more than doubled in the case of women. In most of the Italian asylums a full third of the male patients are there because of alcoholism. Professor Tamburini reported on alcohol and epilepsy; Professor Bianchini on alcoholism in its minor ravages in the form of dyspepsia, neurasthenia, and the like. Dr. Dotti displayed an extensive study of alcohol in its bearings on infantile pathology; Dr. Coppioli on tuberculosis and alcoholism, discovering an almost perfect demographical parallelism between the two sicknesses in various regions of Italy. Senators Zerboglio and Garofalo discussed the juridical phases of the subject. Twelve of Italy's important cities adhered to the Congress together with forty different associations, among them the General Confederation of Labour. The Premier, Luzzatti, announced his membership in a noble letter. At the banquet toasts were drunk in the sterilised, alcohol-free wine of the *Società d'Esportazione del Trentino*.

No recent national congress, however, has been of greater significance than the First German Congress for the Alcohol-free Education of the Youth, held in the hall of the Prussian House of Deputies, Berlin, in March, 1913. The honorary president was the German Chancellor himself, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. On the Committee of Honour all the Prussian ministries were represented, and the names of the eminent men from every part of Germany on the same committee would fill a large pamphlet. The prevailing sentiment was strongly abstinent. Professor Weygandt intimated that

the giving of drink to children was as heinous a maltreatment as many for which the state meted out severe punishment; and the General Inspector of Berlin schools, Dr. Jensen, awakened the applause of the assembly by saying, "The education of the youth is absolutely impossible without an anti-alcohol element in it." We have travelled far, indeed, from the time, a little more than a decade since, when the pro-alcohol pedants on the Committee of Fifty sought to break down the system of temperance instruction in American schools.

In 1904 the Berlin-Vienna medical publishers, Urban and Schwarzenburg, issued for the Prussian Academy of Sciences a complete catalogue of the literature on the alcohol problem. This was drawn up by Dr. Abderhalden, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, with the aid of sixty co-workers. It fills 504 pages (15,000 numbers). Since then anti-alcohol literature has been pouring from the European press in ever-increasing volume. It is often exceedingly brilliant, and embodied in it is a mass of fact of first importance to our contemporary civilisation. The present writer has, during the past two years, worked through some of the main veins of this vast literature and has sought in the present volume to exhibit certain of its conclusions in popular form. To a brief sketch of the extent to which European states are tainted with alcohol morbidity follow chapters dealing with the more striking phases of the anti-alcohol agitation. To this we have appended a chapter on the efforts of the alcohol capital to defend its imperilled position, and an appendix with various documents.

REFERENCES: ¹ Dr. Popert, *Ein Schritt auf dem Wege zur Macht*, p. 22. — ² *Jahrbuch für Alkoholgegner*, 1912, p. 152. — ³ *Der Alkoholismus*, III, p. 1. — ⁴ Dr. Hirschfeld, *Der Alkohol vor Gericht*, pp. 1-3. — ⁵ Dr. Colla, *Trinkerbehandlung einst und jetzt*, p. 6. — ⁶ Dr. Matthaël, *Nicht Trinksitten sondern Alkoholkrankheit*, pp. 2, 11, 12, 19. — ⁷ *Die*

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Abstinez, 1912, No. 9. — ⁸ Larsen-Ledet, *Kommunefstemningerne i Danmark*, pp. 10-16, 22. — ⁹ *Int. Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus*, 1908, pp. 117, 206. — ¹⁰ Aubert, *Une Œuvre de Régénération sociale*, p. 52. — ¹¹ Hartmann, *Die Höhere Schule und die Alkoholfrage*, p. 17. — ¹² The Proceedings of the XIIth Int. Congress against Alcoholism, p. 98. — ¹³ *Xième Congrès Int. contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 164. — ¹⁴ *Der Abstinenz*, 1911, No. 2. — ¹⁵ *Die Alkoholfrage*, 1912, pp. 221-22. — ¹⁶ The Proceedings of the XIIth Congress against Alcoholism, p. 162. — ¹⁷ The Proceedings of the XIIth Congress against Alcoholism, pp. 169-170. — ¹⁸ *Bericht ü. d. XI Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 96. — ¹⁹ *Bericht ü. d. XI Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 76. — ²⁰ *Int. Monatsschrift z. Erforschung des Alkoholismus*, 1911, p. 27. — ²¹ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1912, No. 14. — ²² *Alkoholen och Samhället* p. 184.

NOTES ON CHAPTER I

(a). In 1907 the same declaration was again sent out and received 800 signatures of medical men, 116 being of professors. At about the same time a petition to the British government for systematic anti-alcohol instruction in the schools received the signatures of nearly 15,000 British physicians. The text of the German declaration, headed by the Leipzig psychiatrist, Dr. P. J. Moebius, is given in the Appendix. In references to the beginnings of the agitation Professor von Bunge says in his *Alkoholvergiftung und Degeneration*, "I hope for a speedy victory from the fact that sixteen years ago I was the only person who publicly spoke out for total abstinence. To the fight, then, with the battle cry of our great reformer:

"And though the world with demons filled
Should threaten to undo us,
We will not fear, for God hath willed
His truth to triumph through us!"

(b). Professor Rade of Marburg, after visiting America, gives expression to this feeling of humiliation. He acknowledges that the second or third generation of Germans in America "gradually develop out of the lower German into the higher Anglo-American" point of view as to drink, "but as long as one is *deutsch* one holds to lager beer and the saloon." He speaks of "the painful impression which the part the Germans are playing in the American alcohol war again and again made upon me." "The Germans, with their fight for alcohol-freedom represent a lower civilisation as against the Anglo-American element, the protagonists of the

prohibition movement. It is a matter of national honour that public opinion should be enlightened on the subject and should exercise the right influence across the sea. The German anti-prohibitionists over there must be made to understand that they have not their relatives at home with them." *Der Alkoholismus*, V, p. 76, *seq.*

(c). The city fathers of Berlin have before this listened to prohibition teaching in their own civic home. Judge Friedrich Schmidt, lecturing in the Council Hall of the Berlin *Rathaus*, said: "To attain the good of all, the state must use the most varied means. It can teach, enlighten, warn, and protest. It can order and forbid. Not much can be attained with reference to duty and idealism alone. Human passions and selfishness are too strong. The state has made large use of its rights of threatened punishment. The slightest disturbance of the public, the shaking of rugs over the streets, the careless watering of flowers on the balconies are punished." Then after dwelling on the monstrous evil which drink does in Germany, as court records prove, this German judge continues: "The state, then, has the right and duty to interfere with these drinking customs, the moderate as well as the immoderate, in order to protect its citizens from the dangers which come from them. The simplest and most logical way would be to prohibit to every one the use of alcoholic drinks. The state has this undoubted right since drinking in every form is a social danger. That it is possible to do this the history of Islam shows clearly."—*Alkohol und Rechtssicherheit*, pp. 3, 16.

(d). "When our next petition goes up to the Reichstag," writes *Gemeindebestimmungsrecht*, the organ of the Local Option movement, "it will be in thirty volumes and will have a million names. This is our next task. They have heard our knocking but have not replied, 'Come in.' When we return in a couple of years they will be a trifle more friendly.

*"Zuerst veracht't man's
Auch belacht't man's
Drauf beacht't man's
Dann betracht't man's
Und schliesslich macht man's."*

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(e). It was only after a heated discussion that the *Deutscher Frauenbund* accepted a local-option motion in its Heidelberg session in 1910. At the Gotha session in 1912, however, sentiment had so far ripened that the following additional proposals were adopted almost without debate: prohibition of sale in the neighbourhood of schools, courthouses, and playgrounds; prohibition in all public enterprises, factories, and on buildings; prohibition in the neighbourhood of public works, factories, and big industries after three o'clock. This league has 500,000 members.

(f). Yet a large group of German "moderates" are unfolding a genuine activity against alcoholism. That their temper is very different from that of Americans of this tag can be gathered from the annual report of the *Deutscher Verein g. d. Missbrauch geistiger Getraenke*, a union among whose early leaders were numbered Marshal von Moltke and the great Finance Minister Miquel. This association, with headquarters in Berlin, has 39,000 members in 230 local groups. It has influence with the government and is recognised by it. It introduces very many to the question who later pass over to abstinence. It places anti-alcohol literature in prison libraries and in hospital libraries, seeks to stop all serving of alcoholic drink in hospitals and asylums, and works for the suppression of drink-cure swindles. One hundred of its local groups are engaged in enterprises for the cure of alcoholists. This society paid the expenses of the anti-alcohol section in the Dresden Congress of Hygiene and has organised the First Congress for the Alcohol-free Education of the Youth. It seeks to get Workmen's Insurance Bureaus, the State Insurance Department, and Trades Unions to undertake the cure of alcoholists. It has induced the Federal government to give out anti-alcohol cards to all mothers at the vaccination of their new-born. At its suggestion the Prussian Minister of Public Works has sent 3,000 cards to drivers of auto-trucks. It has induced bookstores and publishing houses to put anti-alcohol literature on sale, has sent proposals for new drinking fountains to 769 city governments, and has taken up the task of repairing old ones. To this end it has founded a commission and has distributed literature to great industrials, city officials, city improvement leagues, etc. It is

planning to get out handbooks for teachers and illustrative tables for schools. It publishes a valuable correspondence for newspaper use in an edition of 3,000. Its green instruction cards were circulated in 1911 to the number of a full million. Every child entering a Berlin school takes home to its mother one of these cards explaining the injury which alcohol does, particularly to the child.

(g). Beer from 361,000 liters to 11,450; wine from 24,330 to 3,100; spirits from 121,412 to 54,301.

(h). There have been fifteen such trial votings in Holland. The last three (1912) gave the following results. Sneek (in Friesland) 4,215 for absolute prohibition, 963 for reduction of number of selling-places, 836 for *status quo*; Franeker (in Friesland) 2,369 for prohibition, 442 for reduction, 249 for *status quo*; Menaldumeel (in Friesland) 4,178 for prohibition, 726 for reduction, 546 for *status quo*.—*De Wegwijzer*, 1912, p. 87.

Danish opinion has, in 1913, shown various signs of rapid ripening. The great national organisation of farm labourers having last year declared for national prohibition, the 1913 Congress of Small Farmers representing about 65,000 of their class followed suit. Not a single speaker could be found to oppose the motion for national prohibition of manufacture, import, and sale. This was voted in the midst of great cheering and handclapping. The Radical Left Party convention adopted with practical unanimity a motion to appoint a governmental commission for the study of the prohibition question and another motion for a national referendum. The 1913 Danish Socialist Congress was importuned by various local groups to put national prohibition on its programme. The leaders held back but recommended anti-alcohol instruction in the schools and temperance propaganda in the party press. These suggestions were adopted, but besides them, and almost unanimously, a proposal for a national prohibition referendum.—*Verdandisten*, No. 9, 1913.

(i). We find similar stirrings in Austria. On the 23rd of January, 1912, Professor Hirth and fifteen other members of the Moravian *Landtag* introduced a motion urging, in view

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of the intense alcoholisation of Moravia, the giving to the electorate of power to forbid the import and sale of alcoholic drinks in all the communes of Moravia. They also pressed for compulsory temperance instruction in all public schools "after the example of Canada and the United States," the instruction of the entire *personnel* of the army and navy concerning the danger of the use of alcohol, and the forbidding, under penalty, of all sale to children under sixteen, as a defence against tuberculosis.

(j). The aim of the German temperance party is "causal therapy" which is only another name for ultimate prohibition. Yet they have not neglected the unpleasant task of cleaning up after the brewery. The Good Templar and Blue Cross organisations have, in a series of years, cured thousands of drunkards. In Schleswig-Holstein whole towns have been cleared of alcoholists. In the Neutral Templars (an international non-religious organisation) there are 2,000 members formerly alcohol-sick. The system of Care for Drunkards is having an ever-growing expansion in Holland and Germany. Offices are opened where medical advice can be given to those suffering from alcoholism. There are already 199 such in Germany. Drunkards are brought thither by friends or sent by the authorities; suitable instruction concerning their sickness is given, together with suggestions for cure and for entrance into temperance organisations.

(k). Yet one gets the impression that, in time, a more logical position will be taken. As far back as 1896 Dr. Laborde wrote in his manual for school children (*La lutte contre l'alcoolisme*, p. 108): "Wine is of no value for the good action of organs and harmful to many persons, hindering digestion and congesting the brain. The true hygienic drink is water. Yet wine can be tolerated if it is absolutely free from *bouquets* and adulterations and has a very low degree of alcohol, and is used in small quantities. For children and adolescents, never!"

(l). M. Payet, director of primary instruction in France, said at the Paris Congress against Alcoholism, 1899: "We desire that anti-alcohol instruction be edged into all studies,

given in all forms; that it figure in the teaching of physical and natural sciences and in moral teaching; that it appear in the choice of dictation subjects, lectures, and even in mathematical problems. In a word that, by all possible means, the attention of the child be incessantly awakened to the danger of alcoholism."

L'École Nouvelle gives illustrations for temperance teaching. Thus in arithmetic:

"In 1907 taxes on beer brought in 14,217,000 *fr.* How many families could be helped with this money by distributing it in good bread in five *kilo* portions,—the bread costing 15 *fr.* per half *kilo*?"

"A sober workman saves 36 *fr.* a quarter. A drinker runs in debt 12½ *fr.* every two months. How much better off would the former be than the latter at the year's end?"

In language study the following paragraph is given and the pupil is asked to explain the meaning of the italicised words, to write nouns corresponding to "baptise," "decorate," "colour," "refresh," "fill," "nourish," and to replace these verbs with an equivalent expression.

"Alcohol is a poison with whatsoever name it is baptised,—brandy, absinthe, or what all. With whatever adjectives it is decorated (*apéritif, digestif, or tonic*). However taken, in winter in little glasses to warm one, or in large glasses in summer to refresh one, it is always a poison, as morphine, nicotine, cocaine, and opium. It neither warms nor nourishes. It does not strengthen. It kills. It assassinates."

Subjects are also suggested on which to write themes as "Drinkers and their Ideas," or "Drink and its Effects." And at the head of paper (for writing models) are suggested such sentences as "Alcohol is the greatest enemy of the people: we should hate it with an implacable hatred," or "Drinking peoples are slave peoples."

(*m*). Dr. Roubinovitch describes how the famous Dr. Auguste Voisin, of the Salpêtrière, first called his attention to the relations of alcohol to various forms of mental breakdown. "He would show me men and women, prey to terrible crises of *delirium tremens*, struggling in atrocious convulsions, frothing, and biting the tongue until it bled. He made me examine other unfortunates, fallen into an intellectual and

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moral decline so profound that they were beneath the beasts. These were victims of acute, sub-acute, or chronic alcoholism.

"But that which most impressed me in these demonstrations of my master, Auguste Voisin, were the cases of certain adolescents, boys and girls, struck, in full development, with a sudden abatement of their mental faculties. These persons seemed absolutely normal until the ages of 12, 13, 14, when they were suddenly taken, without any apparent reason, with a moral inertia, an insensibility, an inexplicable apathy. Indifferent to all the most natural affections, they weakened cerebrally, and fell, little by little, into a sort of idiocy. And the wise master, Auguste Voisin, explained in this way the precocious crash of these young intelligences. 'Many of these brains,' said he, 'are born fragile and vulnerable because the parents were alcoholists. Endowed with too slender powers of resistance they are quickly exhausted during growth and development. They are then struck with precocious *dementia*.' Since those days at the Salpêtrière I have followed the teaching of other masters, notably of the regretted Lancereaux at la Pitié and M. Magnan at the Asile Sainte Anne. Everywhere I have found confirmation of the ideas taught me by Auguste Voisin."

(*mm*). There are 204 syndicates of drink-sellers in France with more than 110,000 members, with regularly appearing departmental and local bulletins, a big war-chest, and control of the press. The head of this octopus is in Paris. M. Lignan, President of the *Syndicat National des Spiriteux*, in complaining of the Roubinovitch manual, declared it subversive because it quoted the statement of the Academy of Medicine that all alcohols are poisons. A representative of the drink interest in the French Chamber, M. Brousse, asked the Minister of Education not only what steps he intended to take to banish the book from the schools, but also what measures he was meditating against the author of the manual, Dr. Roubinovitch.—*La Pensée Ouvrière*, July-August, 1911.

(*n*). At the *Matin's* anti-absinthe demonstration in the Trocadéro, some years ago, Drs. Jacquet and Letulle expounded, simply and scientifically, a cinematograph exhibit. A part of this was devoted to the Fifth Act of *L'Assommoir*,

in which the great actor Gemier played the part of Coupeau. The cinematograph is becoming much used for temperance agitation. Thus at the Tenth International Congress for the Care of the Insane at Berlin, Dr. Marie of Villejuif demonstrated, with cinematograph, an absinthe drinker on 'the street, in the gutter, taken by the police, before the courts, in an asylum, in a continuous bath. There were also projections of defectives, sons of alcoholists, cases of *delirium tremens*, and of *dementia præcox*.

(o). The uprising against alcohol among the doctors has called forth this comical lament from the *Revue Vinicole*, organ of the French wine interests: "The commerce in drink has been too long victim of the discredit which the official science has thrown on it. It has had to struggle first against the medical prescription of cognac, then of alcohol, then of red wine, finally of white wine. The cup is full. Respect (for science) is dead. The evil '*savants*' have killed it. Why so much kneeling and superstitious deference, anyway (for such)? Has an official science given us aviation, the automobile, the phonograph, the cinematograph, all the progress of industrial enterprise? Not a member of the Academy of Sciences ever mounted an aeroplane. We have the strongest reasons for distrusting these proud hygienists and temperance workers who cover themselves with the authority of science to oppose blindly spirits, our marvellous cognacs, and even wine itself. Let us not leave the field to these detestable sects! Let us raise public opinion against them as they try to raise it against the commerce in drinks!"

(p). The medical faculty of the University of Berlin gave, in 1912, as the subject for the Royal Prize, "It shall be investigated whether the spirits tax of 1909 has had, as a consequence, a decline in psychic disturbances." Another straw blows over from the University of Halle. For the festivity oration on the Emperor's birthday (1912) Professor Dr. Fraenkel took as his subject "Alcoholism." The address of this "moderate," who declines to be numbered with the "ultras, firebrands, and apostles," was, in certain ways, inconsequent; yet the speaker confessed that it "would be the right thing to inscribe absolute abstinence on his banner" since

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alcohol "is, as a rule, dangerous,—in by far the greatest number of cases and for most men dangerous and fatal,—a fierce enemy and a deadly poison."

(g). Further particulars of the success of this method of fighting beer with milk can be found in the *Int. Monatsschrift*, 1909, p. 463, *seq.*, and in the *enquête* of the Swiss Abstinent Women among the Swiss manufacturers. This last report informs us that in the Sulzer works at Winterthur the consumption of tea for 1909 (302 work days) was 712,685 bottles. The Schaffhausen steel works sell to their men daily 300 liters of milk, 75 of tea, and 500 of lemonade. Similar accounts come from German hospitals. Dr. Holitscher relates that the average expenditure for alcohol drinks in these was, in 1896, 2.88 *Mark* per patient annually. In 1907 it had fallen to 1.84, a decline of 36.1 per cent. In the same time the consumption of milk had risen from 2.09 M. per patient to 4.62 M., a rise in the period of 121 per cent. In 1907 the expenditures for alcohol exceeded those for milk by 187,173 M. In 1907 those for milk exceeded those for alcohol by 409,189 M. In spite of the fact that the number of patients in these hospitals increased by 79.6 per cent, the expense for alcohol fell 43,419 M. The increase in the hospital use of mineral waters and lemonade during the same period was 369 per cent.—*Proceedings of the XIIth Congress against Alcoholism*, p. 286.

(r). For example, Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute; M. Alfred Fouillée, the philosopher; M. Jules Clarétie of the Comédie Française; M. Saloman Reinach; Professor Riehet of the University of Paris; M. Ribot, Senator; Dr. Lannelongue, the eminent surgeon; Professors Hans Horst Meyer and Carl van Noorden of the Medical Faculty of Vienna; Professor Dr. Jacksch, the toxicologist; Professors Binswanger of Jena, Fraenkel of Halle, Rosenthal of Erlangen, Rosenfeld of Breslau, Sommer of Giessen, Cramer of Goettingen, Chodat of Geneva, and 107 others.

(s). This is the German branch of the International W. C. T. U. Dresden already has its women's temperance restaurant, The White Ribbon (*Zur weissen Schleife*) on the Johan Georgen Allee.

(1). See Appendix. The Hungarian tragedy actress, Frau Marie Jassai, who is president of the Abstinent Women's Union in Budapest, presented recently, in her representative character, a petition to the Minister-President of the City Council, Count Hédévary, urging that all drink shops be closed from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning. In describing the harrowing conditions prevailing she completely broke down. The tragedy of the stage leaves her undisturbed; the tragedies which brewer and distiller cause were too much for her self-control.

(u). Thus we notice in the receipts for subscriptions to the League (pp. 93 and 144 of *L'Étoile Bleue* for 1912) the names of the Countess de Rochefoucauld, the Countess de Polignac, the Baroness de Serlay, the Marquis de Ganay, the Princess de Beauveau, the Viscountess de Villestreux, the Marquis de Aramon, the Baron de Bastide, the Prince de Brantes, the Baron de Clausonne, the Count de Matharel, the Viscount Vigier, the Count de Walden, the Viscount de Breteuil, the Baroness le Febvre.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has given a hardly veiled adhesion to the policy of national prohibition. The Crown Princess and her ladies in waiting wear the white ribbon. The King of Sweden has expressed his deep interest in a recent appeal of the International Prohibition Federation. The President of Portugal, in acknowledging this same document, declared his "entire approval of the Federation's efforts, as he considered them of the greatest significance for mankind."

II

EUROPE ALCOHOL-SICK

"We are only at the dawn of a campaign, the stakes of which are the existence of the nation and of the race."—DR. ROUBINOVITCH of the *Salpêtrière*.

"We have not a year to lose. It is a question of stopping this noble country, the land of Jeanne d'Arc and of the Revolution, of Vincent de Paul and of Voltaire, upon the declivity of the most shameful of destructions."—M. JOSEPH REINACH, *Député*.

"Alcoholism, agent in all physical and moral degeneracies, is, under the eyes of an indifferent and powerless government, moving on to the destruction of our land. I cannot too much insist on the literal truth of the sorrowful prediction and I affirm that one can inscribe this formula over all the drink shops of France: '*Finis Galliae*.'"—DR. ERNEST DUPRÉ, *Médecin des Hôpitaux*.

"What do I think of alcoholism? I think it will slay us if we do not slay it. I think that drunkards are dangerous sick persons, but I think the most culpable are, the manufacturers of poison, the sellers of poison, the state which refuses to intervene, the politicians who, knowing the evil, have not the courage to apply the remedy."—M. DELPECH, *Sénateur*.

THE writer was lying one summer afternoon in 1908 on the Norwegian high *fjeld* running through the columns of the Christiania daily, *Verdensgang*, when his eye happened upon an article by the Harvard professor, Dr. H. Muensterberg.¹ This turned out to be little more than a curious pæan to European drinking customs. The American people were informed that if they did not adopt these, "art" would

receive its death-prick, and the nation would fall to "religious fanaticism, tyranny, cruelty, sexual perversity, gambling, betting, mysticism, superstition, mad adventurousness, and above all to senseless crime." Day after day through six numbers this academic wisdom ran its course in the *feuilleton* of that paper, where fifty years previously Mrs. Stowe's great romance appeared in its first Norwegian translation. It was, indeed, another voice from New England and not a pleasant one to New England ears.

At almost the precise time that Professor Muensterberg was concocting these sentences, a conference of social workers was being held in the Hall of the Prussian *Landtag* to consider what could be done for the moral sanitation of the German capital, and among those present happened to be the Professor's two brothers, *Kommerzienrat* Dr. Muensterberg and *Stadtrat* Dr. Muensterberg. The special subject for consideration was the *Animierkneipen*,—beer dives, 808 of which exist in Berlin alone, employing 1,786 "waitresses." One of the speakers remarked that the conditions obtaining in them were of a character difficult to believe possible in a civilised land.(a) All regulations made to control them were the merest waste-paper. Dr. Muensterberg described the life of the waitresses. His speech constituted a derisory commentary on his American brother's lucubrations, and a melancholy picture of German beer culture. "Thousands of fresh young women go to destruction in a short time and are rarely to be rescued." They often begin the waitress life at fifteen. Dr. Blaschko estimates that thirty per cent of them are sexually sick. They have no fixed wage but are dependent on tips. Out of these they must pay for all newspapers, for the *menus*, for the charwoman's charges,

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for toothpicks, matches, and other expenses,—down to 15 *pf.* daily for the use of the water-closet. Their business is to sell adulterated drink at the highest prices.² They must drink with the men. Girls sometimes have to worry down twenty to thirty glasses of beer daily, besides brandy and other liquors. (b) Dr. Muensterberg in true “social talker” fashion pled for the “reformation” of these places. “The waitresses should be clad decently; should not be allowed at the doors inviting in passersby.”

It would be cruel to indulge in sarcastic reflections on the debt which, in Professor Muensterberg’s fancy, German art owes to German beer. It is sufficient to point out that Germans of competence disagree with this mentor and critic of the American public. Thus the art historian Lichtwark (*Neue Deutsche Rundschau*, January, 1905) contrasts the greasy beer amusements of Germans with the fresh, wholesome, open-air life of the English. “We have no experience with modern forms of amusement. The old mediæval guild life in the *Kneipe*, which costs us *milliards*, brings us nothing but injuries to health and the development of all sorts of evil customs and unpleasant traits of character, not needing to be mentioned here. Then there is the bad air of the drinking-places. It is in Germany as if the feeling for cleanliness had not gotten as far as this. The need of pure air must be awakened among us, as in this respect we are like the Eskimos.” In a little essay in *Der Alkoholismus* (1907) Professor Paul Weber of Jena makes certain acute observations on the subject of beer and art. He describes an awakening feeling for the æsthetic in German present-day life. In the labour papers there are special columns for art study, and the interest in applied art is strikingly marked.

"The real enemy of this movement," he continues, "is beer Philistinism. There is in beer circles an infallible instinct against all that would lift out of the lazy, the dull, the indifferent. Even the words 'artistic education' gives the beer Philistine a shudder. He does not wish education. For the enjoyment of art clear senses are necessary. With beer goes beer music, the horrible orchestrations and other torture instruments of the beer saloon. The beer Philistine is very comfortable with this noisy mechanical music. Think of a Beethoven symphony in the tobacco smoke, with clinking of glasses! The mere thought of it is desecration."

Professor Weber then describes, as an illustration of beer art atmosphere, a circular of "a Gambrinus pilgrimage to the sources" (i.e. the breweries in Bavaria and Bohemia) which came to his desk. This was announced to be a trip to the Promised Land. "A band of gallant followers of Gambrinus have joined together for a journey through the leading beer-producing cities. All the breweries will meet and greet the beer pilgrims and festivities will be everywhere instituted. The number of participants will be limited to 300. A beer court will keep the peace among the disciples of Gambrinus." Then follows the programme. "First day. Arrival at Leipzig; opening Kommers. Second day. Arrival at Kulbach; morning, trial of the beer; afternoon, arrival at Erlangen, trial of the beer," and so on through eight days. "The intellectual desolation," continues Professor Weber, "which one finds at the drinking tables of the educated in our middle-sized and smaller German cities is simply frightful. . . . Among the well-to-do there is a surprising indifference, not to say hostility, to all pure art pleasure. The finest wines go with a disgracefully low taste in pictures and books."

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One smiles at these Bœotian beer pilgrims as one smiles at Shakespeare's clumsy rustics; also at such whimsical calculations as those of Dr. Brendl, describing the beer glass of Germany twenty-five times the earth's diameter at the equator, or its seventy million hektoliter beer tun, many times as large as the Minster of Cologne. One recalls the *Säuglingsreflex*, the tendency of the senile demented to put everything into the mouth, as being the mark of our aging civilisation. One has not, however, to reflect long to realise that the drink problem in Germany is no proper subject for banter. A philosopher of far greater authority than Professor Muensterberg, Eduard von Hartmann, has affirmed that "the civilisation of the twentieth century threatens, in consequence of the drenching in drink, to sink again into barbarism and degeneracy." The facts justify his opinion. From 1877 to 1901, twenty-five years, the number taken for drunkenness to the hospitals and insane asylums of Germany increased fivefold, and for delirium tremens threefold, although the population had increased but one-third. The number of hospital patients for heart-sickness in this period rose from 15,012 to 84,071,—five and one-half fold—and the relation between beer-drinking and heart failure is unquestioned. Professor von Gruber tells us that one-half of the German city school children are sick and weakly; that a bare fifty per cent of the young men in German cities are able to do military service; that a large percentage of the young women cannot nurse their children.³ Professor Gravitz of Charlottenburg finds alcoholic disturbance in 34 per cent of all his male patients over thirty years.⁴ "Alcoholism," he says, "is undoubtedly the most important and commonest form of poisoning," and Professor Dr. Stadelmann in the 1905 report of the

Friedrichshain Hospital, Berlin, continues, "Our people suffer more in health and economic power from *Schnaps* than from tuberculosis, against which fight has been long successfully waged. The consequences of alcoholism are far more far-reaching and incomparably more destructive than those from tuberculosis." Professor Cramer of Goettingen affirmed at the Bremen Congress that one can scarcely pick up a German newspaper without reading of a woman assaulted or beaten to death by a drunken person.⁵ "The carnal attacks on children, which have frightfully increased," said Dr. Lischnewska at the same Congress, "are generally committed in an alcoholist state and even if the criminal is not actually drunk, alcohol has prepared the ground for the deed." The increase of dangerous assaults has gone parallel with the rise in alcohol consumption. There were of these to the 100,000 of the population,—in 1890, 177,—'91, 178—'92, 187—'93, 205—'94, 216—'96, 231—'97, 233—'98, 239—'99, 245. In these years the increase was 38.4 per cent; beer consumption in the same period rose 31.58 per cent. Of all Germany's expenditures for food and drink 27.74 per cent is for alcohol. Germany is a food-importing country and therefore dependent on other nations. If it were a prohibition state it would be able to feed 13,633,355 persons more. Germany spends five times as much for alcohol as for education and all other kinds of cultural work and gets for it, as Dr. Popert says, "a hateful disfigurement of its people. . . . Just take a walk through Munich, a city lying wholly in the brewers' chains and observe the bellies and faces! Or compare typical German students with the beautiful, lithe, and powerful youth of Oxford and Cambridge.

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The alcohol capital makes us the laughing stock of foreigners. Recall the impudent words of President Castro of Venezuela, ' We simply give the Germans all the beer possible, and they do whatever we wish.'''⁶

The brilliant history of modern Germany takes its rise in the events of '70-'71. The Franco-Prussian war was, however, relatively insignificant from the point of view of losses and gains, compared with the continuous drain of alcoholism upon the life and wealth of present-day Germany. Twenty-five thousand perished in field and hospital during the great days; fifty thousand is the estimated number of German deaths in each year from alcoholism. The French indemnity *milliards*, which gave such an impulse to German industry in the seventies, pass every eighteen months,—six times in a decade,—through German throats, to derange and rot German bodies. According to Dr. von Strauss und Torney, President of the Senate of the Higher Administrative Court, the city of Berlin has one drink-selling place to every one hundred and twenty-nine persons, or one for every fifty-two adult men. There are about 30,000 dwelling houses in the German capital and 15,000 places where drink is sold.⁷ Besides these licensed places are any number (" *Unzahl*," Hirschfeld, p. 49) of illegal places. Vegetable shops, for example, frequently sell Nordhäuser, bitters, rum. As the sellers have no expenses they are able to give more drink for the money spent. Fifty per cent of the beer shops of Berlin are operated or controlled by brewing companies. " The hektoliter mania " seeks ever new outlets. The proletariat of German cities have developed little gardens in suburban vacant lots. In the outskirts of Berlin alone there are 20,000 such. The beer seller, and back of him the sinister beer capitalist, intrudes into these

retreats, and even drives out abstinent colonists. The beer capital is able to make large popular meetings impossible by bringing pressure to bear on hall-owners to prevent their renting to the temperance party. According to Dr. Hirschfeld, from whose *Gurgel von Berlin* we take many of these facts, the Berlin poor relief administration supported in 1905, at a cost of 500,000 *Mark*, 3,000 married women who had been obliged to leave their husbands.⁸ The vast majority of the latter were drunkards. But thousands of other women endure their sufferings rather than to betray the family situation, and great numbers leave their husbands who do not come upon the poor rates. Baer estimates that 54 per cent of German divorces are from drink.(c) As elsewhere, so in Germany, the children suffer most bitterly. Hauptmann's powerful drama, *Hanneles Heimfahrt*, has its counterpart in tens of thousands of German homes.(d) On two-thirds of the children from drunken families in Berlin institutions, head scars have been found, indicating abuse.⁹ Professor Eulenburg affirms that in 24 years, 1,152 school children in Berlin killed themselves and he attributes this not to over-study but to home troubles.¹⁰ This means, in most cases, alcohol. In the city asylum for the homeless on Danzigerstrasse, 75,446 persons were sheltered in 1905. The inspector declares nine out of ten of them to have been brought there by alcohol.

We get much chatter from tourists about the *Gemüthlichkeit* and charm of the German beer garden where all is order and friendliness and cosy family intercourse. But there is enough beer noise and beer disorder in these places, too.(e) Dr. Hirschfeld makes mention of the immense amount of drunkenness at Werder, just out of Berlin, and the Good Friday drink-

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ing bouts at Tivoli and the Spandauer Bock, ending in indecencies and riotings. In general we can say that there is in Germany no miracle to interrupt the continuity of the laws of alcoholism. German beer is just as sure a producer of vulgarity as German-American. The most serious crises of life are desecrated by it and turned into buffoonery. In the neighbourhood of cemeteries are drinking-places dubbed *Zum Trauerschoppen* (The Mug of Mourning) or *Zur letzten Träne* (The Last Tear). After funerals the mourners turn in here to toast the dead. They begin by singing "Now he drinks no more *Rotspun*." When, under alcoholic influence, the restraints fall away, one hears such cries as "Long live our dead friend!"¹¹

Professor Bollinger's extensive autopsies (5,700 bodies) showed that every sixteenth male in Munich dies of Munich beer heart. "One rarely finds in Munich a faultless heart and a normal kidney in an adult man," affirms the same authority.¹² The stream of beer and beer disease flows no less rapidly than the Iser under Munich bridges. Americans who drop into the *Löwenbrau* to see the sights may not realise just what a per capita consumption of 287 liters (1907) yearly means. Every Muenchener—man, woman, child, and sucking infant,—absorbs daily, on an average, as much alcohol in beer as is contained in six glasses of brandy. The consumption in Germany as a whole of alcohol in beer is 31 per cent greater than that in spirits. Professor Dr. Kraepelin has published a study (*Alkoholismus in Muenchen*) of that slight fragment of Munich alcohol disaster which came under his purview in 1905. Observations were confined to one (psychiatrical) clinic. Of 836 men treated 253, or 33.3 per cent, were there because of an unquestioned alcohol psychosis; of the

women 3.6 per cent. Beer played the chief rôle in the fate of these people, though 40 per cent of them drank *Schnaps* as well. In summarising his facts Professor Kraepelin says that not only is alcohol the immediate cause of nearly a third of all the mental disturbances in Munich, but that in a whole series of other sicknesses,—paralysis, epilepsy, arterio-sclerosis,—it is the decisive factor and one of the most important causes of degeneracy.

Of these alcohol-sick of one half-year, fifty-five had been previously punished by the courts, twenty-two one to ten times, nine 11 to 20 times, five 21 to 30 times, and one each 39, 45, 54, and 99 times. We get here pictures of eternal wanderings between prison, workhouse, hospital, and insane asylum,—broken by short alcoholised periods of freedom. The whole group of alcoholists had served not less than 6,651 days in arrest, 31,956 in prison, 261 months in workhouses, 20 years and 10 months in houses of correction. This represents the clinical experiences of but six months. These patients of Kraepelin were mostly found in streets, ditches, in saloons, and in tenement courts. "Very few of them knew that alcohol was essentially the only cause of their sufferings." Among those coming to this free clinic were fourteen university educated,—three students, six ex-students now *déclassé* vagabonds, one professor, one engineer, a lawyer, and a physician. This *enquête* did not have to do with the alcohol-sick of the better situated classes in Munich, as these are treated in sanatoria and private asylums.¹³

In German housekeeping schools, where daughters of the people are trained in domestic economy, practice is made of dividing up the monthly income of the family, setting apart amounts for rent, clothing, food, etc. It

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is usual to place after the item "rent" a fixed sum for the father's beer (in East Germany for his *Schnaps*).¹⁴ This institutionalising of a narcotic vice is paid for dearly by the children themselves. In the investigations of the *Missbrauchs Verein* (7,338 children under fourteen, only 2.26 per cent of whom had never touched alcohol, and 13.9 per cent of whom confessed to having been drunk at least once) a high percentage of the idiotic, weak-minded, and physically inferior were found in families of drinkers. Thus a rector in the Rhineland reported 11 children, in a school of 330, who were offspring of notorious drinkers. All of them were idiots grouped in a special class. Mr. Temme, a teacher in the intensely alcoholised city of Nordhausen, speaking of the great number of scrofulous children in the schools, says, "The lists of chronic sick children speak a bitterly serious language. Our city authorities do not know the extent of the danger or they would take serious measures." Dr. Lichtenberg of Charlottenburg, addressing the Bremen Congress, said: "In Charlottenburg twelve school physicians, only one of whom is an abstainer, agree that hardly 20 to 30 per cent of the newly inscribed common-school children can show normal physical powers, while the per cent of those who possess a first-class condition of health is even smaller. After some years of study of the alcohol question, carried on practically and theoretically, I have come to the conclusion that without a shadow of doubt this degeneration among school youth, which was not known at all some decades ago, is an essential result of the drinking customs which have penetrated ever more deeply into popular life. For whereas twenty-five or thirty years ago only the father's drink brought on degeneration among children, the mothers being then essentially alcohol-free,

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to-day all use drink,—men, women, and children. In my experience as physician to the Charlottenburg School for Backward Children I have observed that children and grandchildren of drink-sellers furnish the most striking pictures of physical and intellectual degeneration. Seventy to eighty per cent of all these defective children are such because of the alcohol-intoxication of parents. . . . In one case a child had drunk daily a glass of brown beer, this being the only apparent cause of its mental backwardness. I advised the parents to cut out all alcoholic drinks from their family life. After a full year of abstinence (milk, fruits, and honey taking the place of beer) the child's comprehension and attention had so improved that it could be received back into the regular school."¹⁵ Dr. Lichtenberg, in examining children entering school, calls attention to rachitis, caries, scrofulous glands, and other indications of degeneracy and, as a physician, forbids giving the child any alcohol whatever.

It may be well to introduce here, as a concrete illustration of the devastation which beer-drinking works, a little casuistic which Mr. Haehnel, a former teacher in a Bremen *Realschule*, offered to the Buda Pest Congress.¹⁶ He had made a collection of life histories from one class of 57 students, fifteen years after their graduation. Group B included those of whom it could be said that alcohol-drinking customs were the cause of their suffering. Thus,

Student R, who had put on flesh notably because of his beer drinking, alleged first that his life was very happy, but added "And yet I, too, have my cross." His little boy was undeveloped, without teeth, unable to walk, in short an imbecile. When this student was in school, Mr. Haehnel had tried to interest him in

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temperance, at which folly the mother was angry, telling him to invite his teacher to the *Ratskeller*.

Student C was the son of an eloquent pastor who was also a moderate drinker. He has become idiotic and now works as a gardener's boy, being incapable of other labour. The grandmother on the mother's side is a drunkard; there is much tuberculosis in the family.

Student L, son of a master brewer in a big brewery. In school, a weakling and mentally heavy. Went later to a brewer's school but could not learn much of anything. Is now sub-clerk in a brewery and, according to his physician, a "candidate for death."

Student D is a technician in a good position; is syphilitic, a regular drinker at a *Stammtisch*, weak-willed, and a frightful illustration of the double moral theory. His wife, an admirable woman, suffers greatly.

Student O, son of a saloon-keeper. As a boy was given to alcoholic excess and immorality; went to America but returned in extreme poverty. Works in a subordinate position in a hardware store.

Student S, a rich man's son. The father, a constant drinker at the *Ratskeller*, died of a stroke. The son is a *blasé* loafer.

Student F, a taster in a tobacco firm. Given to red wine on the theory that against poison the best antidote is poison. His shaking handwriting already indicates premature age.

Student O joined as a boy a prohibited school drinking club and soon attained hanging cheeks and a beer belly. He is to-day a broken man, incapable of any work, and a burden to his family.

S is a drummer. He would gladly get into another line of work, as he cannot stand up under the continual drinking which his trade forces upon him. Merchants

in the country will not deal with him unless he drinks. He carries a little rubber ball with a suction apparatus to draw whiskey out of a glass while the saloon-keeper's back is turned. "Without this help I would be, as the doctor tells me, soon destroyed."

A is nervous and broken-down by drink, in spite of an healthful occupation,—a confirmed drinker as his grandfather was before him. Has been three times in a sanatorium for drinkers. His good business is steadily declining.

I. When he was married wine flowed in rivers, the step-father being a wine merchant. The first child was born precisely nine months afterward and is now two years old. Hardly a day passes in which it does not have epileptic seizures. They talk freely in the family to-day of "that jolly wedding."

U. Burdened with an illegitimate child for whom he must pay up-keep although his own income is very straitened. The child was born of a loose woman whom he met in a beer-drinking dance hall.

K. A boy of great promise. Now given to drink, a common beer Philistine; works in an export house in China.

F. A marine engineer; a gifted man, but as a victim of drink and vice unable to pass his higher mechanical examinations. He affirms that we must always have our fixed quantum of drink in the tropics.

N. Has been twice in prison because of crime committed when intoxicated. Suffers from heart trouble as his father before him, yet drinks beer constantly in spite of the fact that he is poor as well as sick. Acknowledges that drink injures him physically but has not character enough to break away from his beer friends. "They will all laugh at me!"

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Another who was pale and weak in school was constantly dosed by his parents with port wine to build him up. Fortunately he went to London and lived in an alcohol-free family where he developed remarkably in physique.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking in 1880 in the House of Commons, said that while the ravages of drink in England were worse than those which war, famine, and pestilence combined occasioned, "it would be ridiculous to say that this was true of France." In the same year the French Chamber passed legislation which has brought France in thirty years to a state far worse than that of England. "You cannot make men good by law," says M. Joseph Reinach, quoting the foolish adage of the friends of alcohol. "No, but you can make them crazy. In 1881 France had 367,000 saloons and 47,000 insane; in 1907 477,000 saloons and 70,000 insane. Cause—the legislation of '80."

In reading of the situation in France one feels as the deliriant who sees the ceiling slowly sinking upon him. There is now a drink shop to every 82 persons in the country as a whole. Rouen has one for each 60 inhabitants; *le Nord* one for every 38. There are certain streets in Paris with a saloon to every three houses, and one street in Rouen with 150 houses and 75 drink-selling places.¹⁷ M. Georges Cahen tells us in the *Revue Bleue* that France has three saloon-keepers to every baker. The number of small distillers (*bouilleurs de cru*) has passed the million mark. These report only a fraction of their output, distilling ten to twenty times what they could use in the family,—the legal limit. It is the most vast organisation of fraud in the world. Many distill everything they raise, and buy industrial

alcohol to redistill. The drink shops play such a powerful part in the elections that few dare oppose them. They reduce all restrictive laws to a farce. That of January 23, '73, prescribes penalties to saloon-keepers selling drink to drunken men. "No one," writes a teacher in the Jura, "dreams of interfering with the *cabaretier* who uses every means to make his customers drink until they drop."¹⁸ "This law is less and less enforced," reports the *Garde des Sceaux* to the President. The law of the 17th July, 1880, ordered that drink shops should not be established within a minimum distance of churches, cemeteries, hospitals, and schools. In 36,000 communes there are not 50 where a resolute municipality has restricted the drink shop in this way.¹⁹ The law of '84 gave mayors the right of fixing the hours of closing and opening, of taking all measures to hinder drink shops from becoming places of debauchery, of forbidding the service of women outside of the family, of prohibiting gambling, of closing the doors on all minors unaccompanied by parents. All these rights slumber, because the mayors fear that they would not be re-elected if the saloon-keepers, drinkers, and gamesters were not satisfied. The state has arranged for temperance instruction in the schools. The *mastroquets* (saloon-keepers) hinder the teachers, wherever they are able, from giving this instruction. They also demand the institution of new fair days and market days in order to extend their trade.²⁰(f) The complacent authorities accede and the country people lose, in this way, thousands of labour days and become ever more alcoholised. The little commerce of France is dying from the merciless competition of the hundred thousand new saloons opened since 1880. As a result of the alcoholisation of the peasantry valuable lands are lying fallow in Normandy,

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and Danish eggs and butter are replacing those of Normandy and Brittany in the market. Since 1860 when the railway came close to it, the island of Groix has sold four million fish a year. Its 5,000 people have 110 saloons, one for every fifteen registered fishermen. It should be a rich community. It is poor, tuberculous, syphilitic, and decreasing in population because of alcohol. Economists affirm that the lowered productivity following the general alcoholisation is a cause of the relatively mediocre development of French industry. The average height falls and with it the intellectual level. As a consequence, employers are more and more importing foreign labour to take the place of French.²¹ Dr. Brunon reported at the Paris Anti-alcohol Congress on the economic results of alcoholism in Normandy. He declared that the question of alcoholism would soon take the precedence of all other state questions. One-half of the effective of the working class of Normandy are drunkards. One-half work only five days in the week. Intelligence, initiative, technical ability, and bodily strength are receding. Wages rise, profits fall, and foreign competition becomes daily more severe.^{22(g)}

“ One of the largest industrials of Rouen says: ‘ We employ 400 men but have great difficulty in finding young people capable of learning certain trades. The lightest responsibility is too heavy for them. They prefer to sweep about the shop to handling a trade. I can cite a family which is typical (grandfather, son, grandson,—all drinkers) in which professional intelligence and ability have sunk in each generation. The grandsons are simple labourers in the shop and do not wish to undertake skilled labour. The grandfather was above the average height, the father below it, the sons stunted, emaciated, almost dwarfs. We wished to have

them become metal workers at a salary of 3,400 francs yearly. They prefer to work opening and shutting steam-cocks as assistants, at a salary of a thousand francs. There are now no more good workmen in Rouen. All drink. They are paid better than formerly but work less, and less well. The whole social question is that of the alcoholism of the workers.' ”

Employers, because of time lost by workmen, have difficulty in filling contracts in specified time.(h)

“ ‘ My industry has lost half of its output. Foreign goods, manufactured at lower cost, because of the difference of labour quality, have driven them out. Employers suffer greatly from accident costs and insurance on drunken workmen. A carter is severely wounded by his horses. The employer is made responsible, the *gens d’armes* not reporting that the man was drunk. A diver is taken up asphyxiated; he had not given the signal to remount. The employer has to pay in spite of the fact that it was learned that the diver had been seen drinking heavily at breakfast and after. When the question is asked would it not be better to employ foreigners, the answer comes that a young industrial ought to employ nobody else. The Piedmontese are recommended as temperate and careful workmen. As to the shipping industry, drunkenness is so great among French seamen that it would be of advantage for ship-owners to put their vessels under the Norwegian flag and to employ only Norwegians. . . . Ten years ago a kilometer-long sea wall was built in the Manche. The contractor hired Limousins and Normans but soon eliminated all of the latter because of their drunkenness. They did a third less work than the Limousin labourer. “ There is a kind of house-building in the Manche,” says Dr. Viaud, “ called *rustiquage*. Our people know how

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to do it, but employers prefer to import Austrians and Italians who, as sober men, work harder and more quickly. We are building railways in the department just now. One of the contractors has imported a gang of Spaniards whom he pays more than Frenchmen. When asked his reason he invariably answers, 'The latter think only of drinking; the others work. They earn more themselves and bring me in more.' Thousands and thousands of francs are in this way lost to the native population." 23

"Among the iron workers and machinists of Rouen drunkenness is lamentable. In a workshop which employs 150 workmen the master knows but five whom he can trust to send out of the shop to repair or set up a machine. In this same shop a man who did not drink was so abused by his fellows that he had to leave. In another shop of 200 workers only 15 are relatively sober. The others cannot go 50 meters in the street without stopping at a saloon. One has to be accompanied by his wife to and from work. Otherwise he would not bring a penny home.

"None of these workers are poor. They could live well. The railway engineers and firemen are of the *élite*, getting large salaries (3,500 francs yearly as contrasted with a teacher's salary of 1,200 francs). On their trips they take a liter of rum or brandy. They drink, too, along the route at various fixed points, and at the end *rendezvous* in a drink shop. Many of them are alcoholists. From a social point of view the consequence of their drinking can be terrible. Daltonism, troubled vision, hallucinations can appear suddenly as in the case of an engineer on the Cherbourg line who, without notice, set the train in mad motion. The conductors found that he was delirious. Another fireman

on a freight train between Havre and Paris, while the engine was waiting, stepped into a drink shop, was taken with alcoholic mania, set the train agoing full speed, and lay down. In spite of all signalling he passed the first station. Fortunately the fire was not fed and the train ultimately ran down. When he was questioned he could only answer with a stupid smile."

On all ranks of the industrial ladder Monday is the fatal day. "A high functionary of the *Compagnie de l'Ouest* told me," says M. Tourdon, "that he avoided travelling on Mondays as it is the most dangerous day. He has seen three severe smash-ups in eighteen to twenty trips in two years near Dreux and Caen. These were on Mondays. Certain manufacturers of Rouen have proposed shutting down on Mondays because of the inferiority of the work done on that day. Others reply, 'Then it would only be the worse on Tuesday, for the men would drink on Monday as well as on Sunday.' The master of a large Normandy manufacturing house says that in some years it will be impossible to carry on business there. The workers are becoming incapable of doing any fine work and are quarrelsome. Sunday rest has, because of the drink shop, become a veritable curse. 'A free Sunday is a bad thing for our people,' says a dressmaker. 'My husband gets along well during the week but when Sunday comes he goes to pieces. Formerly he went to his shop to finish up this or that thing. Now he begins Saturday evening and drinks all Sunday.'"

What is perhaps the most sinister feature of the situation in France is the fact that the country as well as the city is sinking down to an alcoholic death. "Eighty years ago," affirms Dr. Baretier, "the daily use of wine was little spread in some French provinces, and

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wholly unknown in others. The wine was all sent to the cities. The usual peasant drink was water. The *marc* (skins, seed, and other refuse of the grape) was not distilled but thrown on the dungheap. Occasionally the man of the house would take a glass of wine after dinner; the women, the servants, and the children, never. Drink in the harvest fields was pure water; never clear wine or cider. Only travellers drank in inns; peasants but occasionally when contracting bargains or attending fairs.

“ Now the peasants distill not only *marc*, but peaches, prunes, cherries, grains, beets, potatoes, molasses. They drink and as they have ceased to eat, the body goes to pieces. They increase the dose daily. The time spent in taverns is always longer. Alcohol becomes deeply anchored in the man's system. He must have brandy, absinthe, poisons, to live. A passing abstinence throws him down. Each glass drives him nearer the abyss. The drink shop kills him on credit with its coloured vitriols. Reason, free-will, the idea of working, ability to work, disappear. His fields become untilled, his plough neglected. Finally houses and lands are sold. He continues to drink, where he can and what he can,—stealing, murdering if necessary, until wandering in the furrow, his trembling fingers grasping the handles of an imaginary plough, the peasant, no longer a man but a madman, awaits some cerebral crisis which will soon destroy him.”

“ In his passion for alcohol the peasant becomes the cause of a morbid heredity, of social downfall. From the union of these degenerates follows either sterility, or a vitiated offspring *ab ovo*. The children retain an indelible stamp, the *stigmata* of alcoholism, and when they reach maturity, they procreate in their turn, weak-

lings, idiots, epileptics, brains of an arrested development, furrowed with misery and corrupted with sickness to which they soon succumb. From this sad state of things comes the frightful depopulation which threatens our country.”²⁴

Consumption, which was once the scourge of New England, has in consequence of the general prohibition of the sale of alcohol in the country fallen to a minimum in rural New England districts. “Without alcohol,” says M. Reinach, “the rural population of France would be practically untouched by tuberculosis. As it is, alcoholism is destroying the peasantry of the healthiest and most beautiful regions by inducing tuberculosis.”²⁵ M. Léon Dériès, picturing the *danse macabre* in La Manche, says that “although the country is rich and fertile, a sort of rustic Eden, yet the villages are decreasing in population and houses are closing, not to open again. In 1852 there were 600,000 people; in 1896, 500,000; in 1901, 488,000, a loss of 112,000 people in less than fifty years. Beside the great and beautiful mural cartoons of Hugo d’Alesi, which decorate our schools, there should be placed one more illustrating Normandy. In the distance orchards,—long lines of apple trees. In the foreground the presses from which, at each turn of the screw, a stream of yellow cider escapes, and beside it the stills. Normandy is distilling her brandy. Finally, in the last scene, a corner of a farm, a family in agony, yet slowly drinking, ever drinking. Normandy is dying.”²⁶

The country people constitute the natural first line of a nation’s defence against alcohol; the women its second line. But in France both are being broken through. Dr. Bourgon, writing of Normandy, says that the women are sinking deeper and deeper into alcoholism. “Eight

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out of ten workingwomen drink and their mistresses as well." "Young women in Rouen," says Dr. Brunon, "no longer will drink coffee *vierge*. They must have brandy in it. In nine houses out of ten the bottle of brandy is on the table in the morning and the women drink from it during the day. They never go to the grocery shops in certain towns without drinking there." In an investigation made by M. Douarche, President of the Higher Court of Caen, mention is made of the village of Carpiquet. "There are," he says, "at least thirty women in this village who drink four liters of spirits a week. In Louvigny all money earned is spent in spirits. There are workmen who do away with a liter a day and women, too, who do the same." And another reporter says: "They count now in the country the women who do *not* drink. The list is a short one. Women of the neighbourhood gather now at one house, now at another. Each chips in, and the afternoon is spent drinking." One who follows the course of French alcoholism comes constantly across repulsive pictures. *L'Étoile Bleue* reports the case of a woman, found dead of drink in a house near Abbeville. The cat, not having been able to get out of the house, had partially eaten her mistress.

The children of such mothers are naturally preordained to an alcoholic fate. "They begin to drink after making their first communion," says one. Others describe a much more premature saturation. A teacher speaks of children in a village in the Hautes-Pyrénées who, at the age of three, drink a liter of wine a day, and another teacher in the Calvados, children of twelve who get away with as much brandy daily. Children have blue Monday at school, as their fathers in factories. "What did you do yesterday, child?" "*Je me suis*

saoule (I was drunk) with my mother and grandmother." Children at two drink wine clear,—at seven or eight, brandy. A teacher in an important mining town of Saône-et-Loire writes: "I am frightened at the extent of the evil—rickety children, intellectual and physical degeneration. I see only one practical plan to stay the slow suicide of a once robust and industrious race,—the prohibition of absinthe." "In a class of thirty-five," says a correspondent in *En Normandie* (p. 53), "one is abnormal, two or three can hardly read, the great majority have little intelligence, not being capable of sustained effort. At ten or eleven they leave school with scarcely elementary knowledge, and never stick their noses into a book again. People are then astonished at the number of illiterates coming to the regiments yearly. I have in my class three children, brothers, whose father died an alcoholic at thirty-five. The eldest, ten and a half years, has scarcely learned to read; the second, nine and a half, has no memory. I have been unable to teach him to read. The third, six years, is often sick and appears to have still slighter faculties. . . . In the *École Maternelle* of nineteen children between four and six, two only have never drunk spirits. Of these nineteen, six have not the minimal cranial perimeter which Professor Ziehen of Berlin has fixed as a proof of normal mental ability. Three cannot put together objects of the same colour."²⁷ An inspector of education in Orne says that in three *arrondissements* of Lorne, one-half the conscripts who do not know how to read are alcoholic degenerates. Inspectors of education report much persevering temperance teaching in the schools, but its influence is not lasting, as it is neutralised by home example. "The law, or rather laws," writes M. Dériès,

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“ must come to our aid. An educational fight will not be truly efficacious unless accompanied by a legislative one.”

The pictures drawn of contemporary absinthe-drinking France recall those of gin-drinking England in the days of Hogarth and Walpole.⁽ⁱ⁾ England was saved from death by the Methodist revival. Will her artists and novelists and professors be able to rescue France?

“ Saturday evening or Sunday,” writes Dr. Brunon, director of the Medical School at Rouen, “ the old streets of Rouen offer a saddening spectacle. One cannot pass three hundred feet without meeting a staggerer in the midst of general indifference. Now he is alone, now supported by another man, or patiently accompanied by his wife. I have seen old men, horribly drunk, hanging to the walls, or followed by their grandchildren. Nobody is scandalised. Saturday and Sunday night, till early morning, groups of workmen go from drink shop to drink shop. They knock cautiously at the half-open door. The keeper shrugs his shoulders, saying to these night birds, ‘ Haven’t you had enough yet?’ Sunday morning one has only to pass along the quais, the Havre pier especially, to find men lying dead drunk about the doors of these shops.

“ Groups descend from Champs des Oiseaux, le Mont Fortu, les Trois Pipes, shouting sentimental songs. Father, mother, children, friends, hang to each other’s arms, towing each other along, and all staggering. They have been spreeing in country taverns. But whether in country or city, it is the same poison,—*apéritifs*, spirits, infernal drinks with picturesque names. On Sunday evening a well-dressed man, staggering badly, descends the Rue de la République, above St. Maclou. His seven children walk hand in hand, he holding the

hand of the eldest. This file of children follow his movements like the tail of a kite. The passersby are numerous but no one notices."

And M. Tourdot adds this picture: "Any one can see in Rouen in the saloons which the longshoremen frequent, swarming masses of ragged men, pressing up to the bar, while the women wait at the door with the children. I know nothing more revolting than the sight of these men, drinking and pushing around the saloon-keeper, who sits enthroned before the counter, taking in the money, while hungry women stand on the sidewalk outside. Some, however, come in to drink with the men, as Gervaise with Coupeau."

"First moral corruption, then cerebral decadence and physical degeneration. This," says M. Reinach, "is the scientifically established *processus* of poisoning by alcohol." Dr. Laborde affirms that in France fifty per cent of the sick belong to the category of *alcoholic* or *absinthique*. Dr. Paul Legendre declares that the physicians of the Paris hospitals are unanimous in asserting that the greater part of the sicknesses they care for present the syndrome, more or less complete, of alcohol intoxication. In Legendre's judgment it would be three-fourths.²⁸ "French workmen," says Dr. Maurice Letulle, "are literally decimated by *l'alcool-tuberculose*. . . . All the investigations made by our colleagues, Drs. Jacquet, Legendre, Faisans, Barbier, de Lavarenne, and by the *Société des Médecins des Hôpitaux* of Paris have been decisive. On a basis of 717 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, observed three years at the *Hôpital* Boucicaut, I have been able to affirm, that, *en bloc*, eighty per cent of the workmen under my care are alcoholists and that nine-tenths of the Parisian workmen above thirty years, affected with pulmonary

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phthisis, are alcoholists.”²⁹ Of 2,000 cases of nervous disorder cared for in one year by Professor Raymond at the Salpêtrière, 1,350 had alcoholism as efficient cause.³⁰ “They are at this moment,” says Dr. Viaud, “planning to erect five new insane asylums,—three in the northeast and north (of France) where alcoholism especially rages.” The report of M. Lefort to the municipal council of Rouen, after remarking that everybody sold drink in the city,—vegetable dealers, coal dealers, even chestnut vendors,(ii)—goes on to say, “In spite of the numerous and important public works of hygienic improvement in the city, in spite of the enlargements of our streets, the creation of squares and more abundant water supply,—the general mortality is far from decreasing. It rages markedly among children of alcohol-weakened and contaminated parents. The number of young criminals has doubled in twenty-five years. Nearly all are drinkers or children of drinkers. In our bureau of charity four-fifths of the assisted are poor through drink, as our colleague M. Guernet, whose competence cannot be questioned, affirms.”

The number of accidents in French workshops rose from 231,241 in 1900 to 357,985 in 1907.³¹ M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, in his 1907 report to the President of the Republic, says: “Two kinds of accusations have shown last year a notable increase for all France,—for murder of 22.5 per cent and for blows or wounds causing death with intent to kill, 17.2 per cent. These increases must be attributed chiefly to the progress of alcoholism. Carnal assaults on grown persons and children, which have risen from 328 in 1904 to 380 in 1907, may be perhaps set down to the same cause.”

The patriot statesman, M. Joseph Reinach, who rendered incalculable service to the French Republic in

the great crises of its conflicts with clericalism, which the names of Boulanger and Dreyfus respectively stand for, has now thrown himself into the breach to defend the nation against an even more insidious enemy. In *Contre l'Alcoolisme* he summarises the terrible estate to which the French people have fallen through drink.

“Of our half-million drink shops, one-tenth provide at the same time alcohol and women. There are in France fifty thousand of these *cabarets* furnishing *filles en carte*. In Lille, Rennes, the garrison towns, the sea-port towns one-half of these girls are minors. Barthelémy declares that everywhere alcoholism is the accomplice of syphilis. As alcohol has immeasurably increased violent criminality, madness, tuberculosis, poverty; as it has diminished the physical and moral value of a notable fraction of the labouring class; as this diminution in value slows, in numerous and wide sections, the upward movement of public prosperity; as the army conscription is weakened by an ever-increasing number of men rejected for alcoholic degeneracies; as longevity is notoriously rare among drinkers; as alcoholic heredity has already been long enough at work to create a class of degenerates, *ataxiques*, insane, epileptics, hysterics, vagabonds, and prostitutes; as eighty per cent of juvenile criminals are offspring of alcoholic parentage; as the third and often the second generation of alcoholists are frequently impotent; as alcoholism, efficient cause of morbidity, is also a cause of infantile mortality; as the intensity of depopulation in a great many cities and departments is in direct ratio to the intensity of alcoholism; as alcoholism costs in drink consumed, in days of labour lost, in tuberculous morbidity, in expenses for sick and insane, in cost of repression of crime, in cost of idleness, etc.,—a sum estimated at nearly three mil-

liards a year,—as the proportion of alcoholic voters,—impulsive, neurotic, half-fools, mendicants, *souteneurs*, apaches, crowds that stand on the borders of criminality, increases continually in our democracy with its universal suffrage,—we must add together the sum of these consequences direct and indirect, to realise that the country itself is tainted in its life forces. The nation is no less sick than the individuals whose intestines or lungs or kidneys have been affected by alcohol.”³²

From other Continental countries come similar reports. Belgium had, in 1907, 210,310 drink shops of all kinds, or one to every 34 in the population. In Hainault the ratio reaches 1 to 24 persons; in Luxembourg 1 to 29. In a certain commune of Calmpout we have an extreme instance. It counts 693 houses and 122 drink shops. On the main street there is a drink shop to every four houses the whole long road. Sundays men make the tour of the numerous alcohol “chapels,” commencing before early mass and ending at night, drunk. The miners of the Borinage, who drink spirits and petroleum, often a liter a day, have become a race of dwarfs,—four feet eight inches, and the women are smaller still. A Belgian Minister of Justice, M. Lejeune, tells us that between 1873 and 1893 the Belgian people drank up in the form of spirits alone, the value of all the canals, roads, railways, harbours, and fortresses which the state had constructed during its whole existence.³³ “On Sunday nights and on the nights of the numerous church festivals,” said a speaker at the Tenth Congress against Alcoholism, “one sees in the country sights of savagery unparalleled among civilised people. Bands of persons in an advanced state of intoxication and armed with knives or revolvers, fight

among themselves or attack passersby, just for the pleasure of shedding blood. They leave wounded and frequently dead persons on the roads. Their attacks on property are often incredible. They break windows, smash in doors, destroy fences, and ravage fields and gardens, and often set fire to buildings. Recently at Eekeren, near Antwerp, a band of drunkards from a tavern raided a workman's house, dragged his wife out of bed, and clubbed the husband to death.

"These brutes do not drink hard liquor, but alcohol in the form of from ten to twenty glasses of beer. This drink is the chief stimulus to crime in the country in Belgium, as distilled drinks in the cities. There has been in the country at large a considerable diminution in the consumption of distilled liquor, but that of beer constantly increases and with it criminality rises. We have seen many times all the young trees broken down along the roads in the suburbs of Lierre, and this for many kilometers. In certain parts of the country, planting of trees along the roadways has become nearly impossible because of the drunkards coming home from drink shops at night.

"We saw some years ago at a village kermess a young and inoffensive stranger literally cut to pieces with knives by some persons who had been drinking beer. This simply because his Dutch accent aroused their anger. Hundreds of savage peasants stood around, applauding and throwing stones at the dying man. The name of this charming place should be known. It was Wavre Notre-Dame, in the province of Antwerp. This is the effect of beer which some naïve persons would have us use instead of spirits."³⁴

Exhaustive accounts of the alcohol situation in Austria were presented to the Vienna Anti-alcohol Congress

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by committees in the different parts of the Empire.³⁵ "In the Trautenau-Weckelsdorfer (Bohemia) region," said Dr. Weleminski, "the children's potatoes are wet with *Schnaps* at the table that they may taste better. Brandy-soaked rags are given to nurslings to suck, to quiet their crying." In just this area the teachers complain of the stupidity of the children. "The advancing alcoholism in Bohemia," said Dr. Presl, "is showing itself in forced sale of farms, and in the decreasing military-physical value of those summoned to the colours. The region most affected begins at Tabor and spreads over the Bohemian-Moravian plateau. In the deep-cut valleys numerous *crétins* live under the poorest conditions. The chief crop is potatoes for distilling and great numbers of distilleries are to be found here. There are large estates in which the fields lie fallow. Land is going into foreign hands because of the increasing degeneracy of the native population. In time these will have sunk from the position of small landowners to that of day-labourers." A parliamentary deputy, Dr. Schoepfer, described the Alp lands as having successfully resisted alcohol for a considerable time. "Now it is more and more pressing into the valleys. In my own land, the Tyrol, the peasants can get no labourers unless they give them *Schnaps* for breakfast, even though milk is abundantly supplied. In some valleys the labourer receives, as a part of his pay on Saturday evenings, a *Piltra*, or little keg holding six to eight liters of pure alcohol. He begins drinking it neat, and adds water until, at the end of the week, the drink is pretty well thinned." "In the Leoben and Pettau circuits," says Dr. Wlassak, "all agricultural work,—as haying and threshing,—is accompanied with *Schnaps* drinking; also all vineyard work. Its use advances

from year to year even among the women. On Sundays one sees girls from fifteen to twenty visiting the brandy shops. Italians who come to the Leoben iron works to labour soon fall into the *Schnaps* habit. . . . Bohemia reckons 25,292 notorious drunkards with 55,876 children, a monstrous number. The evils of beer-drinking,—fatty degeneration of the heart and chronic kidney inflammation are reported among the young men of all classes,—priests, teachers, merchants, and especially saloon-keepers and brewery workers. In Goeding (Moravia) all drink excessively and on holidays villagers in most places become dead drunk. Women and children drink quite generally. In Weisskirchen the consumption of *Schnaps* is increasing and people begin to drink at a younger age. The better situated classes are drinking more and more. Beer heart is far more common among young people than formerly. In most of the reports from Mährisch-Ostrau it is vigorously affirmed that degeneration is advancing among the people. Those from the mining districts of Austrian Silesia (Ostrau-Karwiner) declare that alcoholism in its crassest form prevails everywhere. That from Freistadt alleges that 90 per cent of the working population must be set down as notorious drinkers,—i.e. from the point of view of the amount consumed. Dr. Wlassak's own investigation in Mährisch-Ostrau shows 28 liters of 50 per cent *Schnaps* and 150 liters of beer consumed yearly per head, including women and children. A city of 30,000 inhabitants spends 2,292,000 *Kronen* yearly for intoxicants. The Freistadt report adds: "All the alcohol-caused diseases asked about in the blank are observed daily by the physicians of Freistadt. In addition occur cases of acute alcohol poisoning,—people drinking until they drop dead. The number of saloons about the mouths

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of coal-pits is incredible, and the streets to the miners' houses are lined with them. In Koeniggratz, working people, including women and children, are accustomed to eat, in winter, boiling hot brandy soup in which bread and potatoes are crumbed, and this three times a day. Mothers quiet their children with this mixture. Dr. Robida, reporting for the provincial committee of Carinthia, says that every person in the province takes into the system 3,200 grams of concentrated hundred per cent alcohol annually. The children of hard *Schnaps* drinkers are of little value,—weakly, pale, small, thin, with little memory, or power of comprehension. It is frequently complained that such children have a decided tendency to cruelty, vagabondage, and loafing,—that they learn nothing in school, and are difficult to manage.(j) How the constitutions of the grown male populations are affected, is seen by the yearly smaller percentage of recruits suitable for service,—a fact which is especially noticeable in Upper Carinthia, a typical *Schnaps* region. Poverty increases and a general coarsening of life is complained of in all those areas where brandy drinking is prevalent. Robberies, assaults, insults, quarrellings between neighbours, family troubles, and fights are the order of the day. Many parishes are remarkable for the enormous number of cases of abuse of animals of the crassest sort. The reporter suggests, as the logical remedy, the entire prohibition of sale. “If other poisons are subject to the severest legal restraint, why should it not be the case with spirits, a certainly high enough concentration of poison?”

Dr. Golinska of Cracow describes the Galician Jew as saloon-keeper and blood-sucker. “In payment for his alcoholic wares he takes, besides money, eggs, butter, poultry, potatoes, clothes, mattresses, and kitchen uten-

sils. Thus the whole outfit of a house wanders over to the saloon-keeper until, finally, the land itself passes into his hands. Jews, also, operate most of the illicit drink shops. Galician harvesters emigrate in large numbers to Germany and Denmark, and bring back home much money, after the season is over. This largely goes to the saloon-keeper. Everybody drinks,—priests and landowners not excepted. The agricultural labour unions, laws against usury, and loan associations have, in later years, cut the ground from under the Galician Jews in the country, so that they are now going into the cities to open saloons. Eighty-five per cent of the drink shops in the smaller cities of Galicia are run by Jews. In many of the *Delicatessen* stores *Schnaps* of 80 to 90 per cent alcohol are sold and to these the peasants add Hoffmann drops." Of the coal and steel producing regions of Moravia, bordering on Silesia and Poland, Dr. Wlassak has drawn a harrowing picture. "A teacher in Lasy, a little place in the neighbourhood of Ostrau, asked the children of his class what they drank at breakfast. Of the eighty only two had milk in their coffee; all the others drank coffee to which rum, or 'quit' (32 per cent alcohol) had been added. Alcohol sicknesses abound everywhere. Bronchial catarrhs are enormously prevalent; also inflammations of the kidneys and neuralgias. Thus the invalid insurance of the Witkowitz Mining and Steel Workers Trades Union registered, in one year, 1,988 cases of neuralgia among 14,000 persons. A physician who examines for invalid insurance assured me that almost all the older miners suffer from stomach troubles common to drunkards,—disturbances and pain in stomach and liver. According to his estimate every tenth woman is hysterical,—this sickness being especially common among girls with drunken

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fathers. Illegal sale is frequent. Merchants sell food and clothing at wholesale prices, and recoup themselves by profits on spirits. Miners' wives can only obtain credit when they purchase spirits freely. Thus a system of compulsory alcohol purchase has grown up in connection with the purchase of the necessaries of life, which carries one step further the Continental *Trinkzwang*, or insistence on the ordering of drink with dinner at hotels."³⁶

The situation in Scandinavia is far more hopeful than in any other part of Europe, thanks to the prohibition régime prevailing generally in the rural areas of Sweden, Finland, and Norway, and to the activities of temperance organisations. Very little, if any, credit can be given the Company System for the improvement in the North. In the cities where it is entrenched alcoholism rages. Thus in Christiania arrests for drunkenness far exceed those of Chicago in ratio to population.³⁷ Denmark is supersaturated. The recent government commission set for considering new alcohol legislation affirmed that every fourth male death in this land was to be attributed to alcohol, as either the direct or contributing cause.³⁸ The ratio for Copenhagen was nearer a third than a fourth. Mr. Larsen-Ledet tells us that there are Danish communes in which all the houses and farms have been drunk up twice in the course of a generation.³⁹ Of Italy the Roman paper *Minerva* says (June 26, 1912): "If we are not yet as cankered with alcoholism as some other peoples it is certain that the deadly plague spreads more and more. In almost all our communes, the law of Sunday rest has a curious execution. Shops and factories are forced to close, but the drink shops are allowed to stand wide open; this, it is whispered, in order not to offend the powerful

electoral interests which the drink shops represent." The *Società Umanitaria* of Milan has published a little volume, *Alcoolismo e un pericolo per Italia?* which reveals an alcohol corrosion that few suspect who know Italy only superficially.^(k) But apart from France hardly anywhere does alcoholism seem to be growing more appallingly than in Russia. An English novelist has compared the groaning of the wounded at Borodino to the incessant roar of an organ pipe when the pedal is held down. One gets similar impressions of suffering in reading accounts of the working of the Russian alcohol monopoly. Even a generation ago Turgenieff could write (in "Virgin Soil"), "Everything sleeps in Russia, in village and city,—officers, soldiers, merchants, judges, fathers, children,—all are asleep. Only the drink shop sleeps not, saturating Holy Russia with drink." Since the introduction of Monopoly sale, however, an intensification of this saturation has proceeded at a greatly accelerated pace. Borodine and Grigorieff declare that in St. Petersburg there is an official drink shop to every five houses, and that the *Traktirs*, or tea-houses, engage in a very extensive illicit sale.⁴⁰ The *Frankfurter Zeitung* (September 14, 1912) gives the number of arrests in St. Petersburg for the preceding year as 65,000. This is sixteen fold the ratio of Berlin alcohol arrests according to population. And the St. Petersburg police are notoriously indulgent in the matter of such arrests. The Monopoly opens its shops at 7 A.M. to catch the labourer, sells on Saturday evening and Sunday, overrides the local prohibitions of the communes.⁴¹ Its gross income nearly equals the combined revenues of Spain and Portugal. To the peasants it is a far worse scourge than the hundred thousand wolves of European Russia. The secret press of the revolutionists overflows with

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complaints of its activities. In the modern belletristic Russian literature, too, we get harrowing pictures,—in Rodinow's "Our Crime," for example, or in Karl Kuhl's "The Monopoly."⁽¹⁾ This last book is forbidden sale in the Tsar's dominions. In rising from the perusal of its pages one has the impression that stony-hearted as the Russian autocracy and the Russian church are, their triplet, the Russian spirits monopoly, is even more merciless.

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NOTES ON CHAPTER II

(a). Professor Gonser, who had for some years saved newspaper accounts of criminal proceedings having their spring in these places, declared that beside them a brothel was a moral institution. They are, it seems, dangerous centres of infection. Great numbers of soldiers and sailors

are continually being ruined in them. "But they earn more on married men, who have more money to spend." Dr. Gaye of Stettin affirms that those for "the better classes" keep open until 2 A.M.; those for the "lower classes" close at ten!

(b). In striking contrast to this beer brutality is the way in which women are treated by the *Zürcher Frauenverein für Alkoholfreien Wirthschaften*. There are now ten alcohol-free restaurants operated by this association of Zurich temperance women, under one management and with uniform prices. The first was started in 1904. The restaurants are clean, artistic, cheap, and profitable. One of them, the *Kurhaus* on the *Zürichberg*, feeds ten thousand guests at Whitsuntide. The association owns nearly all its plants and employs 350 women. These are largely from middle-class families, are well trained in thorough courses in housekeeping, have twenty days vacation during the year, and receive sick, accident, and old-age pensions.

(c). Dr. Emil Muensterberg, whose experience in poor relief was quite exceptional, remarked on another occasion (*Alkoholismus und Armenpflege, Der Alkoholismus*, I, p. 113): "The consumption of alcohol in Germany is exceptionally great. . . . Fifty thousand insane are in German asylums yearly whose sickness can be traced back to alcohol. . . . Out of years-long experience I can say that, in almost no case, is the break-up of families due to any other cause than to drink and looseness."

(d). G. Temme, in his *Der Kampf g. d. Alkoholismus in Nordhausen* (p. 11), gives other illustrations of German alcoholism. "A woman on the Halleschenstrasse was picked out of the street by building labourers and brought home on a push-cart. 'Home' was a potato cellar without a stove or window, where she lived with a drunken man and two children, one an epileptic girl. In the G-gasse I found a family,—drunkard, wife, and four children. One child, six years old, sucked black coffee out of a dirty beer bottle. A child of one and a half years was tearing the damp paper off the wall and stuffing it into her little mouth. The mother was away daytimes. . . ."

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(e). *Der Abstinente Arbeiter* (No. 22, 1912) describes the last *Octoberfest* in Munich. This is a sort of country fair held in a great open space in the city with exhibits, trading booths, merry-go-rounds, and above all abundant beer. The first week a drunken attendant was fatally stabbed. Some days afterwards two people were seriously injured in the same way, and on the last Sunday there were in a single beer booth, the Braurösi, no less than forty-eight persons wounded, among them two policemen. And besides the bleeding were the black and blue! The sanitary corps was obliged to order from the city magistrates more beds, since the drunken women handed over to them were so numerous. In all 363 cases of wounds and 143 of sudden sickness were given in charge to the sanitary columns. Of these 116 were women.

(f). In Belgium also M. Houdez, a publicist, speaking at the Brussels Anti-alcohol Congress (*VIième Congrès Int.*, p. 244), describes the multiplication of drunken kermesses in Wallony. Thus at Charleroi there are 11 kermesses each year, at Chatelineau 22, at Courcelles 25, at Marchienne 17, at Gilly 26, and the like in a score of other places. "These are authorised kermesses. Besides them are *fêtes*, balls, and so forth, gotten up by drink-sellers. In this way on Sundays and Saturdays, and sometimes on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the young workmen are solicited on every hand. If one investigated the amount and quality of alcohol gulped down on these occasions one would get extraordinary results. Thanks to these kermesses, girls and boys are ripe at fifteen. They constitute a school of debauchery and immorality, and also of terrible quarrels which at times end tragically. When alcohol has dulled the brain a mere nothing provokes to a row. In the course of these rows clubs, knives, and revolvers come out of the pockets, and each time some one remains lying on the ground.

"I will not speak of the other consequences of these *fêtes*, the neglect of work which brings misery into homes, the terrible scenes which sometimes break out when the wife dares to address a timid observation to her husband, returning loaded with alcohol but empty in pocket.

"All the communal administrators are conscious of the grave inconveniences resulting from these festivals, since each

time they have to take special measures, mobilise all the police, and even call out the *gendarmerie* to maintain order. Yet they do nothing to end the scandals, since the *cabaretiers*, who are the ones chiefly interested in their continuance, constitute an electoral force of which one must take account. They do not dare to prohibit the kermesses lest the saloon-keepers rise against them and compromise the success of the future election."

(g). Dr. Chouneau-Dubisson describes one of the richest cantons of Normandy. In 1800 it had 14,907 inhabitants and 22 drink shops. In 1892 8,857 inhabitants and 1,740 drink shops, or one to six of the population. It lost in ninety years 6,050 inhabitants and gained 1,718 drink shops. The illegitimate births were in 1800 one to twenty-six; in 1820 one to fifteen; in 1840 one to eleven; in 1860 one to six; and in 1892, one to three.—Roubinovitch, *Cours Normal d'Anti-alcoolisme*, p. 114.

The saloon is in French politics as in American. Thus in Roubaix of thirty-six municipal councillors, twenty-nine are saloon-keepers.

(h). Investigations made among Rouen labourers discovered that the number of days lost in 1898 was double that in 1870. Yet the work is the same and better paid. Among factory workers in 1870 three or four among twenty would be missing the day after pay. In 1898 twelve!—Dr. R. Brunon, *Report of Paris Congress*, Vol. 2, p. 472.

(i). For example, in the July (1910) number of *Les Annales Anti-alcooliques*. A murderer named Riboulet was, in this year, executed at Montbrison. The drink-sellers protested against a private execution near the prison because "the public could see nothing," and brought pressure to bear on the mayor to have the criminal brought out to the Place Mont-Jean, which is lined with saloons. The Procurer of the Republic, fearing the drink-sellers, submitted. The assassin was carried through a dense and imprecating crowd. The saloons ran full blast all night, contrary to law, and no legal action was taken against them.

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(ii). This universal traffic is undoubtedly fed by the immense illicit manufacture. In Jacquet's *L'Alcool* (p. 437) we read: "Most commonly they used bladders or tin cans, hidden in sacks or otherwise and transported by the market gardener's wife with provisions or other merchandise; cans or bottles hid in sacks of grain or flour; kegs hidden in loads of straw or hay, in fagots, earth, or the manure of a dungcart; vessels in the shape of a cuirass worn under the clothes, large blouses preferably; carts with double bottoms, in which specially made flat plates are kept,—kegs of brandy fixed solidly in large tuns of wine, etc."

Beside this we may place a notice which appeared in the official paper of the Royal R. R. Administration in Königsberg, April 14, 1911. "We would call attention to the fact that whiskey bottles in the shape of lanterns are being sold, and that one was recently found in a switch tower."

(j). The Hungarian government charged Dr. Imre Doczi to report on the alcoholisation of children in Hungary. He found parents in the villages dosing their children with brandy at the age of two and even earlier "to strengthen them." Nurslings in the cradle are given brandy for cramps, rash, and abscesses. Wounds are bandaged with brandy and, in case of epidemics, children are dosed with alcohol as a preventative. At all festivals of a family or church sort, children are given drink, as also during harvest when they work in the fields. Before going to school they receive spirits because of its supposed "food value" in assisting intellectual work. According to the report of the Nograder school inspection, in 97 per cent of the cases brandy was poured by parents on their children's bread. Dr. Doczi's study covered 248,221 children in school, less than 30 per cent of whom lived abstinent. Three-fifths of the alcohol children were pale and thin in face. One-fifth were backward in physical development; one-fifth only apparently unaffected. As to studies 36 per cent were discovered to be lazy, heavy, and neglectful, 11 per cent dull of apprehension, 13 per cent completely wanting in mental capacity. In general it was noticed that these scholars, if doing fairly well in grammar, geography, and history, could do nothing in mathematics, where the brain was more taxed. Roughness of character, disobedience,

ence, and insolence were marked as moral effects of this alcoholisation. . . . (*Proceedings of XIIth Int. Congress*, p. 115.) Dr. Froehlich found that of 180,000 children in Vienna schools, 72,702 drank wine or beer regularly, 5,953 spirits regularly. In Pressburg of 6,297 primary school children, 1,314 were discovered to be regular wine and beer drinkers. Mr. Salzlechner added to these reports his twenty years experience as a teacher: "I worked for many years in wine regions. I have noticed that the children in those places where there is more opportunity for drinking are intellectually less gifted; those where alcohol is little used, more talented and of the better quality, morally. It is a frequent complaint that the youth of wine regions are raw and coarse. To their alcoholism is due the fact that a much smaller percentage reaches the higher classes than elsewhere."

(k). In this study Dr. Arcelli reports on infantile alcoholism. An investigation carried on in the schools of Milan among 36,462 children brings to light the fact that 24.8 per cent of the boys and 11 per cent of the girls confess to having been intoxicated at various times. On pp. 127-138 are given tables of the number of drink-selling places in Italian cities. Milan had, in 1907, 5,225, one to every forty-six resident males. The 634 streets and squares of the city averaged eight drinking places each. Turin had 2,482 saloons, one to every fifty-five adult males. For every bakery in this city there were six places where drink was sold. The growth of alcoholic psychoses is exposed in a report of the Florentine alienist, Dr. Amaldi. In the forty-five asylums of the kingdom, of 38,764 patients 3,398 are suffering from alcoholic insanities. But in some asylums the percentage is far higher. That of Ancona reaches 40 per cent. Wine alcoholism is responsible for an important proportion of these distressing statistics. Pages 23-105 are taken up with an exhaustive enquiry among the royal procurators of every province of Italy as to the relation of alcohol to crime. "The opinion as to the great danger in which Italy stands from alcoholism is practically unanimous." "In this circuit alcoholism is a very great plague," writes the procurator of Udine. "The number of saloons is enormous. Sixty-five per cent of the crimes of violence are due to drink." The procurator of Treviso attributes more than

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half of the local crime, including crimes of carnal violence, to drink. In Padua "the number of drunkards is not small. Crime and frequent suicides are largely to be set down to drink." From Venice: "The vice of drunkenness is widespread and deeply rooted and the number of drink shops continually increases." Brescia: "Eighty per cent of the crimes of violence result from the use of alcohol." The Milan prosecutor says: "It falls to my lot frequently to have to sum up the causes of a tragedy in two words—wine and knife. Alcoholism is one of the great evils afflicting North Italy. An enormous number of poison-distributing shops infest our city." Como: "More than half of our crimes against persons are committed in a state of intoxication and three-fourths of the thieving is the result of the waste of wages in drink shops." Parma: "The increase in wages and the cheapness of wine have led to a growth of drunkenness." Ancona: "The advance of alcoholism is caused by the vast movement to and from America. (This is a complaint which occurs frequently in these reports and elsewhere.) There are 9,579 drink shops in this circuit." In Lucca and Florence "the greatest proportion of quarrels and blood lettings result from drink." From Leghorn come reports of a popular drink, "ponci," in which sulphuric ether and tannic acid are important elements. "The stranger who visits this city cannot but be depressed," says this procurator, "at the sight of the innumerable bars thronged continually by people of both sexes and all ages flagrantly given over to this vice. Drinking and quarrelling have become the inveterate and daily habits of entire classes in our society. This terrible scourge threatens to sterilise the best seed of our race." Iserina: "Alcohol has become one of the most insidious factors of social pathology." The procurator of S. Angelo dei Lombardi quotes Dr. Legrain's definition of a saloon as "a laboratory of moral poison" and remarks that in many cases which have come before his court the criminal confesses to have deliberately charged himself with wine or other alcohol solutions as a preparation for committing crime.

(1). I. A. Rodinow, *Unser Verbrechen*, Ruetter und Loening, Frankfurt, 1910.—Karl Kuhl, *Das Monopol*, Vita Verlag, Berlin.

III

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

"All in all my opinion as to alcohol in all its forms is, that it is fitted, thanks to the devastation it brings about in the nervous system, to animalise people in all grades of society and, sooner or later, to annihilate the superiority which man has slowly acquired over the anthropoid ape."—SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

"It is a sin to give children wine or beer. It is criminal to teach that wine nourishes. The dreadful neurasthenia of our day is due just to this early use of alcohol. Those who say that alcohol is a poison are wholly right."—PROFESSOR NOTHNAGEL of Vienna.

THE anti-alcohol movement on the Continent has been closely related to the International Congresses Against Alcoholism. These constitute the core about which it has crystallised, the gauge which registers its rising steam pressure. The congresses have been biennial. The first was a modest conference in Antwerp in 1885. It was tentative, uncertain, without fixed lines. Moderatist ideas dominated. Two years later came the Zurich Congress organised by Professor Forel, who has for twenty years been the living spirit of these gatherings. This made a deeper impression. The International Anti-alcohol League (*Alkoholgegnerbund*) was formed as a result of stimuli received here, and Ellikon, the most successful of Swiss institutions for the cure of the alcohol-sick, was opened soon after by the Zurich League of Aid for the Insane, on lines

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suggested by the Congress. The Christiania Congress of 1890 was followed by the establishment of the main scientific organ of the Continental movement, the *Internationale Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus*, the files of which constitute a leading source for European anti-alcohol history. The Congress of Basel in 1895 was especially noteworthy for the reports of the Heidelberg investigators which are the real foundation of the modern movement. After Basel the Union of Abstinent Physicians for German Speaking Lands, *L'Union Française Antialcoolique* and the S. S. U. H., the Swedish student organisation since grown to such proportions, were founded. Following the Vienna Congress, the brilliant Austrian Socialist abstinent paper *Der Abstinent* first appeared; hard on the Bremen Congress the German Socialist paper *Der Abstinte Arbeiter*. The Danish National Commission set for the consideration of the subject of alcoholism and of new anti-alcohol legislation was organised as a result of the counsels of the official Danish representative at these Congresses. At London the International Prohibition Federation was formed; at The Hague an International Union of Abstinent Catholic Priests. The Congresses have also given stimulus to the opposition. Thus the notable one at Bremen, with its tremendous assault on beer, was answered by the alcohol interests with the establishment of the *Tageszeitung für Brauerei* (a Berlin daily representing the brewery interests).

The first congresses were private in character. Latterly they have been official and generally subsidised by the governments. Thus that at The Hague in 1911 was held on invitation of the Queen of Holland. They are inter-confessional and inter-classal as well as international. Both wings of the anti-alcohol movement,—

the radical abstinent and the moderate,—have been represented, yet one notes a distinct movement to the left. A determined effort has been made to dissociate the idea of the ascetic from the anti-alcohol propaganda. The more serious operations of the congresses have been set in a frame of music and of social intercourse. At Basel a *Kommers* of the Swiss academic abstinence leagues in the Summer Casino was opened with the Jubilee Overture of Weber. On the vast lawn, surrounded by great old trees, choirs of young men and women in Swiss national costume sang folk-songs with exquisite finish. This was followed by a comedy, by orchestral and quartet music, by enthusiastic speeches, and by dancing in the open air till half-past three. The Buda Pest Congress was marked by a brilliant *soirée* given by the Minister of Education in the Art Museum on the Üllös-Ut, the London Congress by a garden party at the Grosvenor River Club, Henley, a breakfast at the Grosvenor Club, Piccadilly, to the foreign guests, a public meeting at Queen's Hall, the Lord Chief Justice of the Empire presiding, a reception of the members of foreign parliaments on the Terrace of the House of Commons, and another given by the government in the galleries of the Imperial Institute, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt and Sir Frederick Lugard receiving. At the Bremen Congress, the first held on German soil, the massive prelude to the *Meistersänger* and the *Entr'acte* music from Schubert's *Rosamunde* were played. The artists of the City Theatre presented Mozart's comedy, *Der Schauspiel Direktor*. The German Lloyd placed a steamer at the Congress's disposal for an excursion and the corporation of Bremen gave the members a breakfast at the Rathaus. This Congress was opened by the Minister of State, Count von Posadow-

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sky, and greeted by a telegram from the Emperor. The lunch given by the Burgomaster and City Council of The Hague was so elaborate that, in view of coming congresses elsewhere, greater simplicity was suggested. The city of Rotterdam invited to a visitation of its harbours in three steamers. The Dutch Minister of State, Talma, led in the Congress's administration.(a) The Stockholm Congress offered to its guests a symphony concert, the numbers of which were all by Swedish composers,—Hugo Alfven's exquisite second symphony, Sjögren's *Desert Wanderings of the Three Kings of the East*, Stenhammer's *Florenz and Benzaflor*, and an overture of Söderman. There was also a garden party in the Castle, King Oscar being the host. While Mälaren sparkled in the sunshine and the gulls lazily drifted by the castle walls, the band of the Svea Life Guard Regiment discoursed perfect military music.

The thirteen stately volumes reporting the proceedings of these congresses constitute a treasure trove of knowledge about the alcohol question which, if widely studied, would drive the whole current of opinion to an intensely anti-alcohol course. There is a mass of evidence here which is sure, ultimately, to act upon the drink trade as the magnetic mountain on Sinbad's vessel, which drew out bolts and nails until it sank. One can within the brief limits of a chapter but nibble about the edges of this great body of information.

One of the early papers, that presented by Professor Demme, rector of the University of Berne, to the Christiania Congress, has been a weapon of anti-alcoholists for two decades. As physician at the Jenner hospital for children in Berne, Demme studied during many years the effects of personal and parental alcoholism on the health of children. Hydrocephalus, epilepsy,

misgrowths, cretinism, convulsions, melancholia, idiocy, and a great variety of other defects were found to follow the drinking of the fathers. A comparison made between sixty-one children from very moderately drinking families and fifty-seven from alcoholised families showed, in the first instance, 82 per cent normal and in the second only 18 per cent. The mortality of the first series was but 8 per cent as contrasted with 44 per cent among the children of the drinking parents. Dr. Demme further reported on tests made upon boys between ten and fifteen years of age in alternate periods of wine-drinking and abstinence. In May, June, July, November, and December, a half-glass of red wine was given daily (one-third of a glass to the younger boys)—in February, March, April, August, September, and October, nothing but water was allowed. The boys were from wine-drinking families. It was found that in the wine periods they were less in equilibrium, more excitable, uneasy in sleep, given to bad dreams, more difficult to arouse in the morning. They finally themselves recognised the superior comfort of the abstinent periods and asked to be excused from further tests. Demme reported other interesting clinical experience. An infant suffered from eclamptic attacks. It was found that the mother was taking brandy for strength in the nursing period. When the child was fed artificially the attacks ceased. In another instance a ten-year-old boy had lost his memory so that he could not even recall his name. His father, it seems, was 'strengthening' him with a quarter bottle of Malaga daily. When this regimen was abandoned the memory returned.^{1(b)}

The obvious economic waste of alcoholism is enormous but the unsuspected waste is probably hardly less so. The Duke of Argyle said of the brain of James Watt

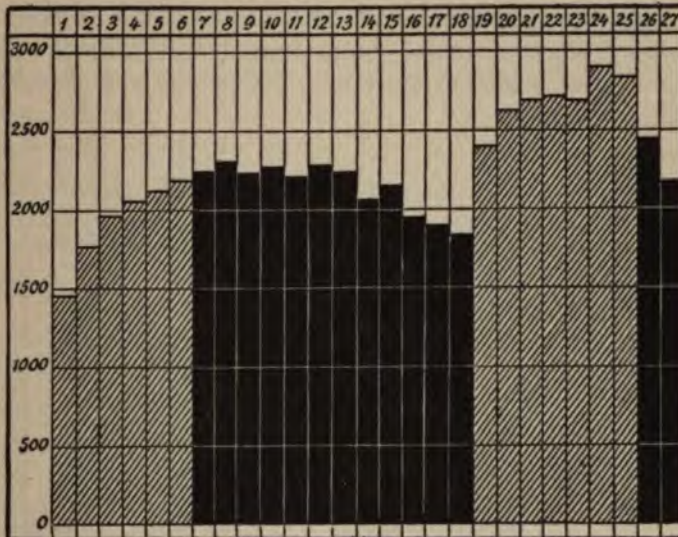
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that it was the greatest wages-fund which the world had yet seen. We are beginning to realise, thanks to the careful and laborious investigations of the Heidelberg school, how the cerebral capital of the race has been wasted and contaminated by alcohol. Professor Kraepelin undertook investigations of the influence of various drugs on psychical action. When he came to alcohol he hoped, so he tells us, to discover beneficial reactions which might counterbalance the obviously injurious ones. But the various experiments (of simple and selective reaction) when $7\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 25, 30, 45, and 60 grams of alcohol were used, gave progressively unfavourable results. Further tests in adding, memorising, the reading of print, and tests of strength with the dynamometer all showed (after the taking of 20 to 30 grains alcohol) a lowered capacity. The Kraepelin experiments were reported in 1892 and had to do with the influence of alcohol for a period of two hours or so after taking. Dr. August Smith carried the experimentation further and sought to determine how soon, with a moderate use of alcoholic drink, the first sign of chronic poisoning could be physiologically proved,—i.e. how long psychical power was lowered after the acute symptoms of alcohol poisoning had passed away. These experiments together with those of Dr. Fuerer in the same field were brought to public notice at the Basel Congress against alcoholism in 1895.²

The Smith experiments were carried on in the Heidelberg psychiatric clinic daily during many weeks and with utmost care. They were first made for a term of days without alcohol; then with alcohol, 40 to 80 grams thinned in water to a 4 per cent solution being taken in small doses daily. Testing occurred eight to twelve hours after the last dose, in order that the acute alcohol

I

TESTS IN ADDING FIGURES



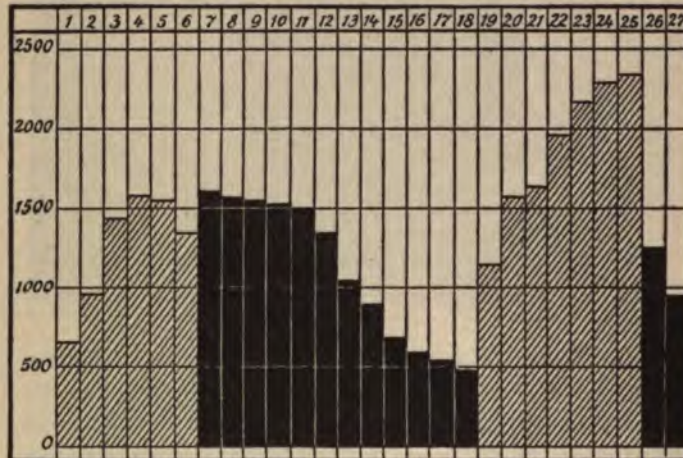
poisoning should not be confused with the chronic. The first diagram represents the test of addition with figures, one-half hour daily. The first six days having been alcohol-free, capacity to add steadily increased as a result of practice. On the seventh day alcohol was taken and after an interim of ten to twelve hours attempts at adding were made. The increased capacity which came from practice in the abstinent period was, as it were, blotted out. On the nineteenth the alcohol ration was stopped and during the next six-day period capacity rose as a balloon when the sandbags are thrown out. On the following two alcohol days there was a drop again. The second diagram is concerned with the ability to memorise numbers. We see here the same remorseless fall in capacity after using alcohol. The

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slight fall on the sixth (alcohol-free day) Smith ascribed to a very bad night's rest. In order to counter any charge of auto-suggestion Smith had the same experiments tried on a friend,—a teacher, who was a strong advocate of moderate drinking. The results were identical.

II

TESTS IN MEMORISING NUMBERS

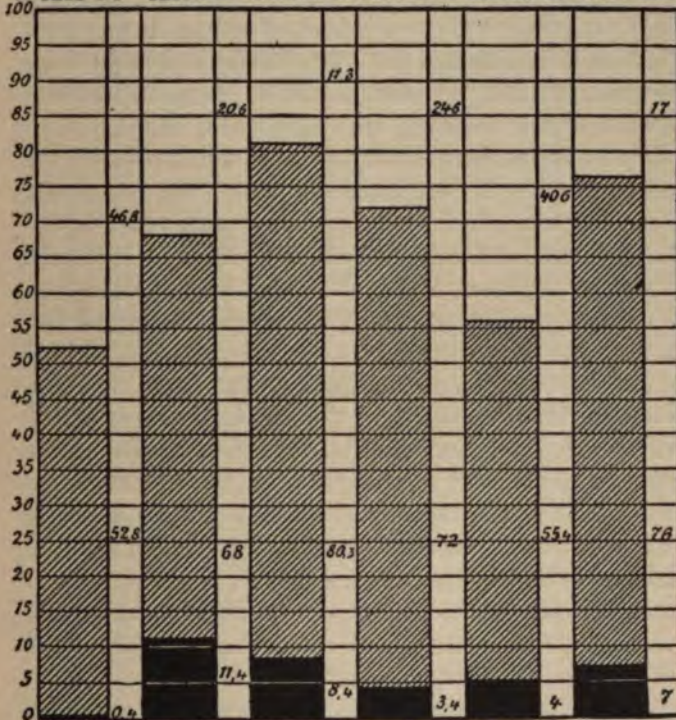


Equally striking were the tables which Dr. Smith presented to illustrate the qualitative influence of alcohol on psychical action. "Inner association of ideas (representing an intimate association with the original ideas) are indicated in white; external associations (where the relationship is loose and accidental) by grey lines, and meaningless associations by black. One sees from the diagram how, under alcohol influence, the most valuable associations of ideas diminish (in this case from 46.8 per cent to 11.3 per cent on the twelfth to seventeenth

days) and those of lesser or no value increase. The experiments embraced 1,350 associations of ideas. The alcohol taken (40 to 80 grains) corresponds to from one-half to one bottle of very light wine daily, or 2 to 4 pints of beer.

III

WITHOUT ALCOHOL 40-80 gr. alcohol a day WITHOUT ALCOHOL 80 gr. alcohol
 DAYS 1-5 DAYS 6-11 DAYS 12-17 DAYS 18-21 DAYS 22-25 DAYS 26-27



INNER ASSOCIATIONS
 EXTERNAL ASSOCIATIONS
 MEANINGLESS ASSOCIATIONS

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Fuerer's experiments indicated that an intoxication too slight for its symptoms to be observable, lowered the capacity to memorise and to correlate associations of ideas to as late as the third day after the alcohol was taken. "When I began my experiments," said the investigator, "I had no suspicion of the results I should come to, and even during their course I was certain that no considerable effects could be attained. When I learned the true state of things I was both frightened and surprised." Dr. Fuerer emphasised the enormous quantity of work values which go to waste as a result of the ordinary use of alcoholic drink.

It was at the Basel Congress that Dr. Frank of the Muensterlingen Asylum reported on the 1891-4 statistics of alcohol mortality of males over twenty years in the fifteen largest cities of Switzerland. These were based on the official death attests of the Swiss Confederation. Dr. Guillaume, Director of the Federal Statistical Bureau, examined each attest with extreme care, making inquiries into any apparently doubtful case. The statistics are far from reflecting the real condition of things since many physicians omitted references to alcoholism out of regard for the families of the deceased, or because they believed that the use of alcohol had no influence on the sickness. It was shown that in 1891, 10.7 per cent; in 1893, 10.8 per cent; in 1894, 11.2 per cent of the male deaths were due directly or indirectly to alcohol. In other words every ninth male death in the large Swiss cities could be set down to this cause. The inquiry was then extended to all circuits with a population over 5,000. This gave a total of 829,175 persons. In 1893 there were here 5,950 male deaths,—674, or 11.3 per cent, of which were attributed to alcoholism as direct or contributing cause. Of these 674, 27.2 per

cent died between 20 and 39, 51.8 per cent between 40 and 59, and 20.9 per cent over 60 years. Of every man between 20 and 59 years the seventh to eighth owed his death to alcohol; between 40 and 59 the sixth, and only over 60 the eighteenth.

“ One would have thought,” said Dr. Blocher, in commenting later in the Congress on this paper, “ that these statistics would have run through the press like a prairie fire, would have been eagerly discussed and used to shake people out of their lethargy. Nothing of the sort! Hardly any papers took any notice of the matter at all.

“ Professor Bollinger published, some time ago, those horrible figures concerning the devastation of beer-drinking in Munich,—figures which, in view of the giant efforts of the brewers to flood all lands with beer, should have gotten into all the papers. I have not seen them in a single Swiss paper. I cannot characterise these newspapers which are in the service of those who bring misery, crime, and sickness on our people, otherwise than as a moral pest. I should like to ask, supposing we had cholera here in the country, what would happen to the journalists who misused their influential position to bait and mock the physicians, secrete the greatness of the danger, publish coloured statistics and false reports, seeking in every way to play into the hands of the epidemic? I believe that in America they would lynch them! ”³

The Zurich physiologist, Professor Dr. Gaule, also spoke at this Congress. After tracing the transformation of the temperance movement from a purely ethical to a hygienic and social-hygienic one, he passed to the ruthless *sabotage* which alcohol practises in the body. Only the coarser pathological disturbances were at first

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discernible. " But science has now made further progress. In order to make clear the remarkable phenomenon of paralysis which alcohol produces in the nervous system, this drug has been brought to bear, either in the form of vapour or in dilution, on the simplest forms of life, and the discovery has been made that, in every one of them, a checking of the characteristic vital processes soon results. In amœba, infusoria, flagellata, movement ceases directly. In the forms which bring about chemical changes, as the ferments, these changes stop. In others malformations occur. Insects and sea-creatures which give light close their little lamps. This harmful action extends to all the elementary organisms of the animal and vegetable world without exception, since they all contain a common factor, the wonderful substance, protoplasm. The bodies which compose this protoplasm are, in their source, intimately related to water, and on this relationship their living activity seems to rest. But alcohol withdraws water from them; when they come into touch with it they shrink, and their life activity is checked. The complicated human organism is built up of the varied groupings of these single elementary organisms. In one the function of movement is affected by alcohol, in another the chemical transformation of food, in a third propagation, in a fourth nerve activity. Billiards of protoplasma are continually at work to perform the functions which the support of the body requires. When we introduce alcohol into this fine and delicate machinery, that alcohol which withers all protoplasm with which it comes in contact, is it strange that the work of the organism suffers, that in one case the excretion of urea is adversely affected, in another the action of the heart rendered insufficient, and above all that the brain is poisoned?

“How comes it that alcohol can force its way into the protoplasm everywhere? This is extraordinarily sensitive and exposed to injuries from all sides. But from none does it suffer as quickly or as extensively as from the narcotic poisons. Salts, acids, bases, many chemical substances, likewise work injuriously on the protoplasm, but their action is local, not that peculiar influence on all tissue and chiefly on the nervous system. Dr. Overton, a young botanist in Zurich, has solved this riddle. He has found by experimenting on osmotic pressure that, while cells in general have the power of stopping the entrance of substances which injure them, this is not the case as against alcohol, ether, chloroform, and all substances of the narcotic class. These penetrate the cell walls with the greatest ease and reach the interior of the cell.

“Dr. Overton further explains why there is a certain sequence in the poisonous action of alcohol, why the judgment is first affected, then the co-ordination, then reflexes. He has discovered that when different cells are brought under the influence of equally diffused streams of alcohol, so that each is penetrated with the same dilution and at the same rate of speed, the most complicated functions are first stopped and then, in sequence, the less complicated, down to the simplest. The *rôle* which alcohol plays is thus wholly evident. As soon as it is taken into the organism it passes by diffusion into the blood and lymph circulation, and is carried all over the body. Wherever it comes, it presses into the cells and stops protoplasmic activity. If the quantity is slight, those nearest the circulation, and the most finely organised, will be destroyed; if it is greater its action extends further. Think of the organism a moment as a great factory in which, in innumerable

rooms, men are at work weaving the finest tissues. Alcohol is like a brutal fellow who, slipping in and securing the keys to all doors, passes from room to room, here putting out a light, there destroying a machine, and everywhere disturbing the work which is going on. The ruffian is finally overpowered and ejected, but threatens to return on the morrow and repeat his actions. Do you think the cloth of the factory would be of good quality? But the web which is manufactured in this factory is our own bodies and those of our children.

“This is what physiology has to say of the use of alcohol.”⁴

Already at the Vienna Congress had Judge Lang of Zurich singled out beer for the special attack of anti-alcoholists. “Before all we must fight beer,” he said. “Beer is very antipathetic to me. Brandy makes a man sick but beer makes him stupid. Nowhere does the thick-skinned Philistine flourish as about a beer-table. But the coming race must be fine-feeling, with nerves to the finger-tips.” The Bremen Congress, which followed that of Vienna, constituted, as was appropriate for the first one held on German soil, a great demonstration against beer-drinking. Dr. Delbrueck gave the watchword, “*Gambrinum delendum est*. In all civilised lands the word must go forth, ‘War on beer.’(c) Anti-alcoholists must fight beer far more intensely than spirits.” It was suggested at this congress that beer had an injurious effect on the system in addition to its alcoholic one. Professor Reinitzer of the Polytechnic at Graz defended the thesis that the undoubtedly stupefying effect of beer might be due to the chemical constitution of hops. It was the discovery of this preservative that made it possible to keep beer. The bacterial life-forms in beer (the *sarcina* organisms, *saccharo-bacillus*

pastorianus, etc.) are hindered from multiplying by the resins of the hops. These resins do not destroy the yeast plant as the lower percentages of alcohol (up to 15 per cent) do not. Nevertheless both hops and alcohol are bactericide and it is not improbable that the former, as the latter, has a deleterious effect on the sensitive human cells. By the daily use of much beer the effects of both hops and alcohol would accumulate in the system.

“In order to understand better the poisonous action of hops,” said Professor Reinitzer, “we must consider its chemical make-up. The so-called lupulin glands of the hops, which contain the elements we here refer to, hold an ethereal oil consisting of various terpenes in which the other elements are held in solution. Among these are the hop acids which easily pass by oxidation into the earlier mentioned resins. Resins come freely out of the ethereal oils also. We know of the most of the terpenes that they act powerfully on the nervous system and kidneys. The alkaloids, too, have a strong action on the nerves. The hop belongs to the hemp growths and is very closely related to hemp. On the female blossoms of the Indian hemp, as on the female blossoms of the hops, we find glands holding a narcotic, bitter-tasting, sticky substance which forms the active element of the hashish from Indian hemp. This is used by various Mohammedan peoples of South and West Africa, as opium elsewhere, for narcotic purposes. It is striking that in the hashish exactly the same elements are found as in the lupulin glands of the hops, namely an ethereal oil, various bitter-tasting resins, and one, or perhaps more, alkaloids. It is not improbable, then, that hops exert an effect on the human body similar to that which hashish exerts, if weaker. In making this comparison one must remember that hashish is used in

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very concentrated form, while only a small quantity of these elements pass from the hops into the beer.

“ If the hops, as well as the alcohol, in beer has an injurious influence on the body, we must look for an action peculiar to it, not found in other alcoholic drinks. This is really the case. It is precisely beer which leads to that stupefaction which marks the beer Philistine. Such an expression as wine, or whiskey Philistine is inconceivable. Beer-drinking has apparently a special action on the nervous system which leads to that clumsy, provincial heaviness of mind one can observe most strikingly in the Munich beer drinker. (d) It is possible, also, that the hops contribute to the pathological burning thirst of the beer drinker and to the injurious effects on the kidneys.

“ One may object that creosote in smoked meat, for example, can be eaten without bad effects, and that it is, therefore, audacious to conclude from the preservative effects of hops, and their injurious action on certain bacteria, that the human body is injured by them. To this we would reply that smoked meat is not eaten daily and in great quantities, while the constant stream of beer into the body brings with it no inconsiderable quantity of this substance. Preservatives such as salicylic acid and boric acid are prohibited because of their injurious influence on health, yet the harmful hops and alcohol are allowed sale.

“ From the above stated considerations I have come to the conviction that the hops in beer is no harmless, indifferent element. A proof of this suspicion is, of course, not at hand, but such proofs might be obtained if the methods of investigation worked out by Kraepelin were used comparatively with beer, and with alcohol of the same strength in water.”⁵(e)

When Cotter Morison used to talk about "the devastating torrent of children," he had in mind a quantitative, Malthusian pressure. But the devastations of the qualitative type are far more terrifying. Children of drinkers constitute veritable pathological museums. The studies of the Svalöfer experimenters have shown that elimination is the decisive factor in the improvement of a stock. Some last-ditch apologists for alcohol have contended that the narcotic they champion is at least useful from the point of view of race hygiene in weeding out the unfit. The papers of Dr. Rüdin and of Dr. Alfred Ploetz at the Bremen Congress exposed the ineptitude of this theory. Dr. Rüdin pointed out that alcohol could not be considered a useful eliminative factor because of the slowness of its eliminative process, and because of the misery which, in the meantime, it brought about directly or indirectly. "It works in all relations as sand thrown into machinery which is in motion. . . . The Englishman Reid has, in an inconceivably uncritical way, represented alcohol as a chief factor in purifying the race. Far from doing this, it hinders in a frightful degree the most necessary preparation for race purification." Rüdin advised keeping drinkers confined a longer time and to a greater extent than is usual. Certain categories of drinkers were, in his judgment, "to be allowed to marry only on condition of undergoing a sterilising operation on the *vasa deferentia*." He hoped for "the time when a growing anti-alcohol sentiment would stamp the drinker, even the moderate drinker, as a person of lower value, unworthy of the privilege of marriage." Where such and other preventative measures are unavailing, he would, "in the interest of the future of the race, advise abortion for the children of drinking men at the hands of a specialist." By

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thus artificially barring the way and by, at the same time, enlightening the public, it might be possible that hardly a single child of a male or female drinker should come through. "The harm alcohol does to healthy and capable individuals far outweighs its service as executioner to a certain category of defectives. All who are aiming to hold the race to its present norm, or at raising race standards must recognise the necessity of attacking alcoholism with the sharpest means at their disposal. The modern abstinence movement has shown itself to be the freshest and most effective factor among all anti-alcohol movements."*

Dr. Ploetz, the editor of the *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie*, and a pioneer worker in the field of race hygiene, contended that in the families of drinkers, first slightly degenerated children are begotten, then, with an increase in parental alcoholism, more degenerated. After quality, quantity is affected. There is an increased mortality and final sterility. "Many," said Dr. Ploetz, "who imagine themselves in the category of the wholly moderate, must actually be placed in a lower category. They are, without realising it, reproducing slightly degenerate children. There is here a lowering of reserve forces and a breaking down of the powers of regeneration." Ploetz thinks "that it is just this average moderate use of alcohol which injures the race more than genuine drunkenness, since there is here relatively no elimination through sterility, or infant mortality, as is the case with the hard drinker. Further the great numbers in this class can so depress the relative proportion of capable variants, that no regeneration nor elimination can restore the level of capacity of the race as a whole. As it has taken generations to attain this standard of capacity, even the slightest diminution of

race capital must be attacked with the greatest sharpness. From the standpoint of race hygiene an absolute end of the drinking of alcohol is the most desirable. The greatest need is that the average 'moderate use' should disappear,—that of drunkards is secondary.

“The elimination of the unfit by alcohol should give way to another elimination which would work more smoothly and more rapidly. Criminals and psychopaths should be forbidden marriage and the worst class, the average moderate drinker, should be subjected to a kind of boycott by women. The moral opinion of women must condemn the moderate drinker. Women should not wait for male teachers and writers to emphasise this duty; that would take too long. Here is a task in which the women's movement should exert its power. . . . Alcohol is not only a personal but a race poison. The holy stream of life is muddied by it. When the race (level) sinks, great mothers generally fail, and great men of art and science, of war and politics; the state in which this degenerate race lives, slowly disappears from the council table of the nations. Therefore it is the duty, not only of physicians and hygienists, but of the modern statesmen to keep their eyes open to all these possibilities of degeneration and to oppose alcohol. As there are no barbarian reserves behind us we must, because of the necessities which our evolution lays upon us, overcome these tenacious drinking customs by even more tenacious opposition.”⁷(f)

At the Paris Congress in 1899 Dr. Gley, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, commented on certain experiments of Baratynski made four years previously in St. Petersburg. These gave incontestable support to the theory that alcohol is not a stimulant at all but a paralyzing agent. When it was given to pigeons a period of

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excitation was observable. But on the removal of their cerebral hemispheres (an easy operation, following which the subjects live on in good health) the pigeons, after taking alcohol, exhibited paralytic phenomena solely. The explanation is this. The period of excitation comes from the suspension of the control of the brain centres over the bulbo-medullary centres, as a result of the narcotic influence of alcohol on the brain. With increase of dose the medullary centres are also paralysed. In animals deprived of their cerebral hemispheres, the medullary centres fall directly under the influence of the toxic substance, and this influence is a paralysing one upon the whole nervous system. The action of chloroform is similar to that of alcohol. There is, at first, when patients are chloroformed, a period of strong excitation but this does not occur in animals whose cerebral hemispheres have been removed. The first phenomenon is then paralytic. "Are we not justified," said Professor Gley, "in affirming that, in reality, this toxic substance, far from exciting, paralyses all organic functions and chiefly cerebral functions? . . . In this way the triumph of the general theory of Schmiedeberg on the physiological action of alcohol is assured and the last retreating place is taken from those who defend this poison."⁸

The paralysis of the nerves which control the innumerable capillaries of the vascular system is followed by an increase of the cross-section of the blood current, and therefore by an increase of the work of the heart. According to Zunst one-tenth of the body's nourishment goes to supply the heart's needs. But alcohol lowers the supply of nourishment by its disturbing action on the stomach. The candle is thus continually burned at both ends,—more work and less nutrition for the heart.

"The result," said Dr. August Smith of Schloss Marbach at the same congress, "is a widening of the heart to the left and upward, and, in extreme cases, to the right. Struempell and others have concluded that this deleterious action on the heart was in part due to the great quantities of fluid which it was obliged to pump through the system." Dr. Smith reported on experiments which seemed to indicate, on the contrary, that these effects were due solely to alcohol. The tests were carried out on a forest ranger, a vigorous man and known to Dr. Smith as reliable. During their course there was no change in diet save that, on alcohol days, 4 per cent beer was drunk, on abstinent days weak coffee, milk, spring water, or mineral water,—in all cases the quantity being carefully measured. The greatest breadth of heart was measured daily from the 31st of July to the 11th of September.

On the first sixteen days,—abstinent days,—the heart receded from 15.75 *cm.* to 11.5 *cm.* Over-exertion on August 10th was reflected in an increase of heart breadth of 1 *cm.* From August 16th 4 per cent beer, up to seven glasses daily, took the place of other drinks. The heart gradually widened again until, on the 26th of August, it measured 17 *cm.* The same overwork which, on the tenth, resulted in a widening of 1 *cm.* showed on the beer day a widening double as great. The abstinent days began again on the 27th, and, in spite of excessive work (16 hours patrol instead of 8), the heart breadth went back,—on the 27th a full centimeter. On the fourth of September heart measurement had sunk to 12 centimeters. September 5th to 9th alcohol action set in again. On the 6th the effect of overwork was greatly heightened by alcohol. On the 19th, consequent on the drinking of four glasses of beer at a festival, in addition to the usual

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amount, the breadth of the heart reached 19 *cm.* The 10th to 15th of September were alcohol-free. On the 14th nearly six liters of alcohol-free drink were taken and an exceptional amount of work performed, yet the breadth of the heart was hardly a centimeter greater than on the day before. These results indicate that the volume of liquid handled by the heart has far less significance for its dilation than the amount of alcohol absorbed. Dr. Smith also presented data registering the similar action of a liter of wine daily in widening the heart. The fluctuation followed abstinence and wine drinking respectively,—down to 13 *cm.* in the first abstinence period; then to 16.25 *cm.* in the wine period; down again to 13.15 *cm.* in an abstinence period, and again up to 15.25 *cm.* after taking alcohol.⁹

Among the papers read at the Stockholm Congress three stand out as especially weighty,—that of Dr. Backman of the Physiological Institute, Upsala, on “The Action of Ethyl Alcohol on the Isolated Living Mammal Heart,” of Dr. Ekholm on “The Mortality of Abstainers and Non-Abstainers in Sweden,” and of Professor Dr. Laitinen “On the Action of the Smallest Quantity of Alcohol on the Animal Organism’s Powers of Resistance.” Dr. Backman sought to determine if alcohol had any nutritive value for an isolated mammal heart. A rabbit was decapitated; the heart quickly cut out, placed on a warmed porcelain plate, and carefully washed with Locke salt solution. A little silver hook fastened to the heart extremities was brought by a thread into connection with levers. In this way the contractions were registered on a rotating cylinder.

The heart was allowed to work until a clear decline in the height of its beatings could be detected, and then a Locke solution, with alcohol added, took the place of

the simple Locke solution. Since it might be objected that the heart was now too exhausted to respond to stimulating or nutritive influence, the investigator, after the alcohol action had continued for some time, replaced it, in each series of experiments, with Locke solution and grape sugar. The results of these comparative tests were as follows: In no instance was a stimulating or nutritive effect discernible as a result of the addition of ethyl alcohol in any percentage. In all experiments 0.5 per cent alcohol always caused a decrease in height and number of beatings, and a more or less intense arrhythmia. Weaker solutions down to 0.05 per cent caused a passing arrhythmia, or a passing fall in the strength of heart contractions. Beyond this dilution no effect was noticeable. In practically every case, however, where dextrose (grape sugar) was added to the Locke solution there was a restitution of heart action. This, of course, does not settle the question whether or no alcohol may not have a nutritive value for the heart in the living body; yet this is hardly probable. In fact the symptoms, as far as heart activity is concerned, which are described in acute alcohol poisoning, agree in every particular with the results of the investigations on the isolated mammal heart.¹⁰

The Swedish demographical statistic is unique in its class. It was founded by Wargentin, the contemporary of Linnæus, and has continued to our day in unbroken continuity. From it appears that, in the course of a century, the average (annual) Swedish mortality has fallen one-half, and the average length of individual life has risen twenty years. This triumph of culture can undoubtedly be rounded out with other victories when the wars on tuberculosis and alcoholism have been fought through. At the Congress in Stockholm, an actu-

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ary of the Swedish Life Insurance Company, Dr. Philip N. Ekholm, presented tables which indicate clearly the advantage which the suppression of alcohol would bring in the inch-by-inch struggle with death. This company had classified, from 1897, 29,029 policy-holders in two groups,—abstainers and non-abstainers. Of these 15,292 (53 per cent) belonged to the first category; 13,737 (47 per cent) to the latter. Dr. Ekholm reported that the expected mortality, based on the general mortality of all Swedish males in the period 1881-90 inclusive, was 504 for the 15,292 abstainers, and 435 for the 13,737 non-abstainers. Yet in spite of the fact that the non-abstainers represented an *élite* class physically, and were extremely moderate drinkers, their record was continuously in each year inferior to that of the abstainers. While of the 504 of the latter class 252, or 50 per cent, died in the whole period, of the non-abstainers 244, or 56 per cent, died. This gives a minus mortality of 6 per cent in favour of the abstainers.

A closer analysis of the statistics of the Swedish Life Insurance Company shows that the relatively lower mortality of abstainers increases rapidly with age and insurance time. Dividing the policy holders into two groups,—those below 43 years and those above,—we get the following statistic:

Forty-three years and below.

Year	ABSTAINERS			NON-ABSTAINERS		
	Expected Mortality	Mortality	Per cent of Survival	Expected Mortality	Mortality	Per cent of Survival
1897-08	177	76	57	141	60	57
1904-05	124	63	49	106	58	45
1897-05	301	189	54	247	118	53

Forty-four years and above.

1897-03	30	12	60	28	14	50
1904-05	26	13	50	28	26	7
1897-05	56	25	55	56	40	29

In all nine years we find in the first or younger group a relative lower mortality of 2 per cent among the abstinent; in the elder group of 26 per cent. It should be also stated that the average length of insurance time was greater for the abstainers than for the non-abstainers. This constitutes a factor unfavourable for the abstainers. "All in all," says Dr. Ekholm, "it does not seem possible to explain this difference on any other ground than on that of attitude towards alcoholic drinks."¹¹ (ff)

Already at the Buda Pest Congress had Professor Laitinen of Helsingfors, in reporting on experimentation regarding alcohol and immunity, remarked that "while the studies made in this field were not yet sufficient to explain every side of the colossally important (alcohol) question, yet they enabled us in some measure to see into the bottomless abyss on the edge of which humanity is standing." He had grouped 556 animals (dogs, rabbits, guinea-pigs, hens, doves, and mice) into two classes, treating one with varying small doses of alcohol and allowing the other to live alcohol-free. Then he infected all with either splenic fever bacteria, diphtheria toxins, or tuberculous bacteria. The death-rate among the alcoholised animals was considerably higher than among the abstinent ones. Immunising hardly succeeded at all with the alcoholised animals, the alkaline quality of the blood appeared lessened, the number of white corpuscles somewhat decreased (the organs which form the white corpuscles having been affected) and the bactericide power of the blood somewhat lessened.¹²

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Further experimentation along the same line was reported on by Dr. Laitinen both at the Stockholm and the London Congresses. The amount of alcohol was now minimal, 0.1 *cu. cm.* daily to each kilogram of weight. This corresponds to a half-glass of wine, or a small glass of Finnish beer daily, for a grown man. Forty rabbits and thirty guinea-pigs, as far as possible of the same age and weight, were under observation during eight months. They were divided into an abstinent and an alcohol group, placed in contiguous pens, and fed in precisely the same way. The methods of investigation were the most modern and most accurate known. It was found that the normal resistance of rabbits' red corpuscles to hæmolytic was lowered. To determine resistance to infectious diseases two sets of experiments were carried out,—the first after the animal had received the minimal dose for four months and had then lived 38 days without alcohol; the second after receiving this dose for four months and then living abstinent for 53 days. In the first series the alcoholised guineas died in 77.5 hours on an average, and the abstinent in 79 hours, the injection of diphtheria having been in all cases the same (.02 *cu. cm.*). In order to make the test more decisive the diphtheria in the second series of experiments was further diluted and injected in proportion to weight, .005 to the 50 grams. The alcohol animals in this case lived on the average 13 days, the water ones 21.7 days. The rabbits were unexpectedly attacked by *septicæmia cuniculi*. The mortality of the rabbits which had received the minimal alcohol dose for seven months was 13, or 65 per cent; of the abstinent 9, or 45 per cent.

The doctor in Ibsen's "Ghosts" described Oswald as "worm-eaten from birth." The process by which the new-born are thus contaminated is remorselessly laid

bare in Professor Laitinen's studies. The animals in the earlier experimentation had been treated with moderate doses of alcohol, and the resulting mortality in their young had been prodigious. But the animals described in the Stockholm report had received only 0.1 *cu. cm.* per kilogram of weight daily. The weight of the new-born of both the abstinent and alcoholised animals was taken accurately, in the case of the guinea pigs at birth, of the rabbits three days after birth,—these latter having been too tender for immediate weighing. Still-born were also weighed. The young received no alcohol. In the period of minimal alcohol dosage the alcohol rabbits cast 93 young, of which 57, or 61.29 per cent, were still-born or dead within 3 days, and only 36, or 38.71 per cent, alive. The abstinent rabbits cast 48 young,—26, or 54.17 per cent, still-born or dying within 3 days, 22, or 45.83 per cent, remaining alive.

Even greater was the difference in the mortality among the offspring of the guinea-pigs. The alcohol guineas cast, during the period of observation, 68 young, of which 25, or 36.76 per cent, were dead after three days; 43, or 63.24 per cent, surviving. The abstainers bore 69 young, 15, or 21.75 per cent, dying, 54, or 78.25 per cent, remaining alive. The weight also indicated the unfavourable action of minimal alcohol doses. The young of the alcohol rabbits had, on the third day, a medium weight of 79 grams as against a medium weight of 88 grams for the offspring of the abstinent rabbits. Of the still-born the weight averaged 44 grams for the alcohol rabbits and 46 for the abstinent. The young of the guinea-pigs exhibited the same difference,—73 grams to 77 grams in favour of the abstinents' offspring directly after birth, 67 grams to 77 grams of the still-born, in favour of the abstinent guineas.

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When one compares the relative growth during nursing time in both categories one finds an equally striking difference. In the first twenty days the young of the alcohol rabbits increased daily 7.13 grams; of the abstainers 9.46 grams. The daily growth of the alcohol guinea-pigs' young was, in the first ten days, 3.76 grams daily, the first twenty days, 4.30 grams. This as against 4.12 grams in the first ten days and 5.20 grams in the first twenty days of the young of the abstinent guinea-pigs. This difference in the speed of growth was observable through many months in the case of the guinea-pigs. The daily growth of the young of the alcohol guinea-pigs for 40 days was 4.86 grams against 5.30 grams of the offspring of the abstinent guineas. The first 110 days showed the young of the alcohol guinea-pigs to have had an average growth of 4.30 grams daily against 5.50 of the control animals. The number of animals observed in the beginning was 70. Adding the offspring it rose to 348. In a few cases the mother animals ate up the new-born,—a head or a leg alone being discovered. Dr. Laitinen thinks that either the young being born dead, the mother was brutalised by milk pressure, or had been made unnatural or mentally defective by the alcohol ration.¹³

At the Twelfth Congress (London) Professor Laitinen advanced a step further and reported on the effects of small amounts of alcohol on human blood and on human offspring. The hæmolytic power of sera from drinkers was shown to be weaker than that from abstainers. This hæmolytic power was further shown to suffer marked diminution after the continuous use of small quantities of alcohol; the resistive power of human red corpuscles to an heterogeneous normal serum was shown to have been lowered by alcohol; the same power in abstainers

weakened by a period of minimal alcoholisation, and the complement content of blood serum proved to be lower in drinkers than in abstainers, as also its bactericide power. "These experiments, carried out upon 223 persons, seem to make clear," said Professor Laitinen, "that alcohol even in comparatively small doses exercises a prejudicial effect on the protective mechanism of the human body."¹⁴(g)

It is said that the von Bunge brochures having been circulated in the girls' schools of Switzerland, discussions began to be heard as to whether it was father or mother who had drunk too much wine before the little idiot brother was born. "I speak from experience," says Professor Dr. Bleuler of Zurich. "From year to year the number of those unfortunates increases, who realise whence the unendurable sufferings of their lives come, and who give vent to the wildest curses against their parents."¹⁵ The frightful ultimate workings of alcoholic degeneracy are not dwelt on in Dr. Laitinen's London paper but only the incipient stages.¹⁶ Yet there is enough here to show how alcohol makes impossible that *bonne marque de fabrique* which should be every child's heritage.

The studies covered six years and 5,845 families with 20,008 children. There were three categories of parents, —abstainers, moderate (drinking not more than a glass of 4 per cent beer daily), and drunken. In answer to 15,000 circulars sent out asking age of parents, number of rooms in dwellings, particulars as to children (weight at birth and on every seventh day for 8 months, sex, age at which first tooth was cut, number of teeth at 8 months, habits of parents as to alcohol, etc.) 2,125 carefully filled out replies came back (1,285 from those drinking more or less; 840 from the non-drinking).

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The result of the inquiry concerning the average weight in grams of children in the three categories was as follows:

Girl children of	At birth	1st mo.	2nd mo.	3rd mo.	4th mo.
Abstainers.....	3600	4290	5180	5970	6710
Moderates.....	3570	4140	5100	5810	6620
Drinkers.....	3470	4120	4980	5560	6440

Girl children of	5th mo.	6th mo.	7th mo.	8th mo.
Abstainers.....	7370	8050	8430	9090
Moderates.....	7310	7860	8290	8910
Drinkers.....	7140	7800	8250	8880

Boy children of	At birth	1st mo.	2nd mo.	3rd mo.	4th mo.
Abstainers.....	3870	4750	5930	6690	7360
Moderates.....	3780	4650	5710	6600	7370
Drinkers.....	3700	4410	5360	6240	6860

Boy children of	5th mo.	6th mo.	7th mo.	8th mo.
Abstainers.....	8070	8740	9250	9880
Moderates.....	7930	8490	9170	9810
Drinkers.....	7570	8120	8600	9150

The children of the abstainers cut the first tooth at an average age of 4.1 months; of the moderates at an average age of 4.9 months, and of the drinker much later (too late for this calculation). At the end of the eighth month of the children of abstainers, 27.5 per cent were toothless, of moderates 33.9 per cent, and of drinkers 42.3 per cent.

The average number of teeth at the end of the eighth month was about as follows,—per child of abstainers

2.5, of moderates 2.1, of drinkers 1.5. This indicates a retarding influence on the growth of children as a result of the alcohol consumption of the parents.

Dr. Laitinen then added to the 2,234 families heretofore considered 3,611 which he had himself observed, and calculated the average weight of the children in the three categories. The result is given below:

	Average age of mothers	Average age of fathers	Average weight of girls at birth	Average weight of boys at birth
Abstainers....	34.56 years	39.02 years	3670 grams	3970 grams
Moderates....	33.40 "	39.75 "	3590 "	3780 "
Drinkers.....	34.56 "	38.36 "	3460 "	3700 "

	Number of families examined	Number of children	Per cent of children living	Per cent of children dead	Per cent of miscarriage
Abstainers.....	1551	3695	86.55	13.45	1.07
Moderates.....	1833	6673	76.83	23.17	5.26
Drinkers.....	2461	9640	67.98	32.02	7.11

In all the pharmacologies and toxicologies alcohol is classed with the narcotic poisons. The German Imperial Health Department makes an even more savoury grouping. It issues bulletins on cholera, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhus, diarrhoea, and alcohol. Atwater, repeating the earlier experimentation of Bodlaender and of Strassman, showed that alcohol is oxydised in the body up to 98 per cent. But if there is here a fuel value, it is an inadequate one since the temperature of the body falls when this firing is used. The blood vessels of the skin, expanded under alcohol's action, are like open windows in winter, letting the warmth escape.

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Further, alcohol burning in the body, withdraws oxygen from the tissues and hinders the oxydation of other supplies in the organism, especially of the fats. Unburnt pathological fat is, in this way, deposited in the most various parts of the body.

On the ground of these calories of questionable utility, alcohol has been described as having "a theoretical food value." The danger in the phrase lies in the fact that in Europe, for centuries, alcohol has been popularly supposed to be a genuine food. We have here, as Neumann says, "a firmly rooted dogma running back through generations." Wine, for example, in certain parts of Germany, is even now supposed to give strong bones to growing children (*Weinknöchle*) and beer is dubbed "liquid bread."^(h) But even those who assign to alcohol a species of food value declare that it would be madness to use it as a food. (Von Gruber) This because of its accompanying poisonous action. We have seen elsewhere that alcohol lowers capacity for observation. Professor Weygandt found that abstinence from food for three days had no such effect.¹⁷ Both Destrée and Schmiedeberg discover that workmen can do more when fasting than on alcohol. In this respect, then, the hypothetical food, alcohol, must be described as worse than hunger. Further, as Dr. Koppe of Moscow points out, if the calorimetric point of view were the determining one, amyl alcohol (fusel, so rightly feared as an adulterant) would, as producing more calories, have to be considered a better food than the ethyl alcohol of the much commended "pure liquors."¹⁸

There is a general agreement that alcohol lowers the output of CO_2 in exhalation. But this output is a reliable index of muscular work done. Professor Chauveau, member of the Institute and physiologist of in-

contestable authority, experimented on workmen, giving them varying equivalents of sugar and alcohol. The alcohol ration showed a diminution of the absolute value of muscular work, stagnation and lowering of the up-keep (*entrétien*), and rise in expenditure of energy in comparison to the value of work performed. Dr. Rost also points out this consideration. Alcohol is broken up in the organs after other laws than our foods. It is as easy for alcohol to pass out of the walls of the cells as into them. This is not the case with genuine foods. Just as chloroform and ether can be used occasionally in operations without injury, so alcohol can occasionally be taken without deleterious action. But if taken daily and throughout life it affects the liquid-holding cells so seriously as to bring about all sorts of severe internal injuries. This because alcohol, as ether and chloroform, in contradistinction to sugar, for instance, dissolves and is soluble in fats. The dissolution of the lipoids causes a disequilibrium of the cell elements.

Professor Kassowitz of Vienna affirms the theory that a substance can, at the same time, be food and poison, to be "a monstrous paradox." At the Buda Pest Congress¹⁹ he offered the following brief summary of his judgment on this subject which has been the bone of so much sophistical contention.

Can a Poison Take the Place of a Food?

"It is not long since physiological science held it as proven that our food served as fuel after the manner of an engine's fire, supplying us with energy by its burning. On the basis of this theory the worth of a food was reckoned according to the number of calories,

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or heat units, produced, and since alcohol in its burning is capable of producing a respectable number of these, it has been described as an especially valuable food. This conclusion has been carried over into practical life, notoriously poisonous qualities not availing to frighten from this alleged food.

“ This theoretical consideration which has carried with it so many grave consequences is to-day no longer tenable, since it has been proven that a whole series of substances which burn to water and carbon dioxide in the human and animal body, as alcohol does, have, in spite of this fact, absolutely no food value, and are incapable of acting as substitutes for genuine food substances such as fat and sugar. These substances are glycerine, lactic acid, butyric acid, uric acid, acetic acid, and other organic acids. All attempts to prove experimentally that these substances have, on the basis of the above-mentioned theory, real food value have completely failed. This absolutely decisive fact has been disregarded in the controversies about the food value of alcohol.

“ I hold these experimental results as decisive because they prove that a substance, although it be burnt in the living organism, does not therefore develop nutritive characteristics; that it must have wholly other capacities if it is to deserve the name of a food. What these capacities must be, can be gathered from another important fact, which likewise cannot be brought into harmony with the till recently dominant theory, namely that a whole series of indispensable nutritive elements, all the inorganic compounds, or mineral salts which are needful for life, have not the slightest burning value because they represent completely saturated compounds. These substances can only be indispensable because they are

necessary for the construction of that element which forms the foundation of all life functions,—protoplasm,—the element of every living organism, which is destroyed by life activities and must be restored continuously by food. Those, therefore, can only be considered genuine foods in this changed conception (of metabolism) which participate in the building up or reconstruction of protoplasm: never such as, because of chemical qualities, act destructively upon the protoplasm; never, in short, a poisonous substance which is the direct antithesis of a food substance. For a food preserves protoplasm; a poison destroys it.

“But is alcohol really a poison? Every one who would answer this question as a scientific man and not as a partisan, must reply with a decided, ‘Yes.’ One avoids only too frequently, indeed, giving the child the right name. One speaks of stimulants, condiments, and the like. If, however, you consult a text-book of toxicology, you will find alcohol with ether, chloroform, chloral-hydrate, etc., in the list of narcotic poisons in the fat series, and will read that with it one can first narcotise, then paralyse, and finally kill (according to the strength of the dose) every man, every animal, every plant. Of course no one thinks of calling ether, chloroform, or chloral-hydrate, ‘foods,’ although it is certain that they burn in the body as well as alcohol. Of alcohol alone do they make an exception. In it, alone, do they seek to unite the incompatible characteristics of a poison and a food.

“In order to support this paradoxical teaching it is customary to point to the numerous metabolism experiments in which the attempt has been made to substitute alcohol for a part of the food. It must be affirmed, indeed, that these experiments have not proved the worth-

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lessness of alcohol as a food with the decisiveness with which 'the worthless fuels,' glycerine, lactic acid, acetic acid, etc., have been discredited. Yet the results of these experiments are so uncertain and wavering, that one and the same writer (Rosemann) could announce, as the result of his own and others' experiments, that alcohol has no albumen-saving action, and yet some years later come to precisely the opposite conclusion. In both cases, however, he confessed that the use of alcohol was exceptionally injurious to muscular work. In this confession there is nothing more or less than a direct refutation of the doctrine of the nutritive action of the poison alcohol, because both scientific investigation and daily experience teach us that every true food, as sugar or albumen, even in small quantities, works favourably on muscular action. In spite of this we hear, ever and again, of the at least 'theoretical food value' of alcohol. Every variation of the metabolism balance, however insignificant, is, if it seem to favour alcohol, announced triumphantly to the world, while the excessive number of results which speak decisively against the food value of the poisonous narcotic, are either ignored or violently misinterpreted. These convulsive efforts to save alcohol's honour are explicable only when one recalls that the theory of the food value of this poisonous substance, on the one hand, is based on a scientific doctrine which has been elevated almost to a dogma, and which one does not wish to see overthrown; on the other hand, that it serves as a scientific justification for the widespread and growing use of poisons as beverages.

"It has gone so far that attempts have been made to discredit the striking proofs of Chauveau's experiments, although this investigator has shown that a dog nour-

ished with a fixed quantity of albumen and sugar can not only accomplish an important amount of work daily, but increase in weight; while if the sugar be replaced with alcohol of the same number of calories, both work accomplished and body weight diminish. The experiments of Atwater and Benedict, undertaken with all the latest technical scientific aids, have been shouted out as decisive proofs of alcohol's food value. The fanatically pro-alcohol Duclaux went even so far as to recommend alcohol as cattle feed.⁽ⁱ⁾ Yet these investigators proved nothing but what was held to be self-evident by every one; that alcohol burning in the body produced as many calories as outside the organism. They had to confess that these experiments had not furnished proof of a change of alcohol's potential energy into muscular energy, and that their experiments in regard to the saving of albumen were not decisive.

“ How does it happen that the experiments with alcohol in many cases do not fall out so decidedly negatively as those with glycerine, lactic acid, and other organic acids, whose food valuelessness is contested by no one? Simply from the fact that alcohol is not only a worthless fuel for the body as these others, but that it is at the same time a narcotic poison which, as such, injures the vital capacities of the living organism, and especially in a high degree the working capacity of the voluntary muscles. For this reason the experiments of Chauveau are completely consistent. On the one hand the work accomplished by the dog, running in the running machine, could be mathematically registered, and on the other, because of the length of the experiment time, the injurious action of alcohol on the physical constitution could find expression in the weight measurements. With the experiments on men which stretch over

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only a few days this injurious action does not come directly to the surface, but must necessarily express itself in the metabolism product as is the case under the action of morphine or even of normal sleep. In both these cases there is a very noticeable falling off in the destruction of body elements, as compared with the non-narcotised or waking state. No one imagines that the slight dose of morphine by its burning in the body saves food stuff. Every one holds it self-evident that this saving comes from a lowered muscular tension and lowered muscular work, as in the case of sleep. There is, of course, no reason to believe that only in the case of alcohol, narcotic action does not bring about a similar diminution. If this point of view has been neglected until now, it is because,—even unconsciously,—by acknowledging it one would be forced to throw over the alcohol 'food' theory. If any one, in spite of all this surely valid counter-argument, still insists that alcohol can at the same time work as food and poison, on the ground of a sugar and albumen saving quality, he would be like a manufacturer who boasted he could save half the coal his factory required by running his machines under half power."

The most important paper at the last of these congresses (The Hague, 1911) was read by Dr. Bertholet of Lausanne. It seems to offer evidence corroborating the main conclusions of Professor Laitinen concerning seminal intoxication. Already, at the London Congress, Dr. Bertholet had reported on his first dissections of the testicles of drunkards. "Chronic alcoholism has a deteriorating action upon male reproductive cells. This change may go as far as total atrophy and complete arrest of spermatogenesis. . . . Such modifications are not to be set down to the account of concomitant mala-

dies since the testicles of those drinking little or nothing show little or nothing of them." ²⁰ At The Hague the report was carried a stage further. Two hundred and ten autopsies had been made, of which one hundred were upon chronic alcoholists. In 64 per cent there was a total atrophy and disappearance of the spermatozoa; in 18 per cent a sharp and advanced atrophy, yet with some spermatozoa; in 16 per cent slight atrophy with quite numerous sperm, and in 2 per cent no marked alteration. Bertholet further affirmed that he had discovered total alteration even in those dying prematurely, as in accident, which indicates that the reproductive glands are more sensible to alcoholic intoxication than the other organs. The maximum of cases of total atrophy observed was between 30 and 40 years, the full period of vitality. Yet in many instances it was much more precocious. Six cases between 25 and 30 years were recorded. The atrophy at times reaches such an intensity that the structure is not recognisable, and the infiltration is so marked that one can compare it with the course of cirrhosis of the liver.

The percentage of lesions in the testicles of one hundred chronic alcoholists was compared with that of other organs in the same persons. Eighty-seven per cent of the testicles showed lesions, 59 per cent of the hearts, 58 per cent of the kidneys, 34 per cent of the stomachs. Thirty-one per cent of the livers displayed fatty changes, 15 per cent of them cirrhosis. It follows from this table that the testicle is one of the organs most sensitive to alcoholic intoxication, and that it reacts very rapidly to phenomena of degeneration.

Dr. Bertholet has not found modifications of the testicle in autopsies of non-alcoholic persons dying of tuberculosis, cancer, or syphilis. But similar autopsies carried

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out on the reproductive glands of women alcoholists show the identical action of chronic alcoholism. There is sclerosis, together with degeneracy and disappearance of the ovules.²¹

REFERENCES: ¹ *Bericht der III Int. Kongresses g. d. Missbrauch geistiger Getränke*, p. 143. — ² *Bericht ü. d. V Int. Kongress (Basel)*, pp. 341-367. — ³ *Bericht ü. d. V Int. Kongress (Basel)*, pp. 222-4, 510-12. — ⁴ *Bericht ü. d. V Int. Kongress (Basel)*, pp. 28-30. — ⁵ *Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress (Bremen)*, p. 484. — ⁶ *Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress (Bremen)*, p. 95, seq. — ⁷ *Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress (Bremen)*, p. 70. — ⁸ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 2, p. 11. — ⁹ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 2, p. 21. — ¹⁰ *Bericht ü. d. IX Int. Kongress*, pp. 46-51. — ¹¹ *Bericht ü. d. IX Int. Kongress*, Appendix, p. 71, seq. — ¹² *Xième Congrès Int. contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 45, seq. — ¹³ *Bericht ü. d. XI Int. Kongress*, Appendix, p. 81, seq. — ¹⁴ *Proceedings of the XIIth Int. Congress against Alcoholism*, p. 327, seq. — ¹⁵ Prof. Dr. Bleuler, *Ueberraschte Gemeinheiten*, p. 34. — ¹⁶ *Proceedings of the XIIth Int. Congress against Alcoholism*, p. 263. — ¹⁷ *Der Alkoholismus*, III, p. 8. — ¹⁸ Dr. R. Koppe, *Das Alkoholismus ü. d. Kurzebigkeit des Modernen Menschengeschlechts*, p. 14. — ¹⁹ *Xième Congrès Int. contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 77. — ²⁰ *Proceedings of the XIIth Int. Congress*, p. 294. — ²¹ *Bericht ü. d. XII Kongress Int. g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 169.

NOTES ON CHAPTER III

(a). In *De Wegwijzer* (1911, p. 314) the Dutch leader v. d. Woude compares the 1911 Congress with the 1893 one in the same city. Then abstinence caused a shoulder-shrug, and at the Stadhuiz banquet champagne was served. At the Kurhaus reception in 1911, on the other hand, there were only alcohol-free drinks and *Abstinentia Triumphans* controlled the sessions. The presence of a large number of Catholic priests rather disturbed the free-thinkers present. They recalled the paper of a French Monseigneur at the Paris Congress on Sainte Geneviève, patroness of Paris, who took a vow of drinking water and, in spite of her many austerities, lived to an high old age, wearing a hair shirt! Yet they recognised the great significance for Central and Southern Europe of the awakening in this quarter.

(b). The most striking symptom of Korsakow psychosis, an alcohol sickness, is this loss of memory. Professor Gadelius mentioned in the Stockholm Congress (Report, p. 155) persons who would forget all they had heard or seen a few seconds before. Five minutes after an extremely painful operation

a patient no longer remembered that it had taken place, and could not explain why he was in bed. The beginnings of this crumbling of the memory have been demonstrated by Dr. R. Vogt of the University of Christiania (*Om Virkningene af 15-50 cm koncentreret spiritus paa erindringsevnen*). During seven months, alternating experiments in memorising twenty-five lines from a translation of the Odyssey were made with and without alcohol. The time required for repetition without mistake averaged 18 per cent longer in the alcohol (25 cu. cm.,—corresponding to somewhat over a half-liter of 4 per cent beer) days than in the abstinent. When the system had become accustomed to alcohol the difference was between 5 to 7 per cent longer,—the alcohol being taken after breakfast. When taken before eating the lengthening of the required time actually went up to 69 per cent! Thirty-eight of the daily memorisations were repeated after 107 to 108 days. The time required to recover the memorised lines was greater in the case of those learned on alcohol days. In other words, not only does it require a longer time to imprint when alcohol is used, but the impression itself is not as durable.

(c). Dr. Keferstein declared the fable of the harmless-ness of wine and beer to be finally destroyed. The whiskey devil cannot be driven out by the beer Beelzebub. Dr. Forel found at Ellikon Sanatorium that the number of beer and wine alcoholists outnumbered the spirits alcoholists, nine to one. Struempell believes kidney troubles caused by beer surpass even the great number of heart maladies so caused. Dr. Hueppe of Prag reported that large quantities of beer, according to Professor Przibram's demonstrations, injure heart, liver, and kidneys more than brandy does. The theory that beer drinkers do not have *delirium tremens* has long since been abandoned. Welminsky has given accurate statistics showing that in a certain part of Bohemia a greater number of the delirious have become so through beer than through spirits drinking. "In comparing the alcoholism of various lands," said Dr. Delbrueck, "we see that the beer and wine lands are the most alcohol drenched (France, Belgium, Bavaria) and that the *Schnaps* lands (Sweden and Norway) the least so. The beer danger is for the future far greater than the spirits danger."—*Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress*, pp. 322, seq.

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(d). "When we go through Munich evenings," said Dr. Gebhardt, a chemist, at this same Congress, "and look into the beer-shops, the sight is horrible. We see men sitting before their mugs, looking about blankly, as imbeciles, wholly narcotised in a way one does not see in wine lands."

(e). In Lewin's *Toxicologie* it is alleged that working with hops in closed rooms leads to vomiting, widening of the pupils, constipation, eruption on the skin. Careful experiments with very small amounts given during long periods cause rheumatic pains, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, and lowered perception.

(f). How much harm alcohol can do before its eliminative action begins to operate is suggested by a paper read by Dr. Branthwaite at the Stockholm Congress. This English alienist gave statistics of the children of women admitted to English reformatories during the years 1905-06, which show alcohol to be the very genius of degeneration. Of the last 646 admitted, drunkards of the most advanced type, 386 were either married at the time of admission or widows. These 386 had given birth to 2,079 children, an average of 5.3 per head. Fifteen had brought ten or more children into the world, and one as many as seventeen! Of the total born, 933 had died and 1,146 were living. Fifty-six per cent of the mothers in question were found to be insane or markedly defective. The remainder were far from normal. "We have, therefore, 1,146 children still living as the result of this handful of defective drunken parentage, children who will inevitably, in some form or other, become drunkards or criminals, or both, and who will probably transmit to their offspring in turn similar defects. Each of 363 women has left an average of three children to continue her species.

"When we consider the feeble mental state of these drunkards, the uselessness of orthodox temperance work becomes obvious. Pledges are useless, for the signers are unable to keep any pledge. Ordinary temperance teaching they cannot understand, being insane, imbecile, and degenerate. Until we treat every drunkard as a moral plague-spot to be hedged around with protections against the disease, spreading drunkenness will continue with little diminution. I am confident that if temperance societies, in addition to their present efforts,

were to agitate for vigorous and unflinching attention to compulsory treatment and control of drunkards, the result in a few years would be astonishing. Until this is done no very practical advance will be made towards national sobriety."

To this end Dr. Branthwaite advises the crippling of the power of procreation. . . . *Bericht ü. d. XI Int. Kongress*, Appendix, pp. 104-5.

(ff). The Fifth Chapter of Helenius' *Alkoholspörgsmålet* discusses *in extenso* the experiences of the English Life Insurance Companies, which for a series of years have kept separate departments for abstainers and moderate drinkers. (The Sceptre Life Insurance Association, the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, the Scottish Temperance Life Insurance Company, etc.) So strikingly do these statistics indicate the superiority of the abstinent life that the drink interests of the Continent have made a standing offer of 6,000 *Mark* to any one who can break them down. One can find the practical equivalent of the Helenius' chapter in an article by Sir Thomas Whittaker in *The Contemporary Review* for March, 1904. The life superiority of the abstainers in these companies is, roughly speaking, about 24 per cent—much higher than in the case of the *Svenska Lif*, reported on by Dr. Ekholm.

(g). 1. The percentage of hæmolysis of rabbits' red corpuscles by the sera of drinkers and abstainers respectively was as follows:

Dilutions of serum.....	.4	.1	.04	.01	.004
Percentage in drinkers....	80.32	35.42	5.87	.9	.09
In abstainers.....	82.29	45.79	5.33	1.19	.63

2. The hæmolytic power of the blood serum in six women who were abstainers was examined and then examined again after sixty-three days, the subjects in the meantime having taken daily enough wine to amount to 8 to 10 *cu. cm.* of alcohol. To a 10 per cent suspension of rabbits' corpuscles, blood from the women was added in various dilutions, and the following percentages of hæmolysis were given:

Dilutions of blood serum.....	.4	.1	.04	.01
Percentage of hæmolysis:				
While abstaining.....	89.17	61.67	7.53	2.25
While using alcohol.....	79.17	35.0	7.08	1.33

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3. Red blood corpuscles were obtained from twenty-seven drinkers and twenty-seven abstainers and a 10 per cent suspension of each person's corpuscles made. To this were added various dilutions of normal rabbit serum and the amount of hæmolysis of the red corpuscles of drinkers and abstainers, respectively, calculated. The diminished resistivity of the drinkers' red corpuscles was indicated by the great percentage of red corpuscles hæmolysed or destroyed by the rabbit serum.

Dilution of normal rabbit serum.....	.4	.3	.1	.01
Average per cent. of hæmolysis in { Drinkers.....	44.0	33.06	13.35	0.24
{ Abstainers.....	42.46	31.85	11.37	0.04

The red corpuscles of six women, abstainers, were treated in the same way with normal rabbit serum and the experiments repeated after sixty-three days' daily dosing with 8-10 *cu. cm.* of alcohol.

Dilution of normal rabbit serum.....	.4	.3	.1
Average percentage of hæmolysis of corpuscles in the blood of the woman			
While abstaining.....	48.33	42.0	13.25
After using alcohol....	67.5	48.33	20.08

Test-tubes containing 1 *cu. cm.* of serum from drinkers and abstainers, respectively, were put in *bouillon* and kept at a temperature of 37C. Then after one, two, six, and twenty-four hours, cultures of typhoid were laid on Petri dishes by means of a platinum needle loop, and the bacterial colonies which grew during the five following days were counted.

Number of hours in which the bacteria were in contact with the serum	1st hour	2nd hour	6th hour	24th hour
Average number of bacterial colonies in				
19 drinkers.....	1996.84	337.18	77.37	2.67
11 abstainers.....	1858.7	208.4	15.37	1.45

Twelfth Congress against Alcoholism (London), p. 327. seq.

(h). Dr. Bergmann has spoken of Swedish pamphlets of the eighteenth century which went so far in the defence of alcohol as to say that "if it were not the custom to eat bread

one ought to limit oneself to brandy. Drink both enlivens and feeds; bread only feeds." (*Den Svenska Nykterhets rörelsens Historia*, p. 17.) And in our own day (1911) the *Petit Parisien*, organising a *plébiscite* among its readers to get at their estimate of the comparative value of foods, found, in counting up the 1,240,000 votes, that wine appeared seventh on the list,—above sugar and butter; beer came seventeenth, before rice, and brandy twenty-fourth, above chocolate! Such *contre-vérités* as that of Moleschott that "alcohol is the savings-bank without which one cannot get along physiologically," or those of Landouzy that "alcohol can no more be proscribed than meat, that methyl alcohol is as viable as ethyl, and that sugar's energetic power is about half less than alcohol," will seem equally absurd in the no distant future. No wonder laymen wax satirical. *Jugend* referring to certain phrases of this type said: "Science has not decided whether we die of the alcohol, or of the water, in drink. We should, therefore, wait for full agreement, and in the meantime let every one drink his boot-full."

Can alcohol's calories be put on the budget of metabolism? "This is," says Professor Martius of Rostock, "a biologically interesting question but of no practical importance in the consideration of alcoholism." Professor Dr. Wagner von Jauregg of the University of Vienna, says that "there is not the slightest doubt that alcohol is a poison, and this elementary fact is wholly sufficient for the practical purposes of the anti-alcohol movement." Even the spokesman of the brewers, Professor Max Delbrueck (on the 11th German Brewers' Day), had to confess to his corpulent hearers, "Alcohol never comes into consideration as a food, even though 90 per cent of its energy is utilised by the human body. For if one should take it as a food the injurious narcotic effects would outweigh the profitable ones." (Quoted from the Dresden *Anzeiger* in *Der Abstinenz*, January, 1912.)

(i). Duclaux was a micro-biologist, not a metabolism experimenter. He neither made investigations of his own nor verified those of Atwater. Dr. Roubinovitch characterised his attempts to repair the reputation of alcohol as "socially noxious," and the phrase does not seem too severe when one recalls that he printed in the *Petit Temps* (Jan. 4, 1903) statements of

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alcohol's superiority to starch and sugar as sources of energy for the body. *L'Étoile Bleue* (April, 1908) says that French anti-alcoholists had noticed a decided decline in drinking among the French well-to-do and middle classes. Then came Atwater and Duclaux. The stocks of *liqueur* companies rose and an increase of trade was noticeable. The *Revue Vinicole* remarked on Professor Atwater's death: "Can we not salute his great memory? Let the drink-sellers of France in these days when men are so soon forgotten, think of the famous far-away friend they have lost, and bind in one remembrance of sorrow the memories of Atwater and Duclaux. For the tomb cannot silence these men of genius. Their powerful voices will once more reverberate to the respectful and believing people,—'alcohol is a food.'" The report of a great absinthe distillery also remarked: "We are happy to record the failure of the hateful campaign against spirits carried on under the flag of public hygiene. Public good sense has properly treated the efforts to abolish age-long tastes and to revolutionise the alimentary system of a whole race. The reaction against these perilous paradoxes has been begun by illustrious and courageous *savants* like the late M. Duclaux."

One must, however, in justice to Atwater, place beside this eulogy certain statements of his which M. Broux reported at the Stockholm Congress. "We asked M. Atwater for an interview, one Sunday in November, 1903, in the hall of the Musée Social in Paris. At a session presided over by M. Jules Siegfried, deputy, he spoke at length of his work, his researches, and the results at which he had arrived. At one point raising his hands to his shoulders he said: 'M. Duclaux affirms, as a scientific man, that alcohol is a food. I, too, say as a scientist that it possesses food value, yet in very restricted limits. Likewise arsenic, belladonna, and other poisons contain nutritive elements, and can equally with alcohol be called foods. But when one comes out of the laboratory to occupy oneself with social life one must take another attitude. Here I part with M. Duclaux. He says "Alcohol a food, good food, excellent food, superior food." I say "Alcohol a food, bad food, detestable food, which one ought always to do without."'"

M. Broux compresses these words into a sentence truly French in its *spirituel* compactness. "Alcohol is a poison

which can be considered a food, providing one does not touch it."—*XI Int. Kongress*, pp. 57-58.

"A sufficient food must guarantee a certain capacity for work and the replacement of the elements of the body used," says Professor Kassowitz elsewhere. "Chauveau showed that alcohol did not meet these requirements. A dog was obliged to do a certain amount of work day after day (running in a running drum) being fed on meat and sugar. The food enabled it to do its work and add flesh weight. A third of the sugar ration was then supplanted with alcohol of the same calories, to see if the amount of work accomplished would be the same. On the pure sugar ration the dog ran 24 kilometers daily. The dog was slightly intoxicated by the poison and under-nourished, as compared with the sugar days. It did one-fourth less work. Now according to the doctrinaire theory of calories it ought to have gained still more flesh than on the sugar days. As a matter of fact it lost. Chauveau controlled the CO_2 output. He found that the average elimination per hour of CO_2 was considerably less with alcohol than without it (44.82 cu. cm. vs. 55.25 cu. cm.). Since muscle activity and the elimination of CO_2 are always in ratio, the dog must have worked less in the alcohol days."—Professor Max Kassowitz, *Der Theoretische Nährwert des Alkohols*, p. 34.

IV

THE TRAVELLING ANTI-ALCOHOL EXHIBITIONS

“The wicked broth
Confused the chemic labour of the blood,
And tickling the brute brain within the man
Made havoc among those tender cells.”

—TENNYSON, *Lucretius*.

THE anti-alcoholists of the Continent have not been content to let the immense mass of new knowledge concerning alcohol's degenerating action slumber in archives of physiology and pathology, but have gone to work in a systematic way at its popularisation. The most original and effective method has been that of the travelling exposition. There are three such constantly going about German cities. The Swiss temperance party has its own, as does the Swedish Central League for Temperance Instruction. The German Union against the Misuse of Intoxicants states that their exposition was visited, between May 1, 1909, and July 23, 1911, by 354,494 persons, of whom 116,043 were school children and 20,935 soldiers. The average per cent of the entire city population visiting, has been thirty, the average visits in a single city 9,090, and the average daily visitation 834. Attendance in some places has been remarkable. Thus between the 8th and 15th of January, 1911, 6,047 persons were shown through the exposition at Bad Niederbrunn, a town with but 3,325 people. This

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is explained by the large number coming in from the surrounding country. Again at Thann, a place with 7,500 people, the attendance registered 8,074. The Swiss exhibition was visited in 1909 by 35,000 people. Recently it has made a three months journey through the cities of Northern Italy. At Milan it was displayed in the Umanitara Hall and visited by 10,000 persons, over half of whom were troops in detachments of fifty.(a)

An exhibition is never set up for less than three days. It takes time for people to get to talking about it and recommending it to others. In most cases admission is free, a box for contributions to expenses, however, being placed at the exit. Dr. Pfeiderer recommends an admission fee of 10 *pf.* This tends to keep out disturbers. He further thinks that an admission fee, however slight, makes a visit to an exhibition more valued. Usually a guarantee, small in amount, but from influential persons, is secured. This gives the exposition a certain tone in the community. It is generally found best to have a Sunday fall in the exhibition time for those who are free only on that day. The exhibition is closed to the general public on certain hours in the week. These are reserved for special categories of visitors,—school children, soldiers, etc. An explanatory guide is published and demonstrations are given throughout the day by the lecturers in charge or by competent volunteers,—physicians or teachers,—who are available now in every German city. The expositions furnish good opportunities for common work between temperance radicals and moderates. Attempts are often made to introduce local statistical matter into an exhibition when it comes to a place, to hold joint exhibitions at hygienic and anti-tuberculosis demonstrations, as well as at teachers' and other congresses. Local officials and local in-

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dustrials are informed of the great advantages which would fall to the state and to industry if alcohol consumption could be materially reduced, reliable statistics being adduced to show how expenses for crime and sickness would be lowered and efficiency heightened. This often brings in contributions to running expenses. The initial cost of the exhibition itself averages something like a thousand *Mark* (\$250). The literature stand accompanying, stocked with the varied and admirable publications which have poured from the German press in the last decade, is well patronised. Thus over \$800 worth of literature, mostly cheap publications ranging from two cents to twenty-five, were sold in a year by the "*Missbrauchs*" Exposition.¹ Besides this the so-called "Quesnel cards" (with condensed anti-alcohol facts) are given children to take home to their parents.

The rage of the brewers at these exhibitions is without limit, and not the least so because they know themselves impotent to break their influence. The German Brewers' Union have sent out circulars inciting their members to stir up the officials against "the alcohol chamber of horrors." They are urged to utilise their connections with magistracy, officials, officers, teachers, clergy, and others, for their suppression. In this document they show themselves especially venomous towards teachers who bring school children to expositions.² Some brewers have even arranged, as a kind of counter demonstration, "scientific" visits to the breweries, where a demonstrator exhibits various yeast cultures and grinds out the old clack about "the food value of alcohol."

The "press reptiles," as Bismarck called the German newspapers, are largely controlled by the brewer. This relation makes the hygienic enlightenment of the public a task very similar to that which Pope Benedict called

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“rowing against a stream of lies.” But in the shop window exposition,—an extension of the travelling exhibition idea,—the alcoholised daily meets its checkmate. I know of nothing more calculated to reach the masses, and at the same time to start a rain of angry beer tears. The expositions are cheap, costing from five to twenty *Mark*, and can, for this reason, be multiplied indefinitely. They have had everywhere brilliant success. The usual plan is to secure the loan, for a few days, of an unoccupied store window. In the country, proprietors are often willing to clean out a show window for a brief exposition. This is filled with scientific material, charts and diagrams, Jacopin’s “Pay-day,” the Socialist brandy boycott placard, casts of beer-ruined organs, the freshest clippings from the temperance press properly mounted, little comparative food value exhibitions, and the innumerable other objects which the remorselessly active minds of German anti-alcoholists are ever devising. The windows are almost continuously surrounded by people of various ages, earnestly studying the statistical matter. Now and again heated debates arise between chance observers. Placards and tables are frequently replaced by others in order to utilise time and space to the utmost. A Good Templar lodge in Frankfurt recently set up an exposition of this type in two great corner windows on the Braubachstrasse. Eight days after opening, a representative of the Frankfurt Great Brewery approached the institutor of the display, begging him to remove the labels from beer bottles used as illustrative material. Next door to the exhibit was a butter and cheese store that had also done a large business in bottled beer up to the day on which the exposition had opened. Since then it had not disposed of a single bottle! On every side the re-

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mark was heard, "We won't drink any more of your beer. It contains a poison as you will see by looking over the exhibition on Braubachstrasse."³ Of a window exhibition in Stralsund, Pastor Deissner writes: "Our exhibition has hit the bull's eye. We have gotten hold of masses of the indifferent in this way. The window front is rarely without spectators who study the charts and then lecture to each other about them."

Model show-window exhibitions as well as model anti-alcohol poster columns are usually found in the exhibitions which accompany all the more important anti-alcohol congresses in Germany. For German temperance gatherings are ordinarily times for extensive propaganda. Thus at the Good Templar Congress in Hamburg in 1911, a mass distribution of literature was systematically carried on throughout the city by members of the Congress. At an exhibition arranged for this Congress attempts were made in the direction of that "synthetic action" between anti-alcoholists and social workers which the French constantly urge. There were divisions for housing reform, for the garden-city movement, for travelling libraries, and for fruit-raising colonies. The Alster rowing clubs, nearly all the Hamburg *Turnvereine*, football clubs, and fencing associations also exhibited, in recognition of the alliance between athletics and the alcohol-free life. Indirect methods of fighting drink were represented by model milk booths in operation, fruit stands, exhibitions of drinking fountains, and an exhibition by thirty firms of alcohol-free wines,—most of which are chemically controlled by the German General Central Union for the Fighting of Alcoholism.

A travelling exhibition in full operation, crowded with Germans absorbing with true German patience that new knowledge which is to revolutionise their habits of life

in so many directions, is a sight worth seeing. The writer made a railway run of two hours east of Berlin, out over the flat Brandenburg country, for the sake of having this experience. Landsberg, where the exhibition was set up, is a provincial town, the distributing centre for a large agricultural region. The school authorities had loaned the hall of a fine new girls' school. The building was generously flagged and a large notice over the entrance announced the presence of the exhibition. Posters with an allegorical combat between knight and dragon were to be seen in shop windows and elsewhere in the city.

We went Sunday afternoon to hear one of the many lectures for the day. The hall was, at the time, well filled with people standing patiently listening, or moving with the lecturer from chart to chart. All classes were represented,—the well-to-do, officers, children,—but the majority were plain people. The lecturer, Wilhelm Miethke, is a character. A Socialist agitator for many years, he became convinced of the necessity of anti-alcohol action for purely party ends. He organised, therefore, a little exhibit and succeeded in getting it into the Charlottenburg Permanent Exposition for Workmen's Welfare. But when he began to distribute anti-alcohol tracts entitled "A New Weapon in the Class War," the Prussian authorities bundled him and his exhibition out of the building in short order. It was amusing to hear the lecturer and equally amusing to observe the listeners. "You think," he would say, "that if a man is large, and flushed, and padded with fat he is obviously healthy. *Das ist falsch!* A well man should have little visible fat. You think that water is made to wash in but not to drink. *Das ist falsch!* Water is made for drinking, as well as for

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washing purposes." And not the slightest ripple of amusement greeted this novel suggestion. At one point he held up the swollen beer heart of a student (dead at 22) which was preserved *in vitro* and made some reference to student drinking customs. The academic beer loafers are not popular with the people. The Socialists issue a flyer explaining that while the average child in the public school costs the nation 14 *Mark* annually, and the gymnasist 75 *Mark*, the pampered university student, busy saturating himself with beer and syphilis, represents an average burden to the taxpayer of 650 and 700 *Mark*, fifty times what the meagre education of the poor man's boy costs.⁴

Sunday, as the wageworker's free day, was largely monopolised by this class. On the week days school children are sent by groups to hear the lectures. Landsberg has few troops, but Cüstrin, some miles away, is an important garrison town. The soldiery were sent down in detachments of 120. It was interesting to hear the sarcasm to which the national drink was treated. Over one table one noticed the inscription, "Beer is liquid food,—for brewery shareholders." Miethke described it as dirty water with a certain amount of poison in it, and alleged that the only advantage it possessed over other "foods" was that it did not have to be chewed. The Reinitzer prisms represent in one cube a liter of pure alcohol, enough to kill a man on the spot. Alongside of this is a column standing for 14.6 liters, the amount which a man takes into his system yearly by drinking a liter of light beer (4 per cent) each day.(b) Nearly 5,000 soldiers were marched by these columns some weeks ago in Dantsic, and the same thing is going on all over Germany from Calmar to Posen. The *minus* of food, too, as well as the *plus* of poison

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was exposed. In eighteen glass jars the amount of genuine food (carbohydrates, etc.) obtainable for a *Mark* were represented by common flour, potatoes, peas, rye-meal,—down to such derisory foods as bock beer, white beer, and cognac,—this last without a chemist's trace of nutriment.

Besides the charts, of which we will speak later, there is in these wandering exhibitions no small amount of interesting illustrative material. Relative national consumption is shown by a series of kegs, from the largest marked "France," down to a diminutive one representing Finland, with its large extent of prohibition territory. The degree of alcohol in different drinks is indicated by coloured liquids in different types of drinking glasses. Sunday crime in Worms, due to the open saloon, is indicated by a column of wood which towers above those of the other week days as a brand-new skyscraper in the irregular sky line of an old street. The places where crimes were committed in Heidelberg (1900-04),—streets, workshops, homes, etc.,—appear in the form of wooden columns. Those in the drink shops are represented by a column six times the height of those at home. One of the unique possessions of this particular exhibition is a map of Germany, loaned by the Imperial Statistical Office, in which are indicated the regions where tuberculosis harvests its greatest number of victims. Significant deep red blotches are the *Schnaps* regions of Silesia, the beer paradise of Bavaria, and the wine-growing Palatinate and Baden. The famous Baudran maps of France prove a similar *nexus* between alcohol and the white pestilence across the border. "If the workers would follow my example, the drink seller would do a poor business," so ran one motto in large print over the name, August Bebel, and it is indeed true,

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for the veteran Socialist leader is all but an abstainer. Under a fine photograph of the Kaiser were the opening words of the Mürwiker speech, "A question which lies very much on my heart for my nation is the question of alcohol and of drinking." The astonishing growth of German abstinent organisations from nothing to the 332,458 members of 1913 is appropriately worked out with columns. The various Continental exhibitions vie with each other in clever forms of illustration. As might be expected the Swiss, with their toy-making traditions, are especially successful. One sees the prodigious alcohol expenditure of the little land,—300 million francs, packed in a hundred miniature railway wagons, which form six long trains, and thinks involuntarily of the blessing which would come to Swiss homes if these train-loads of silver could be emptied into the Mediterranean instead of invested in poison. The progeny of Professor Demme's temperate and intemperate families are presented in effigy,—numerous figures in a doll garden with a statistical chart to enforce their significance. In another section are marching companies of lead, with stragglers and ambulances. One sees at a glance which of the three Bavarian companies have taken beer and which are marching without alcohol. The results of the shooting experiments of Lieutenant Bengt Boy are indicated on real targets with real bullets. The extent of alcohol-caused crime appears in a representation of St. Jacob's prison, with and without those inmates who are there because of alcohol. The difference in mortality between abstainers and others is impressively shown by an arrangement of trees, cut and uncut, in a pine forest. In the German exhibitions it is not uncommon to see collections of alcohol advertisements, showing the influence of the alcohol capital

on the press. Dr. Eggers has suggested that, as a pendant to such exhibits, there should be displays of friendly, intelligent, and honest reports and articles. At the Bremen Congress the *Thüringer Rundschau*, which has fought alcohol in a most determined way, and has been boycotted as a consequence, received recognition in this fashion.

The bulk of the material, of course, is in chart form. Thus the Swiss exposition is practically based on the well-known Stump-Willenegger tables. There is an old Arab proverb to the effect that the ink of science is worth more than the blood of the martyrs. It is, of course, not true. Yet there is little doubt that the strength of the German movement lies in the fact that it has utilised both devotion and knowledge,—has, indeed, rescued thousands of alcoholists to a sound life, yet declines to play the part of a mere street-sweeping machine, and pushes untiringly its work along preventative educational lines. An Austrian school teacher, speaking at the Vienna Congress, described the anti-alcohol teaching which he interjected into his general teaching, since the government allowed no special instruction of the children. “In the arithmetic class,” so he narrated, “I gave an example. ‘A father spends thirty *Kreutzer* a day for intoxicants. Since he drinks, he smokes, too. How much does that amount to in so many months, years, etc.? In course of how long a time could he, with this money, make himself independent?’ It was eight days before we got through with the reckonings on this example. The effect was so strong that the children wanted to throw stones into a saloon opposite. Yet I had not spoken a word against alcohol the whole time.”⁵

If such enmity can be aroused in children’s minds

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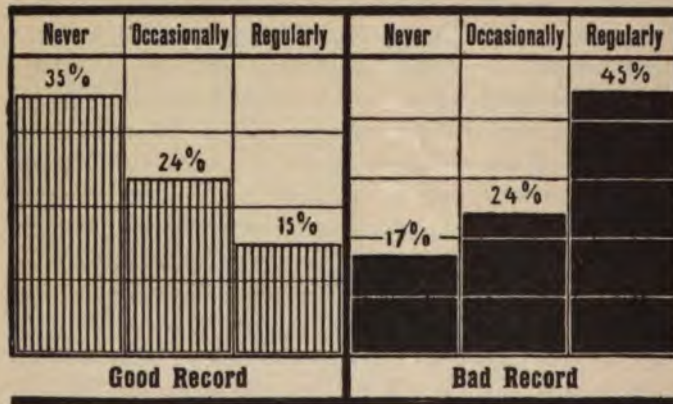
in this indirect way, we may be sure that the widespread instruction of men and women by these exhibitions will awaken a determined prohibitionist sentiment. It is fine with the Anglo-American temperance movement,—

“ To go on forever and fail, and go on again,
And be mauled to the earth and arise ”;

fine: still is it with the German movement, to advance surely from position to position, to wrest victory from most unpromising situations. And the secret of German success is, apart from careful organisation and trained leadership, the scientific knowledge which one finds in part exposed in the charts of the anti-alcohol exhibition. Let us look at some of these.

IV

AVERAGE RECORDS OF EACH 100 DUTCH SCHOOL CHILDREN
(IN THE DUTCH TEACHERS' INVESTIGATION) RELATING
TO THEIR USE OF ALCOHOL



In the days of the old régime, the *Cordon bleu* was put, at birth, about the neck of the Dauphin. That childhood generally should be placed under the sign

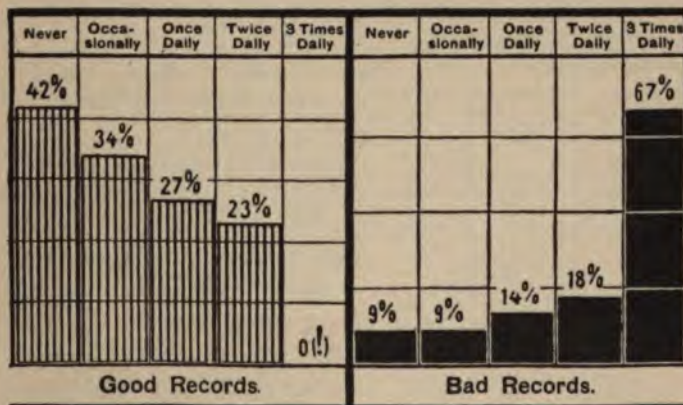
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of the blue ribbon is agreed to by all, however their judgment about the use of alcohol in later life may diverge. When this is not done the results are indeed serious. The abstinent teachers of Holland published in 1902 comparative studies of the capacity of abstaining and alcohol using children. Mental activity varied in inverse ratio to alcohol habit. We have in this chart a sort of stairway to stupidity.⁶

In the similar researches of school director Bayr among school children in Vienna it was found that no child who took alcohol three times daily (at meals) could show any satisfactory school marks at all.⁷

v

THE ALCOHOL HABITS OF VIENNA SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR RELATIVE RECORDS IN SCHOLARSHIP



One is not surprised in view of these tables that a German-American teacher, speaking at the Bremen Congress, should have remarked that the stupidest children in St. Louis came from just those parts of the city most thickly dotted with breweries. Alcohol is indeed,

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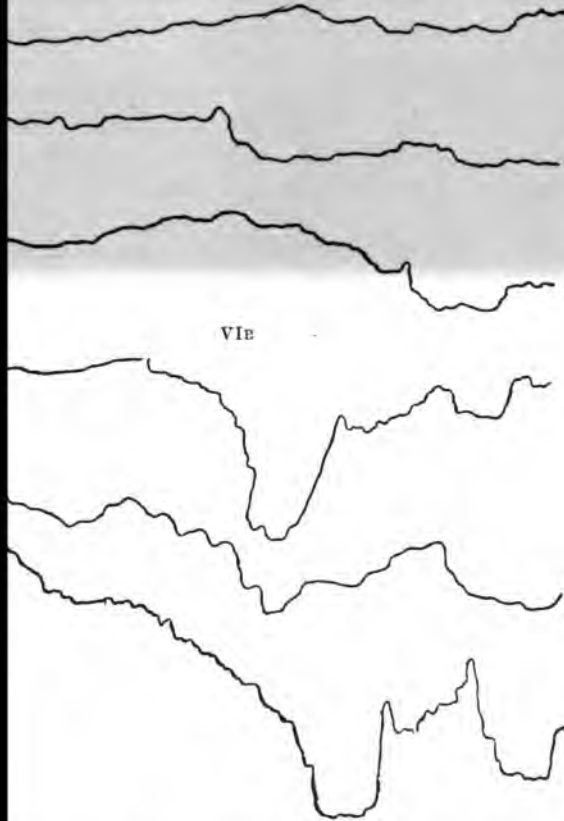
Paul Sérieux calls it, the "*poison psychique par*
e."

VIA

TREMBLINGS OF A WEAK-MINDED ALCOHOLIST

A. When abstinent.

B. After drinking two glasses of beer.



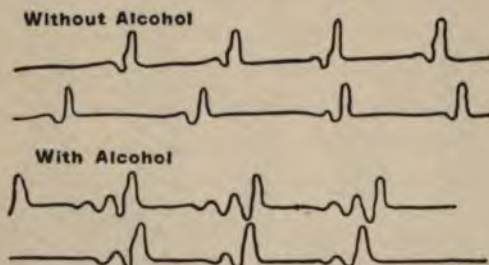
VIE

travelling exposition of Germany's Great Lodge
certain drawings made with apparatus devised

by Professor Sommer of Giessen to register motor phenomena. They strikingly exhibit this psychic poison at work. One gives the ataxic movements and tremblings of the hand of a weak-minded drunkard. The first three lines were registered when the patient was living abstinent; the last three after drinking two glasses of beer. This relatively small dose of alcohol was sufficient to intensify trembling materially.

Professor Sommer also experimented with the effect of alcohol on the knee reflexes of a wholly well man.

VII
KNEE REFLEXES



The normal curve consists of a rise, a depression, and a rise, followed by a period of equilibrium. After 57.6 grams of alcohol (9-10 of a liter of 6.4 per cent wine) there is a complete change of type. We now get four risings and three depressions. To the normal quickly inhibited knee reflexes succeed vacillations. These are due to a toxic-caused loss of inhibition.⁸

In a suburb of Berlin is a picturesque little church surrounded with peaceful graves whither artists often resort to sketch. Close by the entrance is a notice announcing that "the key to the graveyard is to be found in the neighbouring brewery." One is reminded of a real, if

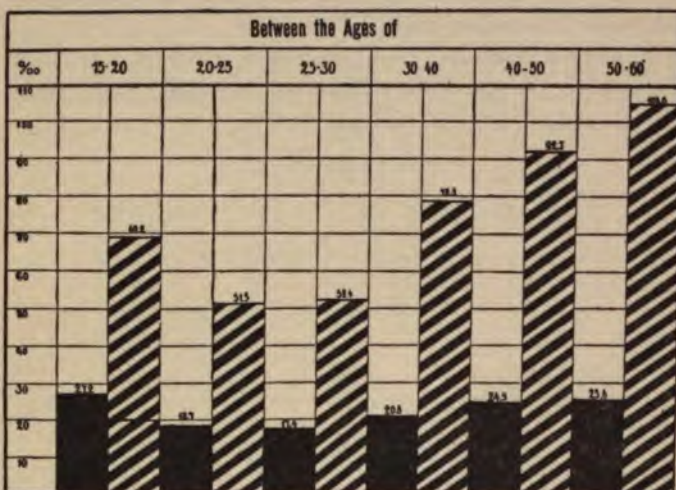
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unintentional significance, in these words, when one examines the table of mortality from heart disease in this

VIII

DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE IN ALCOHOL TRADES

In Prussia there died of heart disease between 1884 and 1913
(In the entire population—Black. Of those employed in alcohol trades—
Striped)



same exposition. The percentage of deaths from heart trouble in Prussia between 1884 and 1903 is indicated by two columns,—the black standing for the public at large, the striped for those engaged in alcohol trades (brewers, saloon-keepers, and waiters). The deaths from this cause between the ages of fifty and sixty are, it will be noticed, more than four times the average of the whole population. (c) If the comparison were made with an abstinent group it would, presumably, be even more startling.⁹

“Alcohol is a sneaking, insinuating poison, the most

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dangerous of poisons," says the hygienist, Professor Dr. Rubner of the University of Berlin.¹⁰ The hearts of men who make and sell beer are stopped long before the normal time as inevitably as a Geneva watch into which a piece of putty is jammed. Further, the befogging of their brains with beer makes them peculiarly liable to accident. Professor Dr. Guttstadt has shown that while in 1897-01 to every 1,000 of those insured in the Trades Unions of Germany there were 43 injured by accident, the number among the brewers rose to 109. For Berlin the statistic is even more incredible. In 1895 there were

IX

ACCIDENTS PER THOUSAND OF INSURED WORKMEN IN
DIFFERENT TRADES IN BERLIN IN 1905

In Breweries	In Building Trades	In Quarries	In Glass Works
412			
	65	46	37

412 recorded accidents to every thousand insured brewery workers (2,208 accidents among 5,364 brewers insured!). In the building trades, including roofers, the number was but 65 to the thousand! "The wise man of Hungary," the statesman, Franz Deák, when asked what

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would happen to the alcohol-employed if certain restrictive legislation went into force, replied, "When one drains a swamp one does not think of the fate of the frogs." But these beer frogs—these victims of a maudlin, hazardous occupation,—will be most of all benefited when the malarial beer swamp disappears for good.¹¹

The physiological chemist of the University of Basel, Professor von Bunge, has made studies of milk during over thirty years. This he declares to be one of the greatest wonders of the organic world. (cc) In the course of his investigations he was led to inquire after some adequate cause of the striking diminution in the capacity of European mothers to nurse children. With the help of physicians in all civilised lands he assembled, during over ten years, statistical matter on the degeneracy of the milk gland, and finally concluded that this was intimately related to the alcohol habits of the woman's father. If he was a drinker the power of nursing was very apt to be lost in the daughter. In the following table the grey column represents cases in which the mother and her nursing daughter are both able to nurse nine months, the black column where the mother had the capacity but the daughter had lost it. The habits of the father are indicated at the several heads of divisions. Where he did not happen to be a regular drinker the percentage of the families in which mothers and daughters were normal in respect to nursing was 57 per cent; the percentage of families in which the daughter had lost the power the mothers possessed, only 11 per cent. At the other extreme we find excessive drinking in the father and 40 per cent of the daughters losing a capacity their mothers possessed. This incapacity to nurse is but one symptom of degeneracy. Keeping pace with it von Bunge found a whole troop of other symp-

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toms,—tuberculosis, caries, mental weakness, etc.¹² It is encouraging, however, to note that, according to Dr. Röse, the rural portion of Sweden, once highly alcoholised, now largely de-alcoholised by prohibition, shows a

X

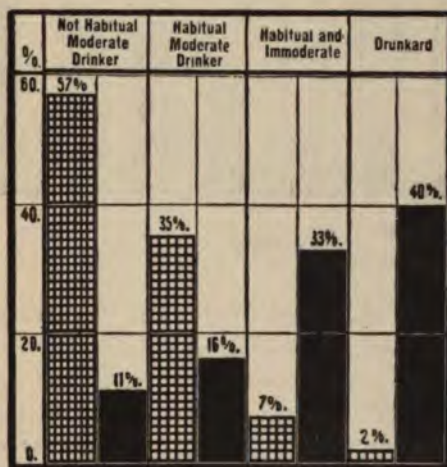
THE FATHER'S ALCOHOL HABITS ARE RECORDED AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMNS



Stands for those cases where both the mother and daughter are able to nurse



Stands for those where the mother is able but the daughter unable



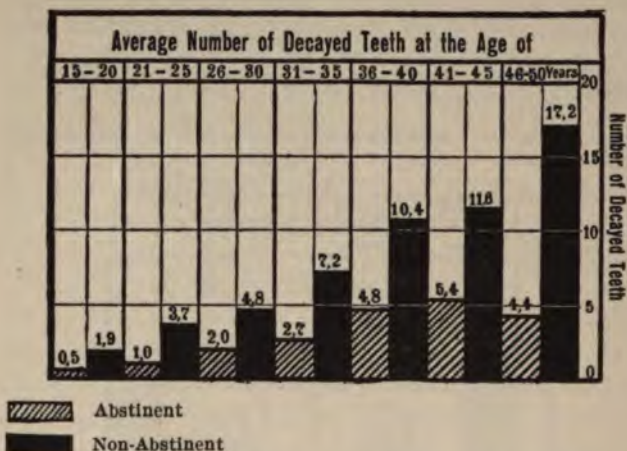
striking recovery of the power to nurse. Thus the proportion of Swedish country mothers unable to nurse is but 8 per cent compared with 23 per cent in Germany, and of those able to nurse seven months or more, 81 per cent as against 39 per cent in Germany.¹³

A pupil of von Bunge, Dr. Floras, physician to the Anatolian Railway in Asia Minor, examined the teeth of 729 of his employees, whom he had divided into two

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classes,—the strictly Moslem and abstinent, 72.8 per cent, and those who had fallen to European alcohol habits, 27.2 per cent. He then counted the number of decayed

XI



teeth in each class, and found that the average to each drinking individual was about double that to the abstinent. In the years between 46 and 50 the average rose to nearly four times as many.¹⁴ Beside this table of Dr. Floras, we might place a table prepared by Professor von Bunge which shows the accompaniment which decay of teeth plays to decline in nursing power. The number of decayed teeth among the women (in the von Bunge statistics) who were unable to nurse their children was markedly more than the number among those women possessed of normal nursing power. Mothers' milk is, in large areas, coming to be a luxury only to be procured with money, and sound teeth, the natural possession of animals and savages, are lost to civilized

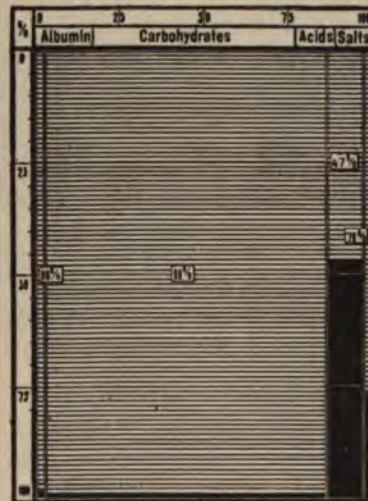
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men, largely, in the judgment of these investigators, because of the degenerating effect of drink. (d)

And yet there are those who actually insist on dubbing alcohol "a food." It is probable that the New England professors who have attempted to rehabilitate this nar-

XIII

Grapes contain 2.8% Albumin, 83.7% Carbohydrates, 11.2% Acids, and 2.3% Mineral Salts. In the manufacture of Wine these food elements are lost to the following extent.



Represents the lost values



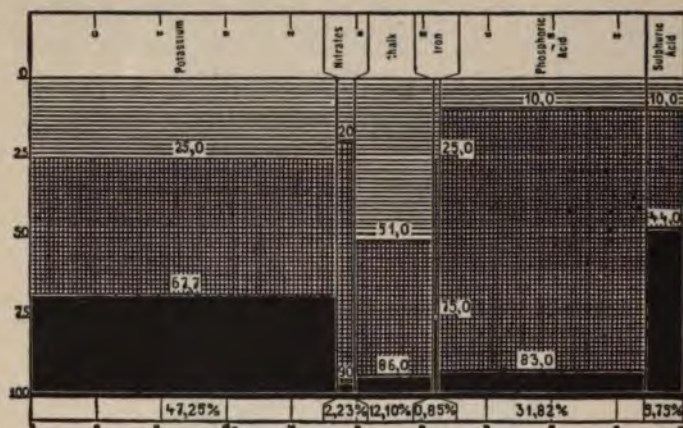
Represents the values remaining

ctic poison because of its "calories," will be remembered in years to come as we recall the New England minister of the eighteenth century, who preached "on the impiety of averting lightning by electrical points." The travelling exhibition of the Swabian Alliance against Alcohol-




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ism presents two charts which expose the destruction of genuine food value consequent on the making of wine from grape must. The loss in proteins is 98 per cent, in carbohydrates 99 per cent, in acids 47 per cent (phosphoric acid 83 per cent), in mineral salts, so valuable

XIIb
LOSS OF MINERAL SALTS IN THE PREPARATION OF WINE



Contents

-  in the grape
-  in the grape juice
-  in the wine

to the system, 76 per cent. In the second table these percentages of loss of chalk, iron, phosphorus, etc., are indicated.¹⁵ Undoubted and perfectly adapted foods are thus destroyed by the yeast ferments.

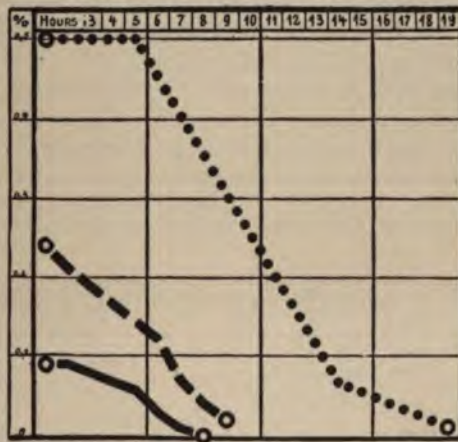
The blood investigations of Ehrlich, Wassermann, Uhlenhuth, and others, have given us some idea of the

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immense complexity of the blood itself, and the wonderful precision of its reactions, especially of those of a defensive character. When one recalls that alcohol is used as a medium in which to preserve pathological specimens just because it destroys all organic life that might feed on them, one can hardly relish the discovery that this water

XIII

THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD AFTER TAKING
1 cu. cm. 2 cu. cm. 5 cu. cm. of absolute alcohol to each
kilogram of Body Weight.



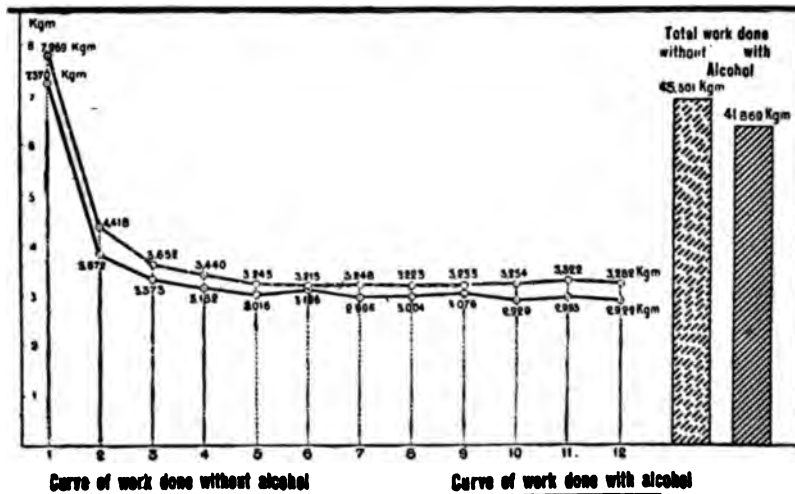
of death, even in extreme dilution, is being pumped about in one's body, hour after hour. The Swabian exposition publishes a striking chart after the French investigator Gréhant, showing the time in which, after taking 1, 2, and 5 cu. cm. absolute alcohol, alcohol can be detected in the blood. In the last case it is nineteen hours, and yet 5 cu. cm. corresponds to only the amount of alcohol in one-twentieth of a liter of 10 per cent wine.¹⁹(e)

The ergograph which the Italian physiologist, Angelo

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Mossi, devised to measure muscular action, is a simple arrangement of weights and registering apparatus connected by a catgut string to the middle finger, which is moved up and down in time, lifting a weight. The ergograph tests of Dr. Schnyder of Berne were carried out for ten days, half the time with alcohol (not quite a third of a liter of Bordeaux wine taken at dinner); half the time without. The total number of kilograms raised during the tests was 45,501 on abstinence days, 41,869 on alcohol days,—a difference in favour of abstinence of 8 per cent. The average ergograph record for each day is given in the following table exposed in the Swiss travelling anti-alcohol exhibition.¹⁷

XIV ALCOHOL AND MUSCULAR ENERGY

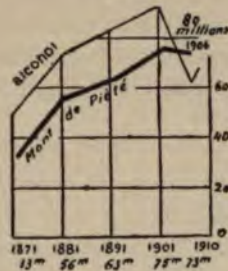


Two further tables and our space is exhausted. The first, from Paris, shows a parallelism between French

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alcohol expenditure since 1871, and the deposits in the *Mont de Piété*, the governmental pawnshop of the French

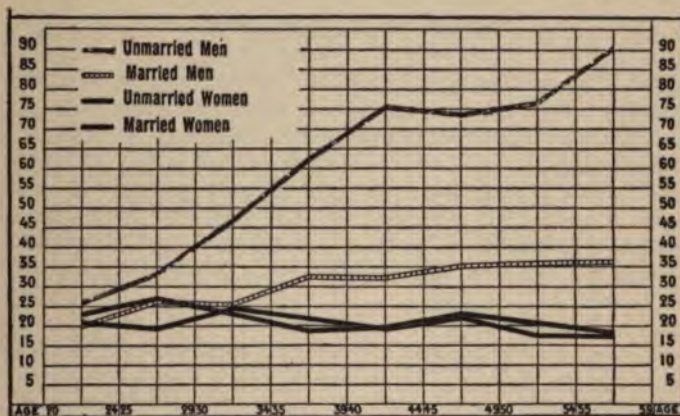
XV



capital. Here, as elsewhere, poisoner and pawnbroker walk arm-in-arm.¹⁸ The other is from a remarkable series

XVI

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN STOCKHOLM IN THE YEARS 1900-09 TO THE 10,000 PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 59



by Professor Wallis in the Stockholm exhibition. It shows the relative mortality from tuberculosis in four

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classes, men and women, married and unmarried. The alcoholised life closes in tuberculous death in that category most given to drink.¹⁹

So the charts run along wall after wall. And when the demonstrator's pointer has reached the last one, the most hardened beer drinker begins to have his doubts. The travelling exposition is the Maxim battery of the anti-alcohol movement.

REFERENCES: ¹ 1911 Report of the Verein g. d. Missbrauch geistiger Getraenke. — ² Der Abstinente Arbeiter, 1911, No. 5. — ³ Der Abstinente Arbeiter, 1912, No. 13. — ⁴ Ilgenstein, Die Gedankenwelt der modernen Arbeiterjugend, p. 168. — ⁵ Bericht ü. d. VIII Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus, p. 436. — ⁶ Dr. A. Don, Alkoholgebruek der Kinderen, 1902. — ⁷ Zeitschrift für Schulgesundheitspflege, 1899. — ⁸ Fuehrer durch d. Int. Ausstellung z. Bekämpfung d. Alkoholismus, pp. 39, 44. — ⁹ Fuehrer durch d. Int. Ausstellung z. Bekämpfung d. Alkoholismus, p. 53. — ¹⁰ Der Alkoholismus, II, p. 8. — ¹¹ Pfeilderer, Bilderatlas zur Alkoholfrage, pp. 55, 56. — ¹² G. v. Bunge, Die zunehmende Unfähigkeit der Frauen ihre Kinder zu stillen, p. 18. — ¹³ Pfeilderer, loc. cit., p. 26. — ¹⁴ v. Bunge, loc. cit., p. 25. — ¹⁵ Pfeilderer, loc. cit., p. 3. — ¹⁶ Pfeilderer, loc. cit., p. 7. — ¹⁷ Fuehrer durch d. Int. Ausstellung, p. 30. — ¹⁸ Roublnovitch, Cours Normal d'Anti-alcoolisme, p. 85. — ¹⁹ Tazhäfte till Expositionerna, p. 27 (Stockholm).

NOTES ON CHAPTER IV

(a). "I showed on one occasion," says a reporter in *Bene Sociale*, "a group of *bersaglieri* a target with the shots of an abstinent officer and a moderate drinking one, and in order to impress the teaching I singled out a soldier who had on his coat a prize for good marksmanship saying, 'If you wish to continue a first-class shot you ought to use as little alcohol as possible.' Whereat a general smile, and the soldier in question explained that he had been abstainer from birth."

(b). A much used device for enforcing the fact of the alcohol content in beer is a bottle with heating apparatus underneath and a glass tube in the stopper. After two minutes the alcohol in ordinary brown beer passes through the stopper and burns for a considerable time. The magistracy of Munich has ordered sixty-three of these for use in the public schools of the city.

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(c). In *Der Alkoholgegner* (1911, No. 3) a quotation is given from the yet unpublished studies of Schweighofer to the effect that though the saloon trade occupies but one-tenth of the tradesmen of Salzburg, it furnishes half as many more paralytics as all other trades together.

(cc). Dr. von Bunge has, for example, shown that the composition of milk in the mother varies in different animals according to the speed of growth in offspring. Thus

	Number of days required for doubling weight of new-born	Percentage of elements in milk			
		Proteids	Mineral salts	Chalk	Phosphoric acid
Man.....	180	1.6	.2	.033	.047
Horse.....	60	2.0	.4	.124	.131
Sheep.....	15	4.9	.8	.245	.293
Dog.....	9	7.4	1.3	.455	.508

Also that the chemical elements needed for the young creatures' growth are provided in the milk of the mother, although they are very different from those in the blood of the mother. The striking correspondences have been worked out for many animals. The following represents that of the rabbit.

ONE HUNDRED WEIGHT UNITS CONTAIN

	In a rabbit fourteen days old	In its mother's milk	In its mother's blood
Potassium.....	10.8	10.1	23.8
Nitrates.....	6.0	7.9	31.4
Chalk.....	35.0	35.7	.8
Magnesia.....	2.2	2.2	.6
Oxide of iron.....	.23	.08	6.9
Phosphoric acid....	41.9	39.9	11.1
Chlorides.....	4.9	5.4	32.1

(d). Dr. med. Voegeli of Basel says of the English social workers, that "before attempting to fight caries by organising

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the children into tooth-brush clubs, they should see that these are abstainers." The same, he adds, is true of social workers who agitate for natural nursing.

(e). Dr. Hirt in his remarkable book, *Der Einfluss des Alkohols auf das Nerven- und Seelenleben* (pp. 5-7), calls attention to the fact that but few poisons reach the various organs in their original form. They are mostly broken up or enter into chemical combination with the blood, or other elements, as when CO_2 drives out the oxygen of the blood and takes its place. But alcohol, chloroform, and ether reach all organs, mostly without change. While chloroform, however, escapes the body through the lungs, the greater part of the alcohol goes directly to the cells. It can happen that organs can hold more of this poison than the blood, though this is not usual. A poison such as alcohol which reaches all organs almost at the same time, and injures all, must inflict exceptional injuries on the nervous system. Alcohol seems always to injure that part of an organ which is most important.

Dr. Nicloux (*L'Élimination de l'alcool*, Paris, 1900) has studied the time of the passage of alcohol from the mother's body to the fœtus. Five *cu. cm.* of absolute alcohol per kilogram of bodily weight introduced into the stomach of a guinea-pig, was found fifty minutes after in the blood of the mother in the ratio of .36 *cu. cm.* to 100 *cu. cm.* of blood, and in the blood of the fœtus in the ratio of .31 *cu. cm.* Twenty-seven *cu. cm.* of alcohol taken by a woman about an hour before giving birth, gave from .014 to .053 of absolute alcohol to every 100 *cu. cm.* of the child's blood. The maternal and fœtal blood showed about the same volume per cent of alcohol. Other experiments of Nicloux exhibited the passage of alcohol into the mother's milk,—up to .08 volume per cent per 100 *cu. cm.* of milk thirty minutes after 27 *cu. cm.* of absolute alcohol had been taken.

It is related of the Austrian diplomatist, Count Beust, that, as an infant, he lay senseless for twenty-four hours as a result of alcoholised milk from a wet nurse. She had been celebrating his birth in wine presented her by his father!

V

THE GROWTH OF ANTI-ALCOHOL SENTIMENT
IN CONTINENTAL SOCIALISM

"The governments are wholly indifferent to the fight against alcohol in itself. They tolerate it so long as it does not imperil the political and social interests of the possessing classes, that is, so long as nothing comes of it. They cheat and persecute the movement openly, or secretly, when thrice holy capital is endangered. Forced to choose between a temperate and self-respecting, or a drink-saturated and subject people, they will, *ceteris paribus*, always choose the latter. This is not true in the same degree of all countries and governments, but the tendency is always in that direction."—DR. H. BLOCHER, of the Swiss Social Democracy.

"Frankly I see no reason for waiting for the morrow of the social revolution before we stop poisoning ourselves. We should prohibit the manufacture of alcohol *du bouche* and turn the power of darkness into the power of light, by making distilleries producers of industrial alcohol."—PROFESSOR ÉMILE VANDERVELDE, Leader of the Belgian Social Democracy.

"Alcohol is a poison which differentiates itself from other poisons in this, that the state lives from it, and that not only is its obtaining not prevented, but a powerful machinery is constantly in operation to poison individuals and the masses. I hold the fight against alcoholism to be one of the most important parts of my personal work. A great number of our most active party comrades are now abstinent. Their example has resulted in a great decline in drinking in wide circles of the Social Democracy. A gathering of our people has a very different appearance from one twenty years ago, and that is wholly fortunate."—DR. VICTOR ADLER, Leader of the Austrian Social Democracy.

THE English licensing bill of 1908 (which would have closed between thirty and thirty-two thousand drinking places in fourteen years) granted local option immediately for new licenses, and for all

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licenses after 1923. It was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 350 to 113. Every member of the Labour Party voted for it. On the 24th of November following, Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the reaction in the Upper House, invited the Unionist Lords to a private conference in his historic mansion in Berkeley Square, to consider what should be done with the new measure. In less than two hours its fate was settled, it having been decided to reject it at the second reading, without discussion of single paragraphs. Four days later, on the 28th of November, the decision of the conference was carried out. The attendance of the peers at this meeting of the House was extraordinarily great, some four hundred of them having come up to Westminster to take part in the proceedings. There were Lords who actually had to take the oath as they had not been in the House since 1905. The attack of the Commons on that bastion of their privileged position, the drink interest, brought them swarming to its defence. Up to London they came in shoals from their country-seats, and the attendants of the House were in no little perplexity to determine whether the numerous strange faces belonged to *bona fide* noblemen, or to impertinent intruders. The opposition was led by Lord Rothschild, leading representative of international capitalism, member of the English landed aristocracy with great complexes of country property in Buckinghamshire and elsewhere, and shareholder in five different breweries. One hundred and thirty members of the Upper House, voting on the bill, were either themselves brewers, or holders of shares in brewing and distilling enterprises.(a)

On the opposite side of Berkeley Square is another mansion belonging to another nobleman, himself a connection of the leader of the attack on the bill of 1908.

Lord Rosebery remarked, many years ago, that "unless the nation mastered the drink interest, the drink interest would master the nation." He did not explain, as he easily could have done, that the great difficulty in bringing the drink interest to its knees in England as elsewhere in Europe, lies in the fact of its covert alliance with the other great powers of the social order,—the feudal aristocracy and modern capitalism. And to this triple alliance a fourth element is attached in a more or less sympathetic correlation,—the clericals of the state churches. (b) Twelve hundred and fifty Anglican clergymen, for example, are themselves holders of brewery stock; and four hundred and seventy-two women in English rectories,—wives and sisters of the clergy,—possess similar properties. These holdings are of a value of eight million dollars. Of the Anglican clergy in London every tenth is a shareholder in breweries.¹ "Prohibition has no right to prohibit," insists the Bishop of Chester. The Bishop of Olmuetz with his seven distilleries, the clerical distillers of Chartreuse *liqueurs* who put on the market 1,200,000 liters yearly before the dissolution of the Congregations, and who are now continuing their operations in Spain, (c) the numerous Bavarian monastic communities engaged in brewing, the Carmelites of Ratisbon who distill *Karmelitergeist* and advertise that "even little children can drink it without harm," the proprietors of the *Jesuitenbrauerei* in the same city, the clerical drink-sellers of the Austrian *Dominikanerkeller* and *Heilige Kreuzkeller*, the sly, silent Trappists, with their prosperous brewery in Banjaluka, Bosnia, the Catholic missionary moonshiners of the Congo, recently exposed by Vandervelde in the Belgian chamber, the *vodka*-selling missionary priests of Russian Orthodoxy in Siberia,—all doubtless cherish the same theory. And this not merely

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because they and their lay allies have a direct financial interest in public poisoning. The social order of the Western world rests largely on the sale of alcohol as on a chief support.

It is alcohol which finances European militarism. It has been said that the European nations poison themselves to pay for knives with which to cut each other's throats. More regrettable is it that the masses poison themselves to pay for their own chains. From 1897 to 1910 the Russian government took from the Russian people six *milliards* of rubles (\$3,000,000,000) by the way of its spirits monopoly. Its yearly payments for the army are entirely covered from this source, and 100 million rubles in addition remain for warships. Ninety-one per cent of the Monopoly's sale, representing an income to the state of 639 million rubles, is of low grade *Finkel*; 9 per cent of the better sort of spirits. In other words the defences of the dominant power in the state are supplied by those who are to be kept under, and these defences are made doubly effective by a narcosis which keeps the subject classes weak, poor, unintelligent, and incapable of combining. Friedrich Engels has described the distilleries as the real material foundation of modern Prussia. The money paid to Prussian noblemen by the serfs for their emancipation, in the early nineteenth century, was largely invested in distilling plants. The land of East Prussia is best suited for potato culture. The prosecution of this industry for the supply of raw materials for distilling enabled the large estates to continue, preventing their subdivision and passage to small peasant proprietors. Prussia has been "*Central Schnapsfabrik*" for the whole world, and the younger sons of the distilling Junkers have constituted important material for army and bureaucratic

positions. In Austria the nobility are also widely engaged in distilling, the most exclusive names of this exclusive aristocracy,—Schwarzenburg, Pallfy, Schoenborn, Windischgraetz,—being intimately associated with the base trade. The Austrian government pays 7,300,000 *Kronen* in cash as bonus for the encouragement of the business and 1,900,000 *Kronen* yearly in export premiums. Further than this, the so-called *Liebesgabe* (love gift) brings another twenty million to the distillers. This adjustment of excise taxation, which practically amounts to an abatement of taxes, obtains in Germany as well, and has been bitterly fought by Socialists in both Austria and Germany. Dr. Diamant, an Austrian Socialist deputy, offered a motion in 1912 suspending these premiums in time of bad harvests. The suggestion was accepted in budget committee but voted down in the Second Chamber, thanks to the pressure exerted by the *Schnaps* barons of the House of Lords upon the popular body. *Der Abstinent* (Socialist) of Vienna published a list of those participating in this alcohol plunder and the issue was promptly confiscated.² Twenty-seven Galician aristocrats, members of the *Herrenhaus*, are beneficiaries, together with twenty-six Bohemian, twelve Moravian, and five Silesian noblemen. At the head stands, appropriately enough, the Family Funds of the Imperial House, into which 316,461 *Kronen* in whiskey premiums are paid; next Prince Max von Fuerstenberg, an intimate of the German Kaiser, with 311,430 *Kronen*; then Prince Auersberg; afterwards the pious Prince Lichtenstein, bishops, a Hohenzollern prince, religious orders, ten other princes, twenty-six counts, nine barons, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight Galician families receive “love gifts” to the tune of 9,777,740 *Kronen*. Since 1880 something like a thousand millions have been fed out in this way

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to the privileged caste. It is significant that the Austrian reactionary clerical party, which bears the misnomer of "Christian Socialist," should champion the *Liebesgabe* against the genuine Socialists. Indeed the alliance of brewery and brewery has marked the whole history of this party. The Vienna *Rathauskeller* and City Brewery were its creations. Its great leader Dr. Lueger was wont to give his Viennese one drinking banquet after another, and himself to draw about from drink shop to drink shop making electioneering speeches. It should be further noted as showing the latent sympathy between clericalism and the alcohol capital, that when the Socialists introduced in the German Reichstag an amendment providing that one per cent of the new alcohol taxes should be used to fight alcoholism, the Roman Catholic Centre voted solidly against the proposal.³

Illustration of the hatred to the temperance movement among the static elements of European society, could be quoted almost indefinitely. In order to take part in the First Russian Anti-alcohol Congress in 1910, Russian trades unionists organised themselves into workmen's development clubs, printing ten thousand question lists for an investigation among St. Petersburg workmen, of the relation of alcohol to the general conditions of labour. The police suppressed the whole movement and all attempts of the wageworkers to organise temperance propaganda have been mercilessly crushed. The government has despatched its agent to America to bring back a choice collection of "failure of prohibition" stories, to serve as a prologue to the introduction of the alcohol monopoly into Finland. But it does not stop here. It cuts down by one-half the amount appropriated by the Finnish *Landtag* for temperance instruction.^{4(d)} In Austria it is the same. A vigorous anti-alcohol move-

ment broke out some years ago among the Rumanians of Bukowina. A young peasant, stirred by a sermon, started out to agitate against drunkenness and succeeded in interesting a great number of villages. In many places brandy bottles were buried with religious services, a stone cross being placed over the grave with the inscription "For an everlasting symbol that this whole village declares itself ready, from now on, to abstain from the drinking of spirits." What did the Austrian government do? It put the agitator under military guard, and stopped the further erection of crosses with the bayonet of the *gens d'armes*.⁵ Provost Landsterner of Nikolsburg told, at the Vienna Anti-alcohol Congress, of a priest in Galicia who organised a temperance league. When the peasants began to stop drinking, the drink-sellers complained to the government and the temperance society was directly suppressed.⁶ Dr. Wroblewski of Cracow says that the Austrian government has even gone so far as to break up school children's temperance societies in Galicia.⁷ The chief industrial product of this province is alcohol, and the proprietors of the 786 distilleries and of the vast potato-planted *latifundia* wish to take no risks. It was an Austrian field marshal of the Thirty Years War to whom we owe the expression, "Nits make lice."^(e)

This defence of drink by the controlling classes is commonly veiled under the guise of an hypocritical philanthropy.^(f) The brewers and aristocrats of England, organising for self-defence against a rising anti-alcohol sentiment, give their new league the name of "The True Temperance Association." Who could doubt that the Earl of Plymouth, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Avebury, and the other English noblemen promoting it, could be moved by other than ideal considerations?

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Among the linkers and titled and social dignitaries back of the Public House Reform movement, what other interest could one look for than those of the poor man, condemned, forthwith, by a law of nature to pay the state's taxes with his throat? Should he not be helped to fulfil this weighty function without scandal or disorder? When the Hungarian government was petitioned to extend Sunday rest to the drink-sellers, Count Tisza answered amiably, "The people have no other place than the drink shops to go Sunday afternoons. It ought not to be taken from them." The people themselves are not so solicitous for their alcohol welfare. At the Hungarian Social Democratic Party Day in 1909, a resolution was adopted urging as an *ad interim* step to local option, the application of a "thirty-six hour Sunday rest day to the saloons."*

As the Upper House in England has thrown out the Bill of 1908, so that in Denmark has mutilated the local option law of 1912, and that of Sweden has continuously blocked all temperance legislation. In the Swedish Upper Chamber there were, in 1908, but two abstainers out of 150 members, as compared with 86 in the Lower House. The Norwegian Storting is, fortunately, without an Upper House but the elements which would naturally constitute such an one, are fanatically pro-alcoholist. In the Conservative fraction of this parliament three out of 63 are abstinent. Of the Left, 18 out of 49, and of the Social Democracy 7 out of 11. The proportions are significant. "The tone-giving and propertied classes," writes Dr. Scharffenberg, "hate the whole advanced anti-alcohol legislation. They wish the temperance party to be merely the ambulance for the rescue of the alcohol-sick. Their attitude is due, first to their ignorance of the hygienic consequences of alcohol, second

to their love of drink, third to their financial interests, fourth to lack of sympathy towards the under classes. The youth of the upper classes as a rule despise the temperance movement. Yet training for sport has made many of them relatively temperate. The farmer boys and the working-class boys are, as a whole, easy to win for temperance."⁹ That the capitalist elements in European society should be allied with the drink interest is explicable on many grounds. Drink manufacture and sale are inextricably entangled with the innumerable processes of capitalistic activity.(g) In the Borinage, for example, the mine owners frequently operate breweries and push their employees to the consumption of beer. The dockers of Antwerp are obliged to negotiate for work with employment agencies which are also drink shops, work being given only to those who drink freely. Dr. Popert tells us that in Hamburg there is an alliance between the drink party and the ground-owners' party to head off any temperance legislation.¹⁰ In 1880 the alcohol taxes of Belgium amounted, according to Maurice de Miomandre, to one-ninth of the state income. In 1890 to one-seventh; in 1900 to one-fifth. During this period wages in Belgium had risen very greatly (100 per cent), but the producers were not helped thereby. The increment of wages had simply passed into the alcohol tax to the relief of the *bourgeoisie* tax bill.¹¹

But far more important for the *bourgeoisie* capitalist society than the direct income from drink, or the indirect income by diverted taxation, is the influence which drink exerts in paralysing independent action among the workers,(h) in preventing their mobilising politically, and combining economically. M. Comte, the editor of

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Relèvement Social, has illustrated this phase of the alcohol question from the life of French miners.¹²

“ At St. Étienne,” he remarks, “ there are twenty thousand miners. Their spirits account alone averaged 150 francs per annum apiece. If they should in one year bring this to their trades unions for a defence fund they would have three million francs the first year. Now suppose they should some day find the conditions of labour with the mining company of St. Étienne unsatisfactory. Suppose, for example, that inasmuch as the company had distributed exceptionally large dividends, they should ask a nibble at the cake. The company would say, ‘ Wait till some other time.’ The *Syndicat* would reply, ‘ Well, if you will neither accede to our claims nor discuss them, we will stop work ’; and the company, knowing that there was a sum of ten to fifteen million francs in the union war chest,—the result of four or five years’ alcohol-saving, would say, ‘ Those fellows will do what they threaten. They are not pressed for wages. It is far better to give them more, to allow them to go home to dinner, to shorten the hours of work,—for if we shut down for a month or more the mines will suffer and our shareholders complain.’

“ Or again, there are, in certain industrial centres, unfortunate wage-workers, afraid to express their political and religious opinions, because of the masters who require them to go to mass or what not. Now if the workers possessed this capital do you believe the masters would dare abuse their power? Certainly not. They would see in these savings an instrument of independence and liberty of conscience.

“ Or suppose the union should wish to invest the capital. Suppose it placed two or three millions of saved alcohol money into mining shares. The St. Étienne com-

pany has 80,000 shares worth 35,000,000 francs. At the end of a few years, the union would be the strongest stockholder in the company. It could have its say in the administration. It could demand shorter hours and a pension less derisory than the one now given miners, 17 *sous* 10 *centimes* per day (35 cents). The horses of the Paris Omnibus Company are better treated, for when they are worn out they are sent into the Beauce for repairs. . . . In short the workers could, before many years, solve that delicate problem which we call among ourselves 'the mines for the miners,' and do it without violence."

De Maupassant has described a character whose two chief interests in life were *Le Pale Ale* and *La Révolution*. There are still multitudes of Socialists who combine the two things; but the number of those who are determined to divorce them for all time is already large and steadily growing. This tendency is most marked in the rank and file, and among the younger leaders. "My brother," writes Frau Elizabeth Förster-Nietzsche, "was bitter with the leaders of the Social Democracy, because they did not have the courage to fight with all their powers against the immoderate use of alcohol, which destroys both the workers and their families, and is much worse than all that they hate so bitterly." Lack of courage it has unquestionably been which has prevented Socialists in the past from taking up the alcohol question. They have gone round it as the cat around the hot broth. At the Hanover Party Day (1899) Bebel described the movement against alcohol as *Kleinkram* (small business). Yet in the fiscal year 1902-3 the whole *état* of the German Empire,—army, education, civil service, navy, everything,—amounting to 2,304,483,115 *Mark*, was less by nearly 700,000,000 *Mark* than the

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expenditure for drink. (*hh*) The yield of an acreage equivalent to Wurtemberg and Baden combined, is yearly withdrawn from food production and turned into poison, and one and a half million men in Germany are taken from productive work and put to the making and selling of this poison.¹³ Bebel, as Marxist and determinist, doubtless underrates the accomplishments of the social free-will and stakes all on the outcome of the hoped-for revolution. An alleviating reform, such as the temperance movement represents, finds, therefore, in his sympathies little response. But the growth of abstinent sentiment in the party has forced even this incarnation of Marxist dogma to a more reasonable attitude. At Mannheim in 1906, he declared that in view of the extent the movement had taken, it had become pressingly necessary to consider the subject.¹⁴

The Bismarckian persecution of the Socialists in the seventies and eighties of the last century, forced them out of halls into saloons as gathering-places and centres of propaganda.¹⁵ For this reason, perhaps, Socialist pioneers are somewhat disinclined to turn against the institution. Further, there is no doubt that the alcohol question, as Adolf Kiss says, has in the past caused in labour circles a certain discomfort and alienation. "When the wage-worker is injured he is accused of having been drunk; when he asks for Sunday rest he is told that that would only mean so much more time spent in the saloons; when he seeks higher wages it is retorted that he already spends enough in drink." But the Austrian Socialist deputy, Dr. Michael Schacherl, has stated the real reason why this immensely weighty phase of the social question has hitherto been neglected by Socialist leaders. "There is in our party," he says, "a certain fear of the prejudices of the masses, a want

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of energy in proceeding against our own vices and faults. Every orator who defends 'moderate' use has general assent, for this makes him popular; but we who have to fight with a world of superstition, a world of enemies, cannot shut our eyes to the alcohol habits of our own party comrades. We cannot keep our mouths closed. In spite of all temptations we must call the attention of the workers, beside whom we fight for a new social order, to the fact that we should go forward a hundred times faster if alcohol did not stand in the way."¹⁶

The stereotyped defence of this neglect to tell unpleasant truths (i) and to support an unpopular cause has been that alcoholism is a consequence, rather than a cause of poverty, and that with the improvement of the general conditions of life it will gradually disappear. This is, however, but a half truth, if it is as much as that. Socialists themselves have subjected it to an adequate criticism. "The theory," says Dr. Blocher, "that alcoholism is merely the offspring of capitalism, or poverty, is an arbitrary one. Among officials, for example, who have an exceedingly sheltered life, it ravages. Also in regions where the capitalistic movement has not entered, in the country, and among the small handworkers. On the other hand it is the hard-pressed little people and workers who, in Europe, furnish the bravest battalions in the fight against drink. In the Socialist state there would be no opportunity to hoard. All would have to be consumed. Would not this constitute a danger of intense alcoholism unless the alcohol question were treated and settled? The drunken of to-day would continue drunken in the Socialist state, just as the possessing classes are to-day drunken. Although certain troubles and sorrows of our capitalist state might be set aside, there would always remain other natural

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sorrows which would tempt to drink.”¹⁷ France the richest of nations has the highest consumption of alcohol; Finland and Norway, poor countries, the lowest. “In Flanders, where all the pathological *maxima* are heaped up,” says Vandervelde, “mortality, ignorance, criminality,—the consumption of spirits is much less than in the rich and industrial Wallony.” “The theory that alcoholism is caused solely by the capitalist system,” he says elsewhere, “is very seductive to those who love to conceal, under the appearance of an unbending theoretical consistency, the lenient regard which they have for the interests, prejudices, or vices of electors; but it has the defect that it cannot undergo a serious examination.” Professor Vandervelde has pointed out that rises in wages are usually accompanied with an advance of alcohol consumption and quotes Caudelier to the effect that the two periods in Belgian economic history when the consumption of alcohol fell were 1846, during the great famine in Flanders, and 1886, our *année terrible*, year of maximal economic depression. His explanation is that there are two *minima* of alcoholism,—that of the proletariat which is too poor to expend much for drink, as in Russia and in the Flemish country districts, and that of those whose economic condition is far advanced, who are well fed and well housed, so that alcohol has little attraction for them. Between these two is a large class on whom the material check is no longer operative and the moral check is not yet operative.¹⁸ Heinrich Freese has suggested that this principle may be applicable to hours as to wages. “A workman who is free occasionally at 5 P.M. goes to the saloon to celebrate; but if he is free every day at that hour his tastes will change to the useful and the profitable.”

The marked change which has taken place in the atti-

tude of an important section of the Socialist party on this question is probably due, as much as to anything, to the scientific hygienic character of the new anti-alcohol movement. It is no longer necessary to urge men to abandon a vice. One has but to show them the advantages to individual and party which modern hygiene associates with the abstinent life,—a much easier duty to perform. The whole gravitation of self-interest is now on the side of temperance. The early temperance movement too often made the mistake of affirming, or at least of intimating, that thrift and economy in association with abstinence from alcohol, would outweigh social injustices and inequalities, and the responsibility of self-reform was shifted from the dominant class to the struggling proletariat class. This naturally awakened resentment. Further, Socialist leaders feared lest their following should be diverted, by what they considered a side issue, away from the main course of political and social agitation. Now the aim is to convince the worker of the immense heightening of personal effectiveness and of class resources which would follow a general abandonment of the use of alcohol. "Our task is," says the Socialist *Der Abstinent* of Vienna (January, 1912), "ever again to prove what a theft of proletarian power the cursed content of the beer glass is." Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian Socialist leader, in addressing Young Socialists in Vienna, returns repeatedly to this thought:

"The alcohol question is, according to my inmost conviction, a veritable life question. . . . Alcohol is a poison which destroys our most important organ, the brain, the instrument with which we, as a party, obtain all that we can obtain. . . . To attain its end the working class must be intellectually and physically fitted for

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its struggle. This is especially true of those in trusted positions in the labour movement. I know no higher honour than to be a responsible leader of the working class. To deserve this trust the arms must be kept clean and ready for action. The trooper looks after his rifle and his sabre daily, keeping them polished. The workman in the shop must do the same. Comrades! Our weapons are brain and nervous system. There must be quick decision and cold reflection, full possession of powers. It is my deepest conviction that I would not be in a position to fulfil my tasks if I were subject to the instability which the daily use of alcohol causes in the brain,—the use of a small and apparently harmless portion of beer. I know of no one in our ranks who has ever compromised us who was not brought thereto by alcohol. We have had no conflicts in the party from Hauser to Simon Stark, in which alcohol has not played the decisive *rôle*. Look about at those who have injured the organisation. I could name them in great numbers from earliest days till now. They have been alcohol-sick men. . . . When our own flesh and blood is weakened by alcohol, we are in duty bound to make sacrifices,—in this case the sacrifice of a superstition, an habit. I do not now move that every party office-holder must be an abstainer. Not to-day! But I see the time coming when it will be required that they be physically and mentally sound, and not crippled in brain.”

After speaking of Drs. Froehlich and Wlassak, two Austrian Socialists who have created the abstinent movement in Austria, Adler continues: “They were mocked and ridiculed. I was one of those who opposed them. The professors have not made me an abstainer but our own comrades, who have brought trouble and disgrace on the party. I state with pride that everywhere, at

all congresses, in our organisation sittings, the number of those who think they cannot consider business without a glass of beer before them constantly lessens. My weapon against alcohol is this glass of water, and he who has not this is helpless in the fight. Drink only one glass of beer and that glass disarms you! No man in the shop will listen to your admonitions. He always has this against you, 'He drinks himself.' . . . I would awaken the conviction among you that this is a great cause,—a cause that vitally affects us all, and which stands in the most intimate relation to the progress and success of our movement. I would convince you that every officer in the party who drinks should have an uneasy conscience. Those who frivolously throw away the weapon which they have to wield for the proletariat, should no longer hold responsible positions in the party." 19

And on another occasion in like vein:

"We do not wish to take away alcohol in order to make men contented, or to help them to save. We do not wish to take alcohol away in order to avoid conflicts with employers, or to soften the conflicts against employer as individual or class. But we attack alcohol, before all, because it is one of the chief deadening and dampening factors in this fight. All who work in shops know that the most indifferent are those who drink most. We must shake them out of their indifference by taking drink from them." 20

Other prominent Socialists have spoken in the same way. Thus Judge Otto Lang of Zurich, the leader of the Swiss Socialists, says: "The revolutionary romanticism has been abandoned by us. The Herweghian knightly joy of dying early in the day is not ours. We must press forward from position to position in hard,

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tough fight. . . . The greatest part of our criminality is the result, not of wickedness, but of stupidity, want of reflection, defect of intellect. The workingman is not so much worse than members of the possessing classes, but he has not the protection these have in his social relations. He lives in the moment and does not consider his course. Crowded dwellings and tenements and saloons give occasions to quarrels. Here alcohol enters in. It makes the danger which lies latent in these circumstances acute. It overcomes the last opposition, robs the man of his last reflection, and closes the causal chain which binds poverty to crime.

“What to do?”

“In the first place enlighten the workers. Don't preach, least of all preach morals, but instruct the comrades.

“The saying, ‘Let the poor devil have his *Schnaps*,’ is a wholly reasonable argument from the point of view of the slave-holder. Social Democrats should be chary in the use of such arguments. It is easily understood that the proletarian is glad over the swallow of *Schnaps* which gives his empty stomach the feeling of fulness. The employer who turns a man into the street when he can no longer use him would have little to object to in this argument. But our duty is to expose the deceit. Weariness and hunger fulfil a weighty function. In these feelings comes to consciousness the fact that our supplies of strength are exhausted, that the body needs new nourishment. If the workman covers over this deficit by using spirits, it is, in accordance with the law of wages, very profitable for the employer, but brings the worker surely to destruction. Our duty must be to agitate against the use of alcohol as against a wage-depresser of the worst type.”²¹

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The Belgian Socialist leader, Professor Vandervelde, one of the most sympathetic figures in the Continental Social Democracy, has repeatedly urged abstinence as a fundamental condition for a successful advance of his party. At a great meeting at the *Bourse du Travail* in Paris he cried out:

“ We must have the courage to tell the workers that those who are filled up with gin are not capable of marching with us to the conquest of a better future. It is the imperious duty of the Socialist to attack not only the enemy without, that capitalism which exploits him, but the enemy within which gnaws his entrails and wastes his resources.” And at the Paris Anti-alcohol Congress:

“ We temperance Socialists have irritated a certain number of drink-sellers, but we have won allies of incomparable power,—the wives of the wage-workers, who have heard, for the first time, politicians tell the workers that they act like brutes when they drink alcohol, and have consequently become our most devoted propagandists.(j) One of our enemies said some time ago, after an election in the Charleroi district, ‘ Those Socialist devils have all the workmen’s wives.’ . . . If we did not dare to tell the wage-workers not to drink we should be below the Moslem *mullahs!*

“ We Socialists have reason to speak this way. An alcoholised people is incapable of Socialist organisation. It is good for sterile rioting, for attempting *coups de force*, which an implacable repression directly crushes. It cannot organise, cannot march to the conquest of a better state.

“ It is greatly to be desired that, for the sake of the Social Democracy’s future, the anti-alcohol propaganda become accentuated and made more general. We have

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observed that the organisation of the workers has driven back alcoholism; the reverse is no less true. All that reduces the consumption of alcohol increases the resources of the workingmen's organisation, raises the moral level of the proletariat, and gives new force for the war of emancipation. This is why all Socialist groups, breaking with outworn formulas, should stop putting off till the day after the social revolution that which they should begin to-day; should declare war on alcohol; should fight without truce and without mercy, an enemy which is the more redoubtable in that it is within our own ranks.

“ You reproach the *bourgeoisie* for their pigeon shooting, their gaming houses, their gilded saloons. There is small difference, from a moral point of view, between a fat fellow who shoots pigeons, and a workman who sets cocks a fighting, a *bourgeois* who gets drunk on Burgundy and a proletarian who soaks in gin, a gentleman who drops a fortune in a night, and a workman who bets and loses on a bantam, a pigeon, or a ninepin, the money which should go for his wife and children's bread.

“ Those only are worthy to govern the world who have learned to master themselves.”²²

To these utterances of the Austrian, Swiss, and Belgian leaders we would add one other, a minute of the Socialist deputy from Amsterdam, Mr. G. U. Schmidt, which chronicles the changes of opinion in the Dutch Social Democracy, and gives a clear *résumé* of the reasons therefor.

“ One of the most important and cheering phases of the modern Dutch movement is the great extension of abstinence within the ranks of organised labour. In the early nineties the principles which Drs. Froelich and Wlassak are developing in the great and comprehensive agitation in Vienna, found entrance into the circles of

Dutch labour. The movement previously was in no way a popular one. Its weapons were not the ironclad monographs of Forel, Bunge, and Lang, but moralising writings, harmless preachments against the abuse of alcohol. Abstainers, outside of orthodox Christian circles, there were almost none. What was opposed was exclusively drunkenness in its coarsest forms. Partial abstinence was the order of the day. Spirits were tabooed, but wine and beer allowed. For these reasons it is easily understood that the fight against alcohol found no response in the ranks of labour. While the *bourgeoisie* believed, or affected to believe, that drink was the source of all social need, the workmen, on the other side, were convinced that alcoholism was a mere consequence of the capitalistic system and would disappear with this. In 1892 the most influential of the Dutch Socialists, Nieuwenhuis, called out, in a discussion on the alcohol question, that if they gave the labourer meat enough he would not want spirits. Some years later Domela Nieuwenhuis was one of the first who came forward for total abstinence among the Dutch Socialists.

“ What had happened meanwhile? Two things. First the ‘ new school ’ of abstainers, which had arisen in Switzerland, no longer placed itself at cross purposes with labour. It showed a far deeper understanding than the earlier temperance advocates for the complicated relation between the social economic situation of the masses and alcoholism. It broke resolutely with all ascetic forms and ties. It sought not to preach and moralise, but to argue and teach. It gave clear evidence that it did not seek to put through the fight against drink for the sake of the propertied classes. It showed that no class is so strongly interested in the putting away of drink as the working class. It showed further, in many

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fighters, that, in practice and theory, Marxism and abstinence went very well together. This new school very soon won adherents in Holland. In addition to this, the Dutch labour movement had developed from a semi-anarchistic to a peaceful evolutionary one. Men began to realise that the change from the present capitalistic into a socialist society would be a long and difficult process, which would demand enormous efforts and sacrifices. Therefore more stress began to be laid on those measures which would, in some degree, ease the present position of labour, and which would strengthen their arms for the war of emancipation. Hence the favour which abstinence began to receive.

“ The abstinence party, too, has met labour half way. The two have co-operated in many social economic reforms. In the great meetings in behalf of accident insurance the blue banner of the anti-alcoholists fluttered between those of the labour unions. That too long working hours lead to drinking is believed by abstainers. In the first of May demonstrations for the eight-hour day, blue flags are also seen in the processions.

“ The consequences of this co-operation are in a high degree encouraging. In many party days the subject of alcoholism is taken up, local option is placed on party programmes, together with the demand for the opening of municipal alcohol-free recreation-places in the cities. The party organ *Het Volk* has had, since its establishment, a special writer for combating drink. Socialist representatives have attacked the sale of spirits in army canteens, have urged the closing of saloons on recruiting days, the prohibition of the payment of wages in saloons. The Central Committee of the Dutch Union for Abolishing Alcoholic Drinks declared, as long ago as 1901, ‘ More than any party has the Social Democratic comprehended

the duty of the state in this regard. It is the only party from which the abstinence principles have anything to expect. In the labour unions there is a live activity. The best organised and largest attack drink in their trade journals. The Committee of the Federated Trades has, in its organ, a rubric for the fighting of alcoholism. Many of the leading members are abstinent. The president of the famous General Union of Dutch Diamond Workers is abstinent, and there are others on the committee. Twenty years ago the diamond cutters were a drunken lot. Half of their pay went to the saloon till. A great change for the better is here noticeable. Their imposing trade union house is wholly alcohol-free. The 'brilliant' workers have asked me to write anti-alcohol articles for their annual. During a great lock-out I was asked to speak on the relations of drink to labour. The abstinent union has had joint social assemblies with the diamond cutters' trade union, one thousand persons being present. More and more are trades union meetings held in places away from saloons. The typesetters at their congress recently even proposed giving financial support to the abstinent societies."

The wage-workers' organised anti-alcohol movement is most powerful in Scandinavia and also of earliest date there. The first Good Templar lodge was founded in Gothenburg in 1879 with thirty members. Precisely two years later a tailor named Palm delivered in Malmö the first Socialist lecture. The two movements, both of which grew rapidly, were at first mutually unfriendly. Socialists were not allowed in temperance lodges, and in 1890 a lodge was suspended for taking part in a First of May demonstration. The result was that a considerable fraction of the wage-working element broke away from the Good Templars and formed their own order,

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Verdandi,²³ which has grown continuously until it now numbers 23,000 members, with 3,500 in the children's lodges.*(k)* These anti-alcohol Socialists constitute a driving force in the Swedish Socialist party. They occupy official positions in a ratio all out of proportion to their numbers. As in Norway and in Germany, the most consequent revolutionary element, represented by such names as Jensen and Bergegren, back the abstinent propaganda. Nowhere is the Barricade Song of Heidenstamm sung more lustily than in these temperance lodges. The Young Socialists,—advocates of syndicalism and *sabotage*,—are even stronger opponents of alcohol than the veterans of the party. Of their 180 leaders gathered in the Congress of 1912, 137 were abstainers and 133 in anti-alcohol organisations.²⁴ This attitude has not been without profit to the Socialist party itself. Many prominent prohibitionists have transferred their political connections to it, among them such leaders as Wavrinsky, Björkman, and Professor Wallis, and the *rapprochement* ever tends to become closer between the two movements.*(l)* The Swedish Socialist party is now definitely committed to national prohibition, having made it a programme point, in 1911, by a vote of 95 to 2. This action was the direct result of the experiences of prohibition in the five weeks of the general strike of 1909.*(m)* The party has also demanded immediate instruction in all schools on the nature and action of alcohol on individual and society. *Verdandisten*, the organ of the Socialist abstinent fraction, urges the alcohol strike "instead of empty *pereats*." It would, in this way, do away, to use Vandervelde's expression, with the capitalist budget for alcohol and war, replacing this with a Socialist budget for workmen's organisation.

It was an alcohol strike which gave the first impulse

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to the Finnish Socialist-prohibitionist movement. In March, 1908, two workmen, Kalle Heikkilä and Emil Anderson, called a meeting in Bothu to oppose drinking. A strike against alcohol from May 1, 1898, to the 1st of May, 1899, was ordered, and 70,000 men and women, chiefly from the poorer classes, joined themselves to it. In Tammerfors, the Finnish Manchester, 8,000 people in a total of 27,000 entered the movement. Till then there had been but 12,000 members in all total abstinence societies in Finland. But it was soon found that many could not resist their abnormal cravings for alcohol. The strikers, therefore, at a general meeting in Tammerfors, demanded the closing of the saloons by a national prohibitory law. This idea was accepted by the Finnish labour party in its programme of 1899 and when, in 1903, the Social Democratic Party was organised in Finland, the article was taken over into its programme also.

Then came the great political strike in 1905 to hold up the arms of Russian strikers, to sweep away the remains of the Bobrikoff system, and to obtain universal suffrage. At the first meeting in Järnvägstorget, in Helsingfors, a cry was raised, "The saloons must be closed." The proposal was accepted with enthusiasm. The police had struck and every element in the community had dropped work, save the drink-sellers, who insisted on keeping their shops open. The temperance party organised a guard to see that these were kept closed. In a few days Helsingfors was dry as a bone. During the whole strike, two weeks, there was but one arrest for drunkenness, no disorder, and not a drop of blood spilt. Back of the temperance organisations was the Red Guard,—six thousand Socialist workingmen.

The result of this experience was the Finnish National

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Prohibition law which has been twice passed by the legislature but never put into operation, the French government having distinctly warned the Russian Ministry of Finance that a Russian sanction of Finnish prohibition would be answered with a refusal of future loans on the French market. Finnish Socialists, however, have put the prohibition principle into operation where they could do so. Not a single local organisation allows the sale of intoxicants in its quarters. Not a single Finnish Socialist newspaper will admit brewers' advertisements into its columns, and a very great proportion of the Finnish Socialists are themselves total abstainers.²⁵

Both prohibitionist and Socialist movements in Norway are in debt to the late Dr. Oscar Nissen as to perhaps no other person. This remarkable man, a grandson of the famous eighteenth century Danish missionary to Greenland, Hans Egede, showed his idealism, as a mere youth, by volunteering in the Danish army during the war of '64 with Prussia, and by giving his services as surgeon, seven years later, to the besieged in Paris. In the late seventies he took up the temperance agitation, speaking from end to end of the country, and through his unwearied efforts bringing up the number of abstainers in the largest Norwegian temperance organisation fourteen fold. For eight years he edited the Norwegian temperance organ, *Menneskevennen*, leaving it finally because his advanced prohibitionist views did not suit the slower *tempo* of the Norwegian movement, and passing to the editorship of *Socialdemokraten*. This he took charge of from 1894 to 1898 without a penny of salary. For many years he was chairman of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party and from the time of his entrance into the party is to be first dated Socialist interest in anti-alcoholism. Representatives of both these

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two powerful Norwegian movements participated in his solemn incineration service, a symbol of their present-day sympathy.²⁶

At first, however, Norwegian Socialists were cool enough in their attitude. As late as 1900 the party voted down a local option proposal, advocating "enlightenment" instead of prohibitory measures. In 1903, however, the Party Day described alcoholic drink as a social evil, injuring the people intellectually, physically, morally, and economically, and declared that the life of the drink shop, in no small degree, tended to keep wage-workers outside of Socialist organisations. In 1904 the prohibition of new drinking-places was suggested, and the greatest limitation and taxing of those existing. In the Storthing election of 1906 the Social Democracy took all three of the abstinent party's planks into its platform. In 1909 the question of prohibition came up for debate. A resolution favouring the greatest restriction and ultimate prohibition was adopted by 147 to 103, but the motion to place a prohibition plank in the party programme was rejected (121 to 80). It is interesting to know that at this Party Day one delegate remarked that he represented a group of 160 members, only one of whom was an abstainer, yet that his organisation had ordered him to vote for prohibition. In 1911 the vote stood 175 for to 204 against, but in 1912 the prohibitionist sentiment finally triumphed (188 to 109) and the Norwegian Socialist party as that of Finland and Sweden, committed itself definitely to the policy of a national alcohol prohibition. This step-by-step advance has been due, partly to the growth of Socialism in the country districts, where the people are accustomed to prohibition, partly perhaps to the general growth of enlightenment about alcohol. A few months after this party decision,

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35,000 labourers were locked out and the Norwegian Socialist organ, *Socialdemokraten*, published a summons to an anti-alcohol strike. This was well carried out. Members breaking it were denounced as common strike-breakers. Collections were taken in abstinent societies to help the locked out, another significant indication of the growing friendliness between temperance radicals and socialists.²⁷⁽ⁿ⁾

Dr. Legrain suggests that "abstinence might well become the concrete formula of the class war, so strikingly is it the natural weapon of the wage-worker against the controlling classes."²⁸ Various experiments with the alcohol strike have shown this to be a truth applicable at least to the preliminary stage of the class conflict. This was most remarkably shown in the experiences of the Swedish strike weeks of 1909 when, by an astonishing tactical error, the government exhibited to the world the immense value of alcohol prohibition to those who are working to overthrow the present social order. A four-months' beer boycott by Styrian wage-workers in 1908 had a similarly educative influence on Continental Socialist opinion. This was in reply to a rise in price, and not only industrial, but agricultural, labourers co-operated. An alcohol strike flyer was issued in an edition of 100,000, and the response was quite general. Dr. Schacherl has summarised the evidence of benefit to the workers which the four months' strike brought with it. Miners reported less weakness than before, and greater output, together with fewer accidents. Brawls and fights among the Slovenic workers practically ceased. Workmen no longer complained of Monday headaches. There were no more noisy rows in the streets; the women wished that the boycott could go on forever. Firemen and puddlers, who were wont to drink five to ten liters

of beer daily, passed a hot summer, enduring the heat better, with better appetites, and with far less stomach catarrh. The forty to fifty *Kronen* spent monthly for beer went to the families, and the workers used their leisure not in lounging about a greasy table, but in reading and in excursions.²⁹

The German fiscal legislation of 1909 raising the spirits tax, called forth a response from the Social Democracy which represented, however disappointing its execution, the first formal practical move against the alcohol capital. The Leipzig Party Day (1909) called on the people to boycott spirits in order to withdraw from the government the income necessary for an increase in armaments. The passage of the motion was received with roars of applause and hand-clapping on both floor and platform. *Vorwaerts* referred to this action "with joyful satisfaction as an appeal to the discipline and self-sacrifice of wide circles of the working class, and a blow in the face of the armament politicians, and the enslavers of the people." Bebel, Molkenbuhr, Singer, Wengels, Pfannkuch,—in fact the whole party directorate signed the following statement:³⁰

"In one place, German workmen, your opponents are vulnerable. There a blow can be given the exploiters, heavy and crushing, yet without danger to ourselves. That place is spirits, the most dangerous of the poisons of the peoples.

"Away with spirits!

"Away with the fusel of the Junkers!

"Out of the pennies of the drinkers the aristocrat gets his wealth. In the tears and deprivations of women are laid the foundations of his pride and luxury. With every drop of brandy which goes through your throats you pay tribute to your worst enemy.

“ Be apostles of the spirits boycott! Strengthen your weaker comrades! Carry the fight into the smallest hamlet!

“ German workers, if you will no longer be Junkers’ serfs, avoid *Schnaps!* ”

Judging from experience to date it must be confessed that the German Socialist party’s moral resources have not proved adequate to the programme marked out. Socialist newspapers have continued to print spirits advertisements (“ suitable Christmas presents,” etc.). Not a single trades union has banished the sale of *Schnaps* from its People’s House. “ Leipziger Resolution Drops ” have continued to be drunk publicly by the comrades. Nevertheless the first year showed a fall in the sale of spirits in Germany as a whole of 30 per cent, due jointly to the rise in price and the boycott. Careful computation estimated a diminution of a full tenth of the usual consumption as a result of this imperfectly executed boycott. Marked decline of arrests for disorder were reported from Breslau, for example, and also of delirium and other alcohol-mental maladies.^{31(o)}

The meagre successes of the spirits boycott show how far the masses of German Socialism still are from the standard set by the organised German abstinent advance guard. They also illustrate the grip alcohol tradition and habit have on the wage-working public. The Belgian spirit strike of 1903 followed the rejection of a Socialist amendment asking for the dedication of one per cent of an increased alcohol tax to anti-alcohol propaganda. This seems to have had better success. Spirits consumption dropped from nine to five and a half liters per capita, and the government, which expected, by advance of taxation, to receive an increment of sixty-five

millions, actually lost income as compared with previous years.³² Another instance of a brief but successful drink strike occurred in the summer of 1912 in Zurich. A strike of locksmiths was followed by a communal prohibition of picketing. This was answered from the workers' side by a general strike, paralysing the life of the city for twenty-four hours. Before the strike order was given, a flyer was carried to every drink-seller announcing that any one who sold drink on the day of the strike would be treated as an enemy of the wage-workers. That sufficed, and for the first time in its history the city of Zurich had a taste of what the prohibitory *Zukunftstaat* is to be like. The strike and the following two days of lockout were marked by a complete absence of disorder, and at a great gathering at Sihlhölzli, in the environs of the city, thousands of strikers could be seen seated quietly at tables drinking coffee, chocolate, lemonade, and other alcohol-free drinks.³³

As the abstinent movement advances we may look more and more for the application of this method for husbanding the resources and intensifying the morale of the revolutionary movement.(p) The *Altmeister* of the Continental Temperance movement, Professor von Bunge, says somewhere: "The first condition of a Socialist state is the presence of a conscientious, self-sacrificing, and faithful official class. What does more to make men unreliable, lazy, and incapable than drinking? An abstinent working class opposed to a drinking *bourgeoisie* would have every advantage."³⁴(q) There are various signs which indicate that German Socialists, especially the younger men, are beginning to understand the import of these opinions. The Four Million Party is organising its young people, and one of the first things

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done has been the banishment of both smoking and the use of all intoxicants from all the *Jugendheime* (Young People's Homes). Smoking and drinking are almost everywhere forbidden on excursions. A determined effort is made on these occasions to keep young people from drinking places by urging the carrying of cooking apparatus and the preparation of meals in meadow or in shady wood.³⁵ When the deputy Sessmann taunted the Socialist deputies of the Austrian parliament with corrupting the young workers by bringing them into drink shops, the reply came straight as a bullet from Dr. Adler: "The Young Socialists are already abstainers. I hope in a couple of years to be able to say this of all." *Der Abstinente* of Vienna corroborates this: "Without too much optimism we can confidently say that it is only a question of time until the whole organised working youth of Austria will be abstinent and, as we hope, the *élite* troop in our ranks." The agitation of Drs. Wlassak and Froehlich has won to abstinence opinion such Austrian Socialist leaders as Adler and Pernersdorfer and Schacherl and Dasinszky and Hibeck. Every such conversion naturally brings over a considerable following.

The German Wage-workers' Abstinent League is still small in organised membership. But it has been able, nevertheless, to force the powerful Socialist party to take up the question of alcoholism at the 1907 Essen Party Day, and to put up twenty abstinent Socialist candidates at the Reichstag election of 1911. Six of these were actually elected, one, Dr. Cohn, in the great distilling centre of Nordhausen, a town with seven millionaires, six of whom are distillers;(r) and Davidsohn in another *Schnaps* distilling centre, Gruenberg in Silesia. Davidsohn, formerly on the staff of *Vorwaerts*,

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has, as editor of the *Abstinente Arbeiter*, proved a remorseless and feared critic of the brewers. It is certainly a striking fact that such a man should be sitting in the Reichstag, and that Dr. Schifferer, a leading figure of the German Brewers' Union, who was nominated apparently to represent the interests of the alcohol capital in the Reichstag, should go down to defeat in the same election before the votes of the organised temperance forces of Schleswig-Holstein.³⁶

The entrance fee to the *Deutscher Arbeiter Abstinertenbund* is, for men 50 pf., for women 25 pf. The weekly assessment is 10 pf. for men, 5 pf. (a cent and a half) for women. And with such resources the German Socialist Abstinenters have dared to open battle on the powerful alcohol capital, with all its backing in the prejudices of a profoundly alcoholised people. Yet their literature surpasses in value that of any American temperance organisation, and their bi-weekly organ (for work on which the editor receives the pittance of 264 mark [\$66] quarterly) is a model of capable editing. Also of radical editing! It would perhaps surprise Americans to read in a German Socialist organ a protest against the contention that prohibition is an intrusion on personal liberty. "Such ideas are survivals of the old Manchester liberal theory. They do not correspond to the Socialist conception of the relation of the individual to society. Limitation of freedom must be made in the interest of society, as in the case of Sunday rest, workmen's protective laws, and the like. Further, degeneracy among children of drinkers makes drinking more than a personal question."³⁷

On the eleventh of July, 1911, representatives of the Social Democratic Leagues of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland met in Dresden and, after an eleven hour

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thorough and heated debate, agreed on a common programme. This indicated, as final aim, the prohibition by popular vote of the production and traffic in alcoholic drinks, and as steps leading up thereto,—

“The prohibition of the use of alcohol during strikes, elections, and demonstrations; the banishment of alcohol advertisements from all labour papers; the taking up of anti-alcohol instruction into the educational institutes of the Socialist party; and the suppression of the sale of drink in co-operative societies.” . . . From the state legislation was asked “for prohibiting sale to minors; providing for adequate anti-alcohol instruction in the schools; the establishment of sanatoria for the alcohol-sick; the protection of families of drinkers; the banishment of alcohol from all hospitals, prisons, and asylums, and also from all public meetings.” As long as alcohol is sold it was proposed that the communes take over the business, devoting all profits to anti-alcohol measures. Popular votings, in which women should participate, for the gradual suppression of sale, were also asked for.³⁸

Blue Internationals everywhere would subscribe with both hands to this manifesto of the abstinent Reds. These latter are working at the programme—also with both hands. On the first of May the Munich group appeared in the eight-hour demonstration with great placards, advocating the alcohol strike, alcohol abstinence, and women suffrage. “Long live Abstinence, breaking the way in the fight for Freedom and Culture!” On another banner the wage-working Siegfried was seen attacking the alcohol dragon. Under this appeared the words, “Alcohol ravages and stupefies the people.” Thousands of anti-alcohol flyers were sold

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on the grounds during the May Fest, and a thousand of the Katzenstein brochures on "Young Socialism and Abstinence" were sold to the Young Socialist Central Committee. On the First of May, 1910, Austrian Abstinent Socialists circulated 36,000 copies of their programmes, together with 4,500 extra copies of their organ, *Der Abstinent*. In the 1911 report of the Austrian group it is announced that 50,000 anti-alcohol flyers were distributed on anti-alcohol day in Graz. Dr. Wlassak's admirable "How Alcohol Injures Posterity" has also been widely circulated by the labourers. Austrian abstainers further sent out a newspaper correspondence to the party and trades union press. In Graz abstinent ideas more and more find entrance into the unions,—five sections having done away with drink at their meetings, paying rent instead. At a First of May demonstration in the same city twenty anti-alcohol placards were seen in the procession with such inscriptions as "Alcohol-free should your fights and your *Fests* be." . . . "He who would break the fetters of others cannot himself be a slave." . . . "Give your children no alcohol." At Basel 6,000 flyers were sent out and the Socialist organisation requested the Socialist abstainers to run alcohol-free drinking booths. From many places came reports of successful milk booths set up to drive back beer. At an outdoor gathering at Remscheid, for example, such an one "ensconced in the midst of the beer bottles," sold 1,590 glasses of milk, 3,000 bottles of lemonade, and many hundred liters of coffee. The booth was decorated with anti-alcohol placards. Continental Socialists have organised an International Socialist Anti-alcohol Secretariat, with seat in Berlin, and are getting together a travelling exhibition for the Congresses of the party. They also seek to have

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the subject taken up in Socialist travelling educational courses.

The volume of this agitation is necessarily limited, yet there are signs that it is beginning to tell. In Germany, for example, the anti-alcohol wage-workers have 3,000 children trained to abstinence. The Moravian Socialist party has urged the founding of local abstinent leagues in the country. In the Tyrol trades union conferences have adopted unanimously anti-alcohol resolutions. Miners striking in the Ruhrrevier place among their demands: "Point Ten,—The erection of places for the sale of alcohol-free drinks near the mines." The Nineteenth General Assembly (1911) of the German Miners' Union, held at Bochum, served only coffee, milk, and other alcohol-free drinks at their meetings, and accepted the motion, "The local authorities of the union shall at the opening of every session explain the injuriousness of alcohol."²⁹ Bremen Socialists in 1911 put a local option plank into their municipal platform and increased their vote, although the alcohol interests banded together to vote down all abstainers. The 1911 Congress of Danish Agricultural Labourers put national prohibition into their programme, and ordered all alcohol advertisements out of their newspapers. It is significant that the subject of alcoholism is to be brought up at the 1914 International Socialist Congress in Vienna.(s) The motion is to come from the Swedish Social Democracy. Vandervelde writes: "With all my heart I adhere to the plan of placing war on alcoholism on the order of the day at the next International Congress. We should attack this scourge of humanity which paralyzes the proletarian movement for freedom, far more powerfully than we are doing to-day." In France, too, there are beginnings. The *Bourse du Travail* in Havre

has put a poster all about the city. It is called "Alcohol and Misery," and declares that Normandy holds the record for alcoholism, that Rouen and Havre touch the top notch of French mortality for all ages, and that most alcoholists die between thirty and forty. "Alcohol is a precious support of the exploiting classes. As long as the workers use it they will be overdriven, because they will not have the power to emancipate themselves." It is interesting to learn that French anarchists are often the strongest anti-alcoholists. They may well be! The French anarchist plan of "free bread" might well be realised if there were no alcoholic waste of the raw material for bread. In Italy the newly germinating anti-alcohol movement is led by the Socialist physician, Dr. Paolo Amaldi of Florence. Bissoletti, director of the chief Socialist organ *Avanti*, is an abstainer. It may be added that many of the German Socialist leaders, who are not abstinent, are yet decided enemies of alcohol, among them Dr. Erdmann, Hoch, Wurm, Dr. Suedekum, and Göhre.

The Socialist abstinents have, of course, their work cut out for them. Not only is the mass of German alcohol superstition terrifying in extent and density. There are in the Socialist party itself economic relations with alcohol. Danish Socialists have their own profitable brewery. German co-operatives (*Konsumvereine*) are often largely interested in the sale of beer, that of Mannheim, for example, to the extent of 9 per cent of its trade.^(t) Barmen *Vorwaerts* has sold close on 400,000 bottles yearly. The *Union Co-operativa* of Milan has its own wine cellar in which 40,000 hectoliters are stored, and its own vineyards at *Gioia del Colle* with an annual yield of 20,000 hektoliters. The brewers seek incessantly to extend their grip on the wage-working

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public. When a People's House is to be built they are ever on hand with their loans, which are conditioned on the privilege of selling beer on the premises. When there has been a rise in the price of beer, they have sought to raise simultaneously the price of coffee in the People's Houses.⁴⁰ The stupidity of this beer slavery can be illustrated by the case of the Gotha Trades Union House, which must consume 1,500 hektoliters of beer annually for eighteen years to drink itself free from the brewery. The yearly interest charges on the loan are 2.10 *Mark* per member. To save this they pledge themselves to drink 20 *Mark* of "Suff" yearly.⁴¹ In striking contrast to this is the case of the great People's House in Zurich, which is, by popular vote, pledged for all time to freedom from the sale of alcohol.

REFERENCES: ¹ *Daily News*, May, 1904. — ² *Der Abstinente*, 1912, p. 65. — ³ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1911, p. 189. — ⁴ *Verdandisten*, 1911, p. 179. — ⁵ *Bericht ü. d. VIII Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 315. — ⁶ *Bericht ü. d. VIII Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 394. — ⁷ *Xième Congrès contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 176. — ⁸ *Xième Congrès contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 362, and *Int. Monatschrift*, 1909, p. 341. — ⁹ Dr. Scharffenberg, *Kampen mod Alkoholen i Norge*, p. 26. — ¹⁰ Dr. Popert, *Hamburg und der Alkohol*, pp. 30, 81. — ¹¹ *Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 157. — ¹² *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 1, p. 271. — ¹³ Proceedings of the XIIth Int. Congress against Alcoholism, p. 92. — ¹⁴ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1912, No. 19. — ¹⁵ Stehr, quoted in Wurm, *Die Alkoholfrage und Sozialdemokratie*, p. 4. — ¹⁶ *Der Abstinente*, July, 1911. — ¹⁷ Dr. H. Blocher, *Die Alkoholfrage in ihrem Verhältnis zur Arbeiterfrage*, pp. 11, 15. — ¹⁸ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 1, p. 279. — ¹⁹ Dr. Victor Adler, *Alkoholismus und Gewerkschaft*, pp. 1-11 inclusive. — ²⁰ Dr. Adler, *Nachwort zur Lang's Die Arbeiterschaft ü. d. Alkoholfrage*. — ²¹ Otto Lang, *Die Arbeiterschaft und die Alkoholfrage*, pp. 15, 18, 19. — ²² *VIIIème Congrès contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 1, pp. 283, 345-6. — ²³ *Verdandi Tiärs Skrift*, p. 41. — ²⁴ *Verdandisten*, 1912, No. 18. — ²⁵ Helenius, *De Organiserade Arbetarnas Andel i Kampen för Förbudslagen i Finland*, pp. 1-16. — ²⁶ *De Wegwijzer*, 1911, p. 65, and *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1911, No. 4. — ²⁷ *Int. Monatschrift*, February, 1912. — ²⁸ *Int. Monatschrift*, 1910, p. 97. — ²⁹ Dr. Michael Schacherl, *Abstinentenbeichten*, pp. 3-63 *passim*. — ³⁰ *Vorwärts*, Sept. 25, 1909. — ³¹ *Int. Monatschrift*, 1911, pp. 371-2, 430. — ³² Vandervelde, *Conférence faite à la Bourse du Travail de Paris*, p. 18. — ³³ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, Aug. 17, 1912. — ³⁴ Von Bunge, *Wider den Alkohol*, p. 26. — ³⁵ Ilgenstein, *Die Gedankenwelt der modernen Arbeiterjugend*, pp. 11, 12, 73, 117. — ³⁶ Popert, *Der Fall Schifferer*. — ³⁷ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1911, No. 24. — ³⁸ *Der Abstinente*, Sept. 1, 1911. — ³⁹ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, No. 12, 1911. — ⁴⁰ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, No. 8, 1912. — ⁴¹ Wurm, *Alkoholfrage und Sozialdemokratie*, p. 18.

NOTES ON CHAPTER V

(a). The *Daily News* (April 20, 1904) published a list of English aristocrats engaged in the liquor traffic. This was made up from the share register of brewing companies, brewers' almanacs, etc. Of the 250 members of the Privy Council, sixty are on the list. Holdings in their own right amounted in 1904,—

Of Peers and M.P.'s, Knights, Baronets, Honourables, Titled Ladies, etc.: £9,504,166, or some \$47,000,000. The great names are all here,—Salisbury, Clarendons, Chesterfields, Leicesters, Rutlands, Newcastle, Stanhopes, Spencers, Beauchamps, Russells, Grosvenors, Breadalbanes, Gainsboroughs, etc., etc.

(b). When the Scotch Local Option Bill was wrecked in the House of Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury lined up with the brewers and distillers to extend the term before which the bill should go into operation from five to fourteen years. Of the two archbishops and twenty-four bishops in the House of Lords, not one either spoke or voted for this modest temperance measure. When, however, on the other hand the Balfour Licensing Bill of 1904 was before Parliament,—a bill designed to rivet the drink interest to the Conservative party for good and all time, a representative council of the English Church (members of the Convocations of both York and Canterbury and of both Houses of Laymen) met in the Church House, Westminster, and voted to support the Bill by 157 to 64. The Bishop of Rochester, speaking in its favour, said that "what they wanted was a system which did not put pressure upon the sale of drink." The *Daily News* (July 8, 1904) remarked of this meeting, "The Conference, by a majority of three to one, ratified the compact between the Church and the brewers which, always obvious, has never before been so frankly and, we will add, so shamefully stated. It is a fatal blow at the moral status of a church which ought to be the repository of the national conscience. The Church has sold itself to the liquor trade. It has openly declared that it is corrupt, and that it prefers the favours of a vicious industry rather than national righteousness."

In French Canada the clergy is anti-alcoholist; in France, not so, being royalist and, until lately, bound to the centralised

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and fiscally interested state. Political alliance between the French Catholic party and the immensely powerful French drink interest,—after the manner of the common support of the Conservative party in England by the State Church and “the Trade,” might have serious consequences for the French Republic. The Second Empire received the support of clericals and drink-sellers; but the legislation of 1880 bound these latter fast to the radical republican side. The restrictive legislation, for the lack of which France is sick unto death, might easily throw them into opposition again. It is interesting to observe similar tendencies in the United States, where the capitalist Republican party seems clearly, in late years, to have won to itself the support of the alcohol interests and of the Roman Catholic Church. In Belgium, too, we can see this sinister alliance gradually taking shape. By the law of December 12, 1912, the 170,000 Belgian beer shops were given the right to sell spirits as well as beer. The Socialist deputy Vinck addressed the minister three times for the reason of this new legislation, but could get no satisfactory answer. In the Socialist *Peuple* of Brussels he gives his own explanation. Apart from fiscal reasons for making an increased consumption support increased military armament, this is a scheme of the clerical government to attach to the clerical party the great army of drink-sellers, by giving them additional privileges. Clericalising of the schools, intensification of militarism, mass alcoholisation through their privileged allies, the saloon-keepers, here we have in a nutshell the programme of that combination which De Maupassant calls “the grand freemasonry of those who possess.” As with the Russian Monopoly and the Gothenburg System there is the old hypocrisy of regulation. The saloons “are to be made hygienic, easily accessible from the street, well ventilated, lighted by daylight. The glasses are to be carefully cleaned in running water, the water-closets to be decent,” etc., etc.—*Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, No. 4, 1913.

(c). *Les Annales Anti-alcooliques* reproduces (p. 37, 1911) a circular of a French Catholic distilling company, *La Jurançonne*. Its capital is fixed at 4,600,000 francs, and its liqueur is to be called “The *Liqueur* of Lourdes,” as the distillery is to be erected at Lourdes, “that blessed corner of

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the Pyrenees," and is to be devoted to Our Lady of Lourdes. Fifty per cent of the income is to be set apart to Catholic purposes.

(d). The Russian government takes in 750,000,000 *rubles*, hands over 17,000,000 to distillers for premiums, and devotes 2,000,000 to what Count Tolstoi characterised "as either blasphemy or a mere toy,"—a feigned temperance propaganda. In 1894 the Monopoly distributed 63,693 temperance tracts and sold 9,603 more. It treated 223 persons in St. Petersburg for alcoholism at an average expense of 25.5 *rubles* (\$12 each). In the Worodnesch government 2,290 were "treated,"—the Monopoly's philanthropic record, at an average cost of a fifth of a *ruble* each (11 cents). In the four Eastern provinces there was one patient and the cost to the government footed up to just one *ruble*! Various libraries are subsidised "to counteract drunkenness." The only papers allowed in them are the ultra-conservative. (See Levin, *Das Branntwein Monopol in Russland . . . passim.*)

The hypocrisy of Russian official interest in temperance is illustrated by Menschikoff in *Novoje Wremya*:

"On the 28th of April, 1913, an abstinence festival was celebrated in Petersburg. A pilgrimage took place 'for salvation from the sin of drunkenness.' More than thirty different processions came from all parts of the Capital with ikons and banners, to the plaza before the Kasan Cathedral. It was an imposing, an overpowering picture. Sixty thousand persons took part. Prayer was offered for salvation from alcohol. The miracle-working ikon of the mother of God was borne out of the church. The Metropolitan Vladimir with a vast number of clergy celebrated mass. A choir of five hundred voices assisted. A miracle was prayed for. In the giant assembly were apparently present the officials of the Finance Department, who have recently celebrated the fifty year jubilee of true service in the sale of alcohol. The tragic service must have seemed strange to them, for the whole state budget is based on this economic policy (of alcohol selling)."

(e). A notable instance of this hostility to temperance agitation occurred in Germany in 1904. Dr. Froehlich of

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the General Hospital, Vienna, is one of the most brilliant agitators German-speaking countries at present possess, and not merely in the field of anti-alcoholism. He is a captivating speaker, powerful debater, a winning, sympathetic man of true German temperament, clever, impetuous, and critical at once, as thoroughly schooled in medical as in social-economic fields, one of the best acquainted with the alcohol question, restlessly active, and filled with a sense of the greatness of our cause. He has an experience as an agitator which only one other possesses, his *alter ego*, Dr. Wlassak, who together with him, through hundreds of lectures and discourses, has created the Austrian abstinence movement out of nothing, organised it, and made it a factor in the public life of Austria.

Froehlich has been a member of the Austrian Social Democracy for many years. In 1904 he undertook a lecture tour through Germany, speaking at Gotha, Erfurt, Jena, Leipzig, Halle, Breslau, Kattowitz, and many smaller places. At Kattowitz the Reichstag deputy Bruhn said at the meeting:

“What an ally is alcohol of the employing class! Where do the scabs come from to break strikes here in Breslau? Just from that Upper Silesia where the people's only delight in life is drink, and where they have no idea of Socialism. From their ranks are drawn the levies which take organised labour in the rear. We stand surrounded by enemies, powerful and with no regard for us. Should we not strike at alcohol, their ally?”

The Breslau police stopped further meetings. This advertised the work of Froehlich and led to the establishment of many branches of the Socialist Abstinent unions. The Dresden officials forbade “the foreigner Froehlich” speaking in the city or suburbs. When he got to Kiel it was announced to him in a great public meeting that he must leave Prussia in three days and not return. No reason was given.

A Socialist paper remarked of this:

“As the spirit which always denies to the labourer that which is good for him has the Prussian government come forward and put its official ban on the workmen's abstinence movement. The expulsion of Froehlich says in plain German, ‘We fear the workman when he breaks from the yoke of alcohol. We do not wish that he be enlightened concerning the dangers of alcoholism. We in Prussia, where alcohol is

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most drunk, and in its worst forms, and where wages are lowest, know well enough that the power of the class system will suffer when the workmen become sober. Therefore we banish the apostle of the new teaching.'

"The ban was spoken at Breslau, and executed in Kiel. But the class-conscious workmen understand what it all means. They parried the blow the moment it was delivered, and made the English Garden roar with their protest.

"The working class, which, as a whole, has known nothing of the wage-workers' abstinence movement, has now learned that it is a culture movement representing an important factor in the class war, that it is persecuted by our enemy, and that it deserves the regard and support of all Social Democrats. This expulsion has, with a lightning flash, lit up the whole situation, and from this memorable and dramatic occurrence will date the time in which workmen first realised that the abstinence movement was a useful weapon in the class war."

(f). Striking illustrations of this feigned solicitude for the workingman can be found in the discussions by the Lords of the Temperance Bill for Scotland, December, 1912. The Marquis of Lansdowne "did not see how one could defend a measure which put it into the power of the voters to withdraw entirely from the working classes their right to go to license premises." Lord Balfour of Burleigh sought to put off the date on which the act should become operative from five to fourteen years. "This is a free country and if persons desire it (drink) they should be able to obtain what they want. To prevent them must be considered an interference with their personal freedom." Scotland's sorrow is not his sorrow! Earl Russell wanted to make public houses "a recreation ground where it would be possible for those visiting to take their wives; and Earl Gray declared that the application of the Gothenburg System principle "would bring new contentment into the life of the people. The Public House Trust recognises that the public house is the only place where the workingman can go for rest and recreation. To take away this is, in the wretched condition of home environment, what no man with a heart can do. What is wanted is to humanise, civilise, and improve public houses." The peers united with

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Sir George Younger, representative of the Scotch drink capital in Parliament, and Mr. Sherwell, the English trumpeter of Gothenburgism, in a scheme of "disinterested management." Mr. Sherwell voted side by side with the alcohol group for the amendment raising the required majority on a local option poll from three-fifths to two-thirds of the number of votes received, and the alcohol group reciprocated by supporting his Gothenburg Amendment. More and more is it clear that the motive for the agitation for "disinterested management" is the retention of that present support of privilege, the drink shop, and the removal of those obvious and striking features which, by their offensiveness, endanger the institution itself.

Another illustration. In Dantsic the officials proposed to close the whiskey shops at four o'clock on Saturdays and on Sundays. The Conservative and Liberal papers protested that the rights of the workingmen ought not to be curtailed in this way. The question was referred to the Dantsic Industrial Tribunal. The employers, save one, were against the proposition. The whole body of wage-workers' representatives for it (*Dantsiger Neustenachrichten*, June 25, 1912). On the other hand the Socialist fraction in the Reichstag voted against the Brandys motion for the prohibition of sale of spirits on Sundays, holidays, and the days preceding (Jan. 22, 1913). The leaders lag behind!

The *salon du pauvre* theory is as hard worked in France as elsewhere. M. Grizard, President of the Federation of Commerce, after charging the doctors with being interested in temperance because of their shares in mineral water companies, proceeds: "The drink-seller! But he is an educator! Look at the drink places! There you will find domestics to serve you, books, music. It is a genuine education which one gets in the drink shop!" This recalls the defence of home distilling in Sweden seventy-five years ago. It was represented as "hindering tavern-going and giving the hard-working classes happy hours in their own homes."—Bergman, *Den Sv. Nykterhetsrörelsen*, p. 20.

(g). Those in authority on the lower ranges of the hierarchy of capitalism imitate the more highly placed. Wissel (*Gewerkschaftsbewegung und Alkoholfrage*, p. 6), quoting a

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factory inspector of Magdeburg, says: "In some tile works the sale of beer constitutes one of the best sources of income for the head boss. The wife attends to the bottled beer trade, selling only for cash, which the contractor advances every day. In one tile works the factory inspector found that many very capable workmen bought from fifty to sixty and even eighty bottles a week. This means to the labourer a loss of a third of his wages. . . . p. 12. Similar conditions obtain in the building trades in Freiburg. The foreman stimulates to a large consumption of beer by advancing money. The labourers, to escape being discharged, are forced to drink excessively. The social-hygienic injuries suffered by the workers because of these circumstances are in their extent immeasurable. (Report of the Freiburg Factory Inspector.) These abuses led the workmen to ask for a suppression of the sale of drink on the premises; but the suggestion shipwrecked on the opposition of the contractors, who said that "the workers would visit neighbouring saloons and not return in time for work."

Dr. Hirschfeld (*loc. cit.*, pp. 117-118) describes similar phenomena in Berlin. When some large undertaking in the way of building or canalisation is to be started, the building foreman, or navy boss, goes to the nearest saloon and dickers with the saloon-keeper as to the per cent to be paid if all the workmen drink in his saloon. If one drinks little or nothing he is frequently soon dismissed. Building canteens, wretched sheds, for which the tenant pays the boss a good price, are often erected. When the surrounding saloon-keepers protest to the city authorities, the honest boss retorts that "he does not want his men running through the streets in dirty garments." As the rent of these canteens is very high the lessee drives his beer sales to the utmost. From morning to evening he goes around with "Good morning, don't you want one?" or "The canteen man is here! The canteen man is here!" In order to draw the men into the shed a girl is hired, or the drink-seller's wife invites women in, to chat with the men. These girls often come up the ladders to collect the bottles,—and orders for more. Friedrich Dernburg says that these canteens take the best part of the building labourer's wages.

There is no end of illustration of beer terrorism. Brewers

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and distillers in Belgium buy up all the houses for working people that they can lay their hands on, and then rent them with the proviso that they shall be selling-places for beer as well as homes. (Vandervelde, *Les Facteurs Économiques de l'Alcoolisme*, p. 14.) A large class of persons who are dependent on the drink-sellers and driven by them to drinking are the expressmen who deliver goods in German cities and environs. It is customary for these to seek orders and packages at various drink shops, where they are obliged to "consume" if they wish trade. Many become drunkards in this way. "Respectable drivers have told me," says Dr. Bonne, "that they generally must pay out from two to two and a half *Mark* daily in order to get orders. Below 1.50 it never goes. The drink-seller gives trade to those who drink the most. Dr. Bonne, reckoning the income of a small expressman at 1,500 to 3,000 *Mark* yearly, concludes that 25 per cent of his income, and even more, goes in this way. (*VIIième Congrès Int.*, pp. 498-502.)

The Parisian *tacheron*, or building contractor, has reduced alcohol exploitation to a fine art. He not only erects canteens for selling drink to the workers, but boarding barracks which are at the same time drink shops. Men who lodge in these places are alone hired and those who are ready to spend freely in drink. These *fermes* swarm in the 15th, 4th, and 5th *arrondissements*. Records are kept of purchases, and light drinkers soon have to go. The labourers are generally in constant debt to the contractor. There are 7,000 such, "working like machines and drinking like sponges," in the Paris building trades, and their life is a short one. Similar operations are carried on by the contractors for *terrassiers*, or navvys, among the steel workers of the Meuthe-et-Moselle, and among the *malfrats* (lime workers) of the Bassin de Paris, in twenty-three communes. Among these last a terrible gut-twister, called *gobette*, is sold, and if a man does not drink he has still to pay, or had until the recent organisation of trades unions broke the system. A hamlet in Finisterre engages 600 people in its slate industries. The master quarriers run drink shops alongside of the regular business and favour the workmen according as they drink. Ninety out of a hundred are alcoholists. The women beg!

The fifth article of the French law of the 29th January,

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1909, formally prohibits any drink-seller from operating an employment agency. But the French drink-sellers, as those of other lands, are above law. They are the true successors of the greatest of the Bourbons, in whose boyish writing book, still to be seen in St. Petersburg, are set down copies of the paradigm, "Homage is due to kings: they do what they please." Hundreds of "*sociétés philanthropiques*," constituted of wife, bar-tender, and other dependents, mask the operations and when arrests are made, the police courts dismiss 38 cases out of 40. The bulk of Parisian employment activities are carried on by these *cabaret-placeurs*, and those who drink most get placed most quickly and most advantageously.—L. and M. Bonneff, *Marchands de Folie*, pp. 19-73.

(h). During the five weeks of national prohibition in Sweden which accompanied the general strike of 1909, a period in which drunkenness and crime enormously decreased, the Stockholm representative of the *London Times*, the great mouth-piece of English capitalism, wrote home, "The worst of this measure (prohibition) is that the money of the strikers has been saved by it and their powers of resistance correspondingly raised."

(hh). The outlay for alcohol in Germany is about 50 *Mark* per head,—for families of five persons, 250 *Mark* a year. This blood tax surpasses every other state or communal tax, direct or indirect.

(i). M. Alfred Fouillée, *Les Erreurs Sociologiques et Morales des Démocraties*. . . *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Nov. 15, 1909):

"Statisticians have proved twenty times, figures in hand, that the actual resources of charity suffice amply to prevent all extreme poverty, if only this poverty were not multiplied tenfold by alcoholism. They have demonstrated twenty times that if the average man used for his welfare and that of his family what he spends on drink and tobacco, there would be no more proletarians, and the workshops, purchased by the worker, would pass into their hands. What does the democratic state do? What do the trades unions do in the face of alcoholism, nicotinism, gambling, prostitution, pornography, and all the excitation to debauchery? Nothing! To

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attack vices is to lay hands on the Ark of the Covenant. It would be a hundred times more serious to take measures against the saloon than to close the churches. The ordained priests of ochlocracy, are they not the drink-sellers? If it goes on this way you will see the level of government, in which the authorities tremble before their masters of the lower world, drop lower and lower."

(j). Dr. Schacherl, in describing how the growth of abstinent propaganda among Austrian Socialists has stimulated similar action in other camps, especially among Roman Catholics, says, "To-day in all Austria is Women's Day, and I say that that party which attacks alcohol most energetically will win the women. If the clerical party gains them it will be a long time before we can get them away from it. For this reason we have the very greatest cause for waging war on alcohol with intensity. The party must not think that the alcohol question, as the religious question, is a private affair. It is a social affair, especially for the workers."

And again writing in *Der Abstinent* (Nov. 1, 1912), Dr. Schacherl remarks on the great number of clergy in attendance on the Third Anti-Alcohol day at Salzburg. "Thousands of men and women are joining the (Catholic) *Kreuzbund* and the Guardian Angel Union is taking in thousands of children. It would be sticking one's head into the sand not to take notice of the extraordinary activity of the clericals in spreading the idea of abstinence, and this especially in Graz, where the Abstinent Socialists have been most successful. They bring the children to lectures where anti-alcohol pictures and saint pictures alternate in the stereopticon. They aim to get back the women who have been slowly emancipating themselves from clericalism, winning their gratitude and confidence by fighting alcohol."

(k). This order is bitterly anti-Christian. One reads in its lodge reports discussions as to which has been the worst enemy of labour, religion or alcohol. The order has now become international and has started lodges in the United States which have been broken up by American Socialists. For the enlightenment of these latter the Swedish comrades

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have issued a brochure by Ingvarsson in an edition of 5,000 in English and Swedish.

(l). A Swiss writer in the *Abstinente Arbeiter* says that the soldiers of the labour movement are far ahead of the generals in the alcohol matter. They are undermining the mighty alcohol capital by the boycott. The socialist party, by taking a clean-cut attitude on this question, should open its doors wide and the abstinents would stream in in shoals. Until the masses place at the disposal of their movement the millions now paid over to brewery shareholders, the order for a general advance can hardly be given the Socialist drums. In the abstinent movement, to which to-day tens of thousands belong, lies a colossal latent power. In the clever exploitation of this admirably organised boycott movement against the capitalist great power, Alcohol, Social Democracy would find a weapon of rare value.

(m). An extended account of this extraordinary episode can be found in the Appendix to "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System" by Ernest Gordon. Published by the National Temperance Society, New York.

(n). It is interesting to note one of the grounds on which the appeal was based. "'He was too strong; the women stood behind him.' These words from *Peer Gynt* we should remember in the great labour war before us. The women must be with us. With their fidelity and endurance they will strengthen the men in the fight. One method of making wives of the workmen one with the locked-out, is a well-executed alcohol strike. If the locked-out bring home their entire trades-union contributions, and all other workers desist from drinking during the lockout, this will make a mighty impression on the women of the workers. Their hearts will burn warmly in the holy war."

(o). The Abstinent Socialists were not allowed to undertake a systematic propaganda for the boycott in the First of May demonstrations. But they struck off, nevertheless, an edition of 375,000 flyers entitled, "What the Abstinent Workers Want."

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"The Abstinent Workers fight alcoholism among the wage-workers in order to forward the war of emancipation, to raise the living conditions of the labourer, and to prevent the degeneration which alcohol causes. Fight against the new taxes, workers! You are the ones who consume the *Schnaps*. You keep in power with your hard-earned *Groschen* your bitterest enemies, who prevent you from having votes for the Landtag, and would take away your Reichstag vote if they could. Refuse alcohol tribute to the class state! Not a drop of beer or *Schnaps* more! Let that be your answer to the robbery of *Junker* and priest.

"Wives, sweethearts, mothers, and sisters of the workers! How long will you patiently endure the drinking habits of your husbands, friends, brothers, and sons? Refuse your help to husbands who will not bring home their entire wages, and consult with you as to their reasonable expenditure. You are ready in times of strike and lock-out to figure on a lowered income. Gladly do you save and scrimp and, if necessary, work out yourself. . . . Inform yourself about the alcohol question and then refuse to manage house until this evil is eliminated." The flyer then goes on to describe the injuries to germ cells from alcohol, and the horrors of a damaged posterity; strongly urges no alcohol at weddings, in view of possible results; and describes the dangers from giving children beer to drink. In a 500,000 edition of "New Weapons in the Fight for Freedom" it is remarked: "What for the student is mere horse-play, to be settled out of regard for family and career with a money fine, is to the workingmen a breach of peace, punishable with a period in a penitentiary. The fearful sentences at Lobtau, Bromberg, and Tustrow show what class judges are capable of."

(p). Before entering upon the general strike for universal suffrage in 1913 the Belgian workers undertook a widespread campaign of saving, by cutting off drink. In the province of Hennegau the decline in malt consumption for July, August, and September was 1,520,550 kilograms; in Belgium at large 7,267,573 kilos. During the strike the leaders and party press urged abstinence. Posters on the walls did the same. At Charleroi, Socialist abstinent distributed 10,000 flyers entitled "A Necessary Strike." Their banner bore the inscription,

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"Long live Universal Suffrage and Down with Alcohol," and when the "International" ceased they struck up "*Guerre aux liqueurs*" to the tune of "*Roulez Tambours*." The manifesto of the General Committee announcing the coming strike, declared that the Alcohol Strike was the best preparation for a General Strike. Many breweries had to lay off a part of their workers so much did beer consumption go down. Only alcohol-free drinks were sold at the *Maison du Peuple* in Brussels. —*L'Abstinence*, No. 9, 1913.

(q). In a report for the Social Democratic Party Day at Milan, 1910, Zerboglio emphasised the fact that the alcoholic is weak of will and therefore of little value for party work. His alcohol needs cut him off from self-culture, and his greater impulsiveness makes him dangerous to party interests.

Professor Forel says very pertinently: "It is certain that the character and capacity of a man depend chiefly on the quality of the germinal cell inherited from parents and ancestors. There is, further, no question that it is easy to destroy a brain, and on the other hand impossible to endow it with capacities which it does not have as an original possession. One has but to look about to be horrified at the number of incapable, sickly, defective, and useless men. Supermen I never see, but sub-men swarm everywhere. It is the great merit of Socialism to have turned the attention of the civilised world to the social question, but it has treated the question altogether one-sidedly as an economic, or stomach question. For it is only brains that can to-day solve the stomach question; and whether a brain is well or ill fed, a poor brain remains a poor brain. No one can deny that. Practical life proves that at every step."—*Der Mensch und die Narkose*, p. 3.

(r). Nordhausen has eighty corn distilleries, producing 400,000,000 liters annually, thirteen *liqueur* factories, and sixteen breweries. There is one drink-selling place to every eighty-seven persons, and about one to every twenty men.

(s). At the last Austrian-German Socialist Party Day a motion was *unanimously* accepted directing the Austrian delegation at the 1914 International Congress to vote to place

... asks, was due to spirits, and does th
really pay at all?—*Der Abstinenz*, No

VI

CONTINENTAL STUDENTS AND THE MOVEMENT AGAINST ALCOHOL

"These, these will give the world another heart,
And other pulses."

—KEATS.

"THE sentiment of our day," says a recent writer, "is not favourable to university men. The number of those who insist that they are over-estimated increases. The doctor degree no longer counts for much. The reproach of being reactionary and unintelligent is severe, but to a certain degree, at least, justified." ¹(a) There are, apparently, sufficient reasons for this depreciatory judgment. German students fall below the average physique in the army examination. But they stand at the top in venereal infection. ²(b) An examination which the Tuebingen clinician, Dr. Romberg, conducted on 48 students brought to light arterio-sclerosis in 32 of them. ³ This disease one ought to find only in decrepit old men, yet these students had but turned twenty. To their daily consumption of four liters of beer this premature senility was attributed. Humour papers, notably *Simplicissimus*, invariably treat the student (*stud. cerev. A. Biermörder*) with contempt. On the other hand the organs of the brewers display a friendliness which is not much to academic credit. When the Heidelberg students were appealed to by Professor Leimbach to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday with-

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out alcohol, out of regard to the Mürviker speech, they declined. Whereat numerous telegrams of congratulation from the drink-selling fraternity. They have good grounds for being friendly to students. These latter have made of German universities from Dorpat to Zurich, as Professor Vierordt says, "pest holes of alcoholism."^(c) To students it has been left to codify the spree.^(d) Of the 832 songs in their *Liederbuch* (with its metal buttons or "beer nails" in the corners, to set a beer glass on) drinking songs are far and away the most numerous and some of these are so indecent that it is necessary to veil them in Greek or Latin to avoid police prosecution.^(e) The morning evacuation of phlegm (the *vomitus matutinus* of alcohol-caused stomach catarrh) is a joke among students, the word for a spree "kater," being, in fact, a whimsical student variant of "catarrh."⁵ As a consequence of unhygienic life neurasthenia is more and more common in the student community. Professor Dr. Brandl of Berlin estimates that every fourth or fifth student is obliged to leave before examination because of nervous breakdown.^(ee) The late Dr. Moebius attributed this not, as many, to overstudy but to student alcoholism. One could fill pages with illustrations of the low levels on which German student life moves. When, for example, Bismarck celebrated his fiftieth birthday a huge university army came up to Friedrichsruh to honour the chancellor. The end of the day was given over to alcoholic debauch and a visit *en masse* to Hamburg brothels.⁷ Swedish students singing in Berlin some years ago, sent back to the Stockholm papers scornful accounts of the beer barbarism of their German colleagues.⁸ "Scandinavian and English students," declared the Fourth *Abstinententag* at Barmen-Elberfeld, "look on

German student drinking customs at best as curious practices, as the dances of negroes or Hottentots, but usually with severe contempt for a people that criminally lets its intelligence go to waste in this way. . . . How many university men in middle life go round bloated and disfigured, panting under their burden of beer fat, morose, the scorn of other classes! How many of them are living ruins, the victims of a disgraceful disease, which was the final consequence of a drinking bout. How many ex-students do we see following the wretchedest parasitical courses, cringing before their superiors, ever on the lookout for advancement. Where did they learn this? At twenty, filling themselves up with beer at command until they vomited." (f)

M. Jules Huret of the *Figaro* has given us (*En Allemagne*, Part I) a description of a German student *Kneipe* in Goettingen. We reproduce this in part.

"In a low, long, smoky, narrow hall some hundreds of students of different *corps* were sitting, drinking at tables covered with beer glasses. If it were not for the student caps one would have supposed oneself in a rag dealer's cellar. On the walls were all sorts of unexpected things. Ropes were stretched across the room and to these hung various other articles,—tin pans, dirty collars, paper lampshades, business signs, street signs, gloves, veils, a slipper, old umbrellas, women's combs, a broom, straw hats, old silk hats, stuffed animals, a bird cage, a potato, and a thousand other things.

" 'All these were found or stolen,' they told me.

"The table at which I took my place was the first at the entrance. Thick tobacco smoke prevented me from seeing to the other end of the hall. I would have gladly gone up the files of drinkers in order to look

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at all those faces immersed in their liter pots, but saw that it would not do. Every *corps* has its own table and disregards the others. During the three hours I sat there, not a single student among all the hundreds addressed any of the group in which I sat, or even greeted in passing. The noblemen who are in the *corps* do not wish to have the sons of tailors making friends with them. The out-of-date haughtiness of these country lumps, for it is a fact that these young German aristocrats show less refinement than the sons of a green-grocer elsewhere,—their reactionary pride, I say, takes from the pleasure of the gathering all the heartiness which is the charm of young people's social meetings.

“ They answered me that if I remained long enough, —very long,—I would see certain tables melt. Drunkenness draws them together. When they have washed down fifteen liters, a need of expansiveness and brotherliness makes them forget their *corps* colours.

“ The waiters are fourteen or fifteen year old boys, pale and tired, who are called *Aschanti*. In the noise and steam the word ‘ *Aschanti* ’ re-echoes from a hundred sides. When the boy comes, they shout ‘ *Gulle!* ’ at him. He takes the empty glass, goes and fills it, and brings it back immediately. Instead of using a half-hour to drink a quarter liter of beer, and another sitting over the empty glass, as one is accustomed to do in French *cafés*, they roar out, as soon as the half liter is finished, the cry, ‘ *Aschanti! Gulle!* ’ The young *Aschanti*,—sallow, exhausted, with blue rings about their eyes, take away the glasses without saying a word as they pass the tables. The drinkers have come to drink and nothing else. Do they talk politics? But that is forbidden. Do enthusiastic and clean-cut thoughts come

to the surface as is expected in gatherings of young people? No, they say nothing, only *Prosit*, or make an occasional observation to a passerby.

“No real conversation, no passionate discussion of theories. In order to test them I sought to cast certain names into the conversation,—Goethe, Nietzsche, Spencer. There was no response. I spoke of duelling. What sense is there in hacking one another’s heads? One answered (literally, and with the assent of all the rest) ‘When a man has a scar everybody remarks, “The fellow’s got grit.”’ For this reason students are respected. People step aside for us on the street and the ladies admire us.’

“This was, in all its *naïveté*, the statement of a Goettingen student concerning duelling. They insisted on showing me how to drink. An old student, thirty to thirty-six years of age, with huge gut, bloated face, swollen blue eyes, swimming in his horny skin, illustrated it for me. He seized the handle of his glass with his entire hand, raised his elbow to the height of his chin, opened his mouth, and shot,—there is no other word for it,—the contents of his glass down his throat, without touching the lips. He drank without swallowing, without even tasting the beer. In some seconds the half liter had disappeared. I broke out enthusiastically over this talent, which I dared to name unparalleled. But others objected. A youngster affirmed that he could drink as fast as the older man. Here was a challenge which could not be allowed to pass. The old semester shouted coldly, ‘*Aschanti! Gulle!*’ Then he gave the signal to the young man. The president counted, ‘One, two, three.’ Elbows were raised aloft. The light-coloured beer shot into the open black mouth. We saw with excitement the glasses empty. But pshaw! the

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honoured alumnus had his glass on the table again before the freshman was half finished.

“ Among these old graduates one sees faces of the genuine alcoholic type,—predestined to the insane asylum. They drink joylessly, gloomily, with eyes cold and empty, a full glass at a draught. One sees how unpleasant it is for them to set it down, even to draw breath. I ask who drink the most.

“ ‘ The Saxons,—they soak like madmen.’

“ It is, in short, a methodical orgy. But one cannot drink for hours in this manner unpunished. Six or eight liters of beer act powerfully on all organs, especially on the stomach. Caps of all colours pass me continually,—blue especially,—Saxonia. Those who wear them look sick. I observe on this. ‘ They are going to the *Speibecken*.’

“ Shall I describe what I have seen? It is really difficult and hardly decent. But I must do so if the impressions which I have brought back concerning the character of the present-day customs of the German people are to be considered as honest.

“ The *Speibecken* is the *vomitorium*. ‘ See,’ said my neighbour, who spoke a little French, ‘ there is our booze basin.’

“ I turned and through a window at which I was leaning saw, in fact, a zinc sink with two iron handles, while the back turned toward me was shaken with convulsive motion. I saw no more, but that sufficed.

“ And from now on I saw the gay caps pass by. There is the blue of Saxony, the green of Westphalia. There is Hanover, Brunswick, Bremen, United Germany, the Hansa Republics, the Grand Duchies. What a close bond of union, ye princes! Who speaks now of particularism?

"The Saxons come back from the spree basin, no longer firm on their feet, faces distorted from the efforts made rubbing their tear-filled eyes. As soon as they reach the tables they begin to drink again and this journeying back and forth is repeated many times in the evening.

"But it is repulsive.

"I would not hurt the feelings of my friends of that evening who so kindly taught me the etiquette of drinking, but I cannot refrain from remarking that this was very like the Roman *vomitorium*. And I am wholly certain that Germany would not lose anything if it abandoned customs of this sort."

Dr. Holmes relates that, when his father was sent to college, his mother thoughtfully equipped him with a Dutch liquor case, containing six large bottles filled with as many different strong waters,—brandy, gin, whiskey, etc. It is a far cry from the opinions of that time to the customs of to-day, and for the revolutionary transformation intervening we are indebted, first of all, to the temperance movement in American churches during the nineteenth century. The universities, themselves, have in no important way contributed to it. In Germany on the other hand the initial impulse to reformation is coming from professors of medicine, and if the mass of students are moving slowly, they are none the less moving. The American movement has been an appeal to moral sanctions, the highest of all appeals. Our intellectuals with their

"Foolish fashionable air
Of knowing all and feeling naught,"

have lent it neither countenance nor co-operation.(g)
The German temperance party, on the contrary, can

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say as Gutzkow said when departing to take a hand in the July Revolution (though in a different sense): "Science is behind me; history before me."

An abstaining German student, a few years ago, would have been a *contradictio in adjecto*. "It would," says Professor Weygandt, "have seemed as incompatible with student nature to take position against alcohol, as for a general to advocate the diminution of his army, or for a passionate hunter to propose prohibition of carrying firearms." But already in 1909 sentiment had so far veered that 251 student corporations stood ready to admit abstinent students, and 103 had abstainers in their membership, some even being officials.¹⁰ Five corporations in the *Burschenschaft* have done away with the *Komment*, and at a large number of *Burschenschaft* scientific meetings in various universities, the alcohol question has been taken up and discussed in a fashion friendly to abstinence by men who are not abstainers. Even in *couleur* circles a new spirit is observable. At the *Kösener Konvent*, December, 1911, the whole question of compulsory drinking was debated. The German abstinent students, however, have not merely forced the toleration of the new way of living.^(h) They have already organised themselves on its basis in practically all the universities. Their number is, indeed, relatively small, for the prejudices to be overcome have been enormous. Dr. Blocher speaks of fathers who have actually threatened to cut off their sons from their living if they continued in abstinence societies.¹¹ But, as pioneers generally, they make up for fewness by a determined enthusiasm. And it is a well-directed, fruitful enthusiasm. One is surprised, in running through their publications, at the extent of the agitation which they are carrying on. In Munich, for example, where

there are over a hundred members, they have organised an anti-alcohol show-window exposition, which has proved very successful. "Every evening, from six to nine, we sold brochures in the shop, and held lectures on the sidewalk in front of the window, which excited the police almost as much as the drink-sellers. A great number of candidates to temperance organisations were registered as a result of this experiment, which we shall soon repeat." Again, on invitation, they are to be found explaining their abstinent ideas at the *Kommers* of the A. D. B. Avaria and Markomania, student drinking corporations.⁽ⁱ⁾ They have, further, lectured for the trades unions, "exposing brewers' lies and making a strong impression"; have provided lecturers for the temperance women and for children's courses; have elected representatives on the Munich Committee for the Cure of Drunkards, distributed 2,500 invitations to a lecture by the student leader, Dr. Popert, and have sought to introduce abstinence into other organisations, notably the Students' Christian organisations, "which led to heated discussion." "We have sent a delegate to Tübingen to establish a lodge there, and propose the organisation of a travelling exposition to go from university to university, everywhere founding lodges." "With it," declares the writer optimistically, "the might of drinking customs in German universities would, in five years, be broken forever." Munich students are also organising an anti-alcohol library, and make it a point to follow up the Munich press, correcting its alcohol errors.

Abstinent groups in other universities exhibit similar activities. That at Heidelberg brings Judge Bauer from Munich to lecture on the Pollard System (of St. Louis) under student auspices. "A considerable number of

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high officials of the Baden government were present, and university professors, among them Professor Radbruch, an authority on criminal law. A petition for the introduction of the system into Baden was drawn up at the close. Heidelberg students also lecture in university extension courses and in the Hirsch-Duncker trades unions, and have founded lodges in Schwetzingen, Friedrichsfeld, Ludwigshaven, and elsewhere. The Viennese group, in announcing a growth from 27 to 39 members, report issuing 5,000 anti-alcohol circulars, selling 300 copies of *Helmut Haringa* (the great romance of the German movement) together with 300 *Kronen* worth of other literature. They came on foot to the Dresden Congress of 1911, twenty-one days' march. Viennese polytechnicians announce that they have won the right to their own university notice board and the privileges of wearing buttons. In Tübingen the abstainers put on the university board a challenge to *couleur* students to abandon "their senseless, hateful, and corrupting" drink customs. The *couleurs* appealed to the university authorities and the notice was removed. Whereat the little band of abstainers held a meeting of protest against this violation of the principles of "academic freedom." The Strassburg group sends the Kaiser's Mürwik speech to all the higher boys' schools in Alsace and Lorraine. Czechish students in Prague operate sixteen travelling libraries in the Walachei Mountains. Each book is provided with anti-alcohol matter, pasted in the cover insides, and in some of them anti-alcohol pamphlets are also fastened. The Prague society *Freiland* has organised an academic information bureau to orient new students concerning rooms, courses, etc. "This brings our propaganda to the notice of students and professors." The abstainers of Münster,

after recounting the lectures held, add naïvely, "We abstainers work to overcome popular bitterness (against students) by changing the student physiognomy." One notice of special interest comes from Basel. "In recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of Bunge's *Alkoholfrage* the academic abstinent society *Libertas* instituted a popular festival in the Aula of the University. The great hall could not contain all who sought to be present. Instead of *Kellnerinnen* (beer waitresses) there were abstinent girls in pretty national costumes, who served cakes and tea, and there were acrobats, actors, and musicians, besides more serious things. *Libertas* of Berne is equally enterprising. It has induced the university authorities to give a course on the alcohol question one hour a week. Professor Dr. Speyer is the lecturer. *Salubritas* of Freiburg in Switzerland has secured by petition a similar authorised university course. In the lectures which are given under the auspices of *Libertas* in Geneva, it is noticeable that the lecturers are frequently Russian students. Swiss students have further organised a press club, each member of which pledges himself to furnish at least three articles concerning the anti-alcohol movement yearly to the newspapers.

"Warriors in the army of light" is the phrase with which a Viennese student of chemistry describes his fellow-abstainers, and a sun-loving lot of men they seem to be. They have come up out of the Auerbach sub-cellar and have taken to the heights. "The best student unions of our time," says *Die Abstinenz*, "are *Freischaar* and *Freiland* in mountain-ringed Munich.(j) The absence of beer business gives them time to tumble about the mountains. Have there ever been any beer students who, like these bold Alpinists, have climbed over the

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glaciers of Mont Blanc, passing thirteen hours in snowstorms on the Gross Venediger?" The Stuttgart polytechnicians have left no peak unconquered in the Schwabian Alps. Heidelbergers organise autumn excursions in the Odenwald and, "in a roaring spring storm, journey through the clouds to the Neckarhöhen." There on the old Kohlhof are games, songs, and dances till late into the night. Strassburgers travel far into the Southern Vosges on *skis*. "We went," writes a Munich student, "to the Multhal to eat strawberries and cream; then through the dark to Starnberg, where we rode on the lake. Above sparkled the starry heavens; below, white lanterns glided over the dark surface of the lake. From one boat came the *Sanctus* of Palestrina. Then we gathered together and read the Odyssey aloud. For a time we gondoliered about and then took a sleep-drunk farewell of each other."^(k) Graz has its own fencing courses. The Pragers have *Volklieder* evenings followed by night walks over the Karlsbrueck to Hradschin. Muenster arranges an "*urkomisch Carneval*. Mad fun without narcosis." Munich gives an old Christmas play before the rector and university professors, with dancing and song. Heidelberg has its readings from Wagner and Nietzsche, Merechowski, and Mörike. *Libertas* of Zurich, a pioneer abstinent society, has shown decided art interests. Some years ago it hired the largest theatre in Zurich and gave G. Hauptmann's "The Weavers." All the furniture in its club rooms and meeting hall has been made by members. It has also to its credit a successful art exhibition held in Berne.¹²

Akademische Gemeinschaft, the organ of the German abstinent students' movement, is edited in Heidelberg, and we venture to affirm that a temperance paper of its type was never seen before on sea or land. These

students are true Germans in their predilection for philosophy, dropping the lead into unplumbed depths, in their anxiety to find a sure theoretical basis for abstinence. One thinks he is best served in the Herbartian *Ethik*; another, a Marburg student, in calling attention to the fact that Professor H. Cohen is to lecture his last semester, winds up an appeal for attendance there with "Up, ye abstinent philosophers, to Marburg! No system of ethics is so philosophically deep, so original, and so calculated to serve the high thought moving us abstainers, as the monumental work of Cohen, 'The *Ethik* of the Pure Will.'"

The Continental student anti-alcohol movement had its rise in the publication of von Bunge's *Alkoholfrage*. Seven gymnasists at the cantonal school in St. Gallen, reading the pamphlet, organised the first student abstinent society. The movement spread apace. In 1895 Swedish delegates to the Basel Anti-alcohol Congress witnessed with delight the abstinent student *Kommers* and Festival, and went home to form the S. S. U. H. The new society in the North soon outstripped all others. In 1897 there were 20 members; in 1906, 8,200; in 1912, 11,000. Many years ago the writer chanced to be in Upsala on the anniversary of Karl Mikael Bellman's birth. Strolling about the town in the July evening he was drawn by the sound of music to the garden of a large hotel. A group of light-haired Scandinavian students seated about tables under the deep foliage, were singing, with utmost abandon, *Friedman's Epistle to Ulla in the Window of Fiskartorpet*, *The Epistle to Kajsa Stina*, and other selections from the vinous eighteenth century song-writer. In conversation he learned that these white-capped sons of the Muses were performing for drinks, and the faces "fire-red" as

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Chaucer's "cherubines" eloquently attested the fact. Now there are 389 organised abstinent students in Upsala, the largest academic group, whose influence is de-alcoholising the university. In the other chief Swedish universities, those of Lund and Stockholm, they numbered in 1913, 101 and 160 members, respectively. In the normal schools the S. S. U. H. is even stronger. In 1913, 1,374 persons training to be teachers, were members of this society. In other words the teaching corps of Sweden is being saturated with a radical anti-alcohol spirit.

S. S. U. H. branches hold sessions twice monthly. In them the members get no little drill in parliamentary practice and in methods of agitation. In the larger cities they arrange joint study courses, using a special handbook of their own publication, to which some of the leading investigators of Sweden have contributed. The society provides lecturers from its own ranks to speak during school hours to school children and to students in higher schools. The authorities insist that all students be present, and the state makes an annual contribution of 3,000 *kroner* to these activities. The association has its own organ, *Polstjärnen* (The Pole Star) with a circulation of one for every second member; and a special publication, *Sveriges Vår* (Sweden's Spring) for the temperance propaganda carried on by teachers and university students among the children of the common schools. "It is wonderful," remarks the report, "how interested the children become in anti-alcoholism." In 1908 university and polytechnic students in Stockholm gave 400 lectures. The branch in the University of Lund has its own lecture bureau and undertakes much colportage work among the Skåne peasants on market days. The S. S. U. H. has opened students' restaurants

in Stockholm and Upsala, alcohol-free and low priced. (1) Swedish charm and friendliness mark the whole life of the great association. Young men and maids make long *ski* tours in the deep Söderton woods. On Walpurgis night they kindle their fires on the Neglinge hills in Saltsjöbaden. They love botany as the German students philosophy, which is not surprising in the country people of Linnæus, have revived old Swedish games, and sing like the larks of Värmland.

The French statesman, M. Léon Bourgeois, has spoken of temperance work as an important part of "a nation's interior defence." It is from this point of view that the fight against alcohol has been taken up in Finland, in Poland, and among the Czechs of Bohemia. Alcohol abstinence is the leading factor in "the hygiene of little peoples." Nowhere is this better understood than in Finland, and nowhere in Finland than among the students. Their anti-alcohol movement dates from 1901, when a weak organisation was reformed and started afresh. This university temperance union began with forty members, but had in 1905, 409, including five university professors. In 1903 the union was sufficiently powerful to vote out the sale of drink from the students' centre. Alcoholical courses were then started for members who wished to train as volunteer teachers in the Bands of Hope, or to become public speakers on the subject. Dr. Helenius, the statistician, has been chairman. The union worked vigorously for suffrage reform in 1904 in order to drive from their privileged position those elements in the national assembly most opposed to prohibition,—the nobility and representatives of the propertied classes. Branches of the university union in lower schools have been organised all over Finland, the membership now reaching 9,000.

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One unique feature of their work is the temperance examination, taken by some seven hundred young people annually.^(m) This is based on the Helenius text-book, "Instruction Concerning Alcohol," and is no child's play. Indeed, so severe is it, that some 20 per cent usually fail to pass; yet the interest excited is so great that candidates try a second, and even a third, time in order to secure the coveted abstinence diploma. All this arduous work of training the young people is carried on by students in Helsingfors University. The life insurance companies, Suomi and Kalevæ, contribute 5,000 *Mark* to the work, and the national government also makes a small subvention. These Finnish temperance students have instituted a students' loan fund to help each other financially in the student years. All this culture work has been carried on in the hardest years of Finland's existence, when the minds of men generally, and of students as well, have been depressed by the danger to Finland's national life from a reactionary and clerical Russia.¹²

One of the notable speakers at the Bremen Anti-alcohol Congress of 1903 was the Polish professor, Lutoslawski. Educated as a chemist, he gave himself later in life to the study of philosophy, became *Docent* in various universities of Western Europe, writing scientific treatises in many languages. In 1897, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends Professor Ostwald, Professor W. James, and M. Gaston Paris, who wished him to continue his brilliant career as theoretician and student, he returned to Poland to work for its moral regeneration, preparatory to political emancipation. This, of course, brought him up directly against drink. Professor Lutoslawski is a thinker, not a quibbler. He lost no time in discussing whether it was "a sin *per se*

to drink a glass of wine." "The non-abstinent," he said at the Bremen Congress, "degrade the race,"¹⁴ intimating, further, that he considered them ethically inferior persons. He insisted that the students who rallied about him should take a fourfold pledge,—against alcohol, nicotine, games of hazard, and sexual immorality. Polish students, generally, have their own living to make, possess little money to throw away on drink, and are marked by a spirit of great earnestness. In 1903, the fortieth anniversary of the ill-fated revolt of 1863, a number of students arose in a patriotic gathering in a theatre, and pledged themselves to life abstinence. This was the beginning of the two societies, *Eleusis* and *Eleutheria*, both based on the fourfold pledge. The latter now numbers some four thousand members. *Eleusis*, with a thousand members, has established an institute in Cracow to which Polish miners' unions send their cleverest heads for training, themselves meeting all expenses co-operatively. Members of *Eleusis* give instruction to these wage-workers in Polish, mathematics, logic, hygiene, anatomy, the history and theory of the temperance movement, and in Polish literature. Free time is spent at concerts, museums, and in excursions to historical points. The life is ascetic, those participating in it sleeping from 9 to 4 A.M. and eating but twice daily. Each pupil reports each week to Professor Lutslawski on work done. When he has finished the course he returns to the mine and another takes his place. The members of *Eleusis* are singularly able and active men and the society's influence is very widespread. This Polish students' movement is rather one factor in a patriotic movement than an end in itself. Abstinence from drink and tobacco injures the Russian monopolies and saves to a poor nation money that would

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otherwise be wasted. The students have driven alcohol from the *Kommers* of the University of Lemberg and have secured the establishment of a course on the alcohol question in the same university.¹⁵

The Danish and Norwegian student groups are smaller than those of Sweden but with similar activities. The International Bureau of Abstinent Students, with headquarters in Zurich, reports a total of 27,000 members affiliated. The major part of these are in middle schools, but they pass continually to the universities, as university students pass to positions of influence in post-academic life. One could give many examples of this last tendency. Mr. August Ljungren, who led the S. S. U. H. in the nineties, is now a leader of the Swedish prohibition movement with a seat in the first chamber of parliament, Dr. Ploetz was a pupil of Forel and won to abstinence by him in his student days. He appeared before the international public lately as presiding officer at the Race Hygiene Congress in London. In the near future we are likely to see more and more important accessions to the leadership of the international anti-alcohol movement from among young university trained men. The fostering of the movement in the lower schools is most advanced in the North. But in Germany, too, things are beginning to move. In 1913 the number of organised abstainers in secondary schools reached 5,456, —an advance of nearly 4,000 over 1912. It is none too soon, for the contagion of university drinking customs has passed to the gymnasia, where secret drinking associations are far too common. One notes a delightful fresh idealism among the Swiss abstinent youngsters. The society *Curia* of Chur reports: "When the question of financing the alcohol-free restaurant 'Montalin' came up, our members drew from house to house with begging

sack, and with our eloquence gathered many *Batzen* (small coin) from the pockets of the people. During the absinthe prohibition campaign we did not rest until all the bill-boards were adorned with anti-absinthe placards." And the girls' circle *Lucretia* of the same town adds: "Our members work alternately as *Servier-tochter* (serving daughters) in the alcohol-free restaurant 'Montalin.' The money we earn is deposited conscientiously in our poor circle treasury."

REFERENCES: ¹ Kubatz, *Akademiker und Alkoholismus*, p. 5.—² Popert, *Was will unsere Zeit von der deutschen Studentenschaft*, pp. 14, 20.—³ Pfleiderer, *Bilderatlas zur Alkoholfrage*, p. 7.—⁴ Bericht ü. d. IX Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus, p. 347.—⁵ Der Alkoholismus, III, p. 58.—⁶ Prof. Hartmann, *Der Akademischgebildete Lehrerstand*, etc., p. 10.—⁷ Bericht ü. d. IX Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus, p. 312.—⁸ Dr. G. Bonne, *Unsere Trinksitten in ihrer Bedeutung für die Unsittlichkeit*, p. 14.—⁹ Popert, *Was will unsere Zeit*, etc., pp. 14-16.—¹⁰ Paul Reiner, *Die Stellung der deutschen studentischen Korporationen zur Alkoholfrage*, p. 19.—¹¹ Bericht ü. d. V Int. Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus, p. 513.—¹² Data from *Akademische Gemeinschaft*, 1912; *Korrespondenzblatt für Studierende Abstinente*, 1912; and the *Jahrbücher der Schweiz. Abstinente. Stud. Jugend*.—¹³ Haakon Duckert, *Afholdsarbejdet blandt den studierende ungdom*, pp. 15-19.—¹⁴ Bericht ü. d. IX Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus, p. 114.—¹⁵ *Unga Kraften*, 1909, p. 57.

NOTES ON CHAPTER VI

(a). Dr. Alfred Kubatz, *Akademiker und Alkoholismus* (in the *Burschenschaftliche Bücher*, published by order of the German *Burschenschaft*), p. 103. Dr. Popert contrasts the student class with the hard-working young officers of the same age, the common-school teachers with their idealism and energy, and enthusiasm, and the young labour leaders. Professor Hartmann further calls attention to the fact that the teachers in the common schools are harder worked and more poorly paid than the university drink-trained teachers of the higher schools. Their health, however, is better than that of their privileged colleagues, who die in greater numbers of stomach, brain, and nerve sicknesses.—Hartmann, *Der Akademisch-gebildete Lehrerstand*, etc., p. 9.

(b). Dr. Julian Marcuse of Berlin, lecturing recently in

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Munich, asserted, on the basis of statistical inquiries which he had made, that the number of university students who were, or who had been, sexually sick came to seventy-three in the hundred!

(c). A speaker at the Paris Anti-alcohol Congress described one of these customers of the brewers, a beer intellectual in the University of Dorpat. He was a medical student, who had studied nine years without having been able to pass examinations. During this time he had swallowed 154 cubic metres of beer, costing 69,300 francs. A calculation was made by the reporters of the horse power this brown river would generate, falling 80 centimeters.

(d). Even to the institution of memorial drunks with fixed rules for the dead. Thus in the *Allg. deutsche Bier Komment*, p. 148, "When a member of Korona dies, a mourning drinking bout takes place in his honour. One hundred and one glasses are drunk. The glass of the dead is filled and stands hung with crêpe, on the right of the president, at the empty place. Three songs are sung, *Es hatten drei Gesellen ein fein Kollegium*, *Integer Vita*, and *Vom hoh'n Olymp herab*; then a short necrology is spoken. The lights are extinguished and a *Salamander* is rubbed in the air (often on the ground), the presiding officer drinking the dead man's glass. At the last blow of the *Salamander* the glass of the dead is smashed on the ground and the festival ends.—Dr. M. Hirschfeld, *Die Gurgel von Berlin*, p. 56.

(e). In Schauenburg's *Allg. deutsche Kommersbuch* (37th edition) there are 109 patriotic, 140 student, 297 humorous, and 163 folk songs. Of the 140 student songs only forty are not in praise of drink. The love songs are almost exclusively (apart from folk songs) taken up with the waitresses of taverns.—Meier-Woehrden, *Alkohol und Musik*, p. 13.

(ee). Professor Dr. Max Laehr speaks of the nervous collapse of so many beer students when they go up to examination. The action of alcohol and the special intellectual and nervous strain co-operate to bring about an often very obstinate nervous trouble.—*Der Alkoholismus*, II, p. 30.

(f). In moneyed American universities, however, these customs are beginning to find imitators. This is perhaps due to a provincialism which makes anything foreign seem interesting. In the leading scientific organ of the Continental movement, the *Internationale Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus*, a correspondent writes: "I have been in the splendid club rooms of the student societies at Harvard, where beer was being tapped from a keg after the fashion of Germany. Many young Americans have studied in German universities. Unfortunately the intellectual life of Germany chiefly so impresses them that they feel in duty bound to transplant the stupidest of German follies to America." November, 1911, p. 400.

(g). The Swedish physiologist, Professor Tigerstedt, says of the leader of the French abstinent party, Dr. Legrain, General Inspector of the Paris Insane Asylums: "Legrain is a *savant* who does not fear to be a moralist. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour,' he says, 'is the best argument for abstinence.' He is right, a hundred times! In high morality and healthy conscience the complex, yet simple, problem of alcoholism is solved."—*Bericht ü. d. XI Kongress*, p. 16.

(h). Students in the University of Bonn, on the vine-clad Rhine, have petitioned the Senate of the University to open a milk booth on University grounds, according to the last report of the Berlin Public Welfare Society for Milk-selling.

(i). The Munich students' *Taschenbuch*, or Pocket Memorandum, for the summer semester of 1912, contained an anti-alcohol essay by Dr. v. Hattingberg entitled "Student and Alcohol."

(j). These unions are related to the *Wandervogel* (Birds of Passage) movement in Germany, in certain respects the most important of present-day movements among the German youth. This organisation for encouraging walking tours and outdoor life, has recently been unified into one great complex of societies, covering all Germany. Complete abstinence from alcohol and tobacco is made a condition of membership. In its publications it describes intoxicating drink as "repulsive

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to the *Wandervöglers* and, on principle, cut out on all tours." Hans Blueher, in his "*Wandervögel: Geschichte einer Jugendbewegung*," describes the movement as not only a battle against alcohol but against the alcohol capital, the alcohol tradition, and the alcohol culture. The generation of the fathers was more or less determined by alcohol, its whole way of thinking was alcoholised, its character, its conditions of life. The young people's abstinence movement is one of the forms of the general battle which youth has to wage against the preceding age all along the line. It is a revolution, not with cannon, but with the mighty power of a passive refusal."

(k). Is this not better than swinging a stein and howling, "*Sauft! brüder, Sauft! Die Brauerei braucht leere Faesser.*" (Soak, brothers, soak. The brewery needs empty kegs.)

(l). A farm colony for drunkards having been opened at Wemdalen in Härjedalen, a large tract of land had to be drained and brought into cultivation. Students in the University of Upsala temperance organisation volunteered to labour without pay, with the more physically fit of the alcoholists interned, in the hard preliminary manual work. Swedish anti-alcoholist students support this enterprise.

(m). We notice in a back number of *Polstjärnen* the following pleasant picture of one of these examinations, given in Joensuu in Carelia. Elli Tevastahiti, Secretary of the Finnish Students' Temperance Union, is the writer:

"When at four o'clock I reached the High School I found eighteen boys and one girl ready to start in on the examination. Questions are given out and the writing begins. I sit and look on. Almost all the boys are dressed in grey homespun and wear high-peaked boots. Here and there, only, one sees a starched collar. In the first row I notice a little fellow with milk-white skin, gold-flax hair, and eyes like cornflowers. He writes slowly, with big round letters, his tongue in his mouth, keeping time with his hand. In my heart I wish him all progress. The girl is among the first to hand in her paper. The examination closes. The papers are put in a portfolio to be handed to the general school committee at Helsingfors.

"Then the public meeting begins. The school hall is packed

with young people. They get first a serious lecture on the Maine law and the possibilities for good which prohibition would bring to us. On the front benches sit the little girls of the lowest class with their snub noses in the air. From them, by degrees, the stature rises till it reaches that of the oldest high school youth, with their sprouting moustaches. It is not always easy to find the right word for so diverse an audience but the assemblage is an indulgent one. It does not often have an opportunity to listen to a person from the capital.

“Then come the music and the stereopticon slides. I add further remarks on our organisation, the Finnish Students’ Temperance League. A hearty song is sung by the audience and the meeting closes. The *skis*, which stood in long rows against the schoolhouse wall, are laid on the snow and the homespun figures vanish like shadows into the winter darkness.”

VII

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION AND CONTINENTAL ARMIES

THE only countries in Europe where the prohibition principle has any considerable application are those of the Scandinavian North. We find there, also, a distinct betterment in physique among new recruits. Thus in Sweden, military rejections have fallen steadily from 36.4 in the hundred in 1841-50 to 35.7 in 1851-60, 25.8 in 1861-70, 23.7 in 1871-80, and 20.4 in 1881-90.¹ This, though an improvement, is by no means ideal. The relative sobriety of rural Sweden is neutralised by the intense alcoholism of the cities with their Gothenburg System. In Norway there has been a constant increase in height in the Norwegian soldiery,—1878-80, 168.8 *cm.*; 1883-87, 169 *cm.*; 1889-92, 169.7 *cm.*; 1893-98, 170 *cm.*; 1903, 170.6 *cm.*; 1907, 171.24 *cm.* Dr. Scharffenberg describes the purpose of the Norwegian temperance party to be the production of a culture folk with a nature folk's fresh vigour. They seem to be succeeding.²

Turning to France, a land in a galloping alcoholic consumption, we find a marked advance in physical degeneracy. Of the 275,234 conscripts summoned to the colours in 1907, 55,093 were rejected.³ Normandy a hundred years ago was the principal recruiting ground for *cuirassier* regiments. To-day the French military authorities are obliged to lower the requirement for

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cuirassier height.⁴ "In the Norman regiments," writes a correspondent in *En Normandie*, "every fourth man has alcoholic trembling, tinglings in the hands, and mucous vomitings in the morning when rising. They have no power of resistance. On the march it is necessary to watch over them as if they were delicate children. The least strain induces intestinal troubles which lay them up for many days. When one reproaches them on their drunkenness they reply, 'I can't help it. I drink in spite of myself.' Drinking is the only pre-occupation of the Norman conscript. The only men who don't drink are the young *bourgeois* of the towns (who drink water) and, among the peasants, those who have no money."⁵

In the department of the Orne 57 per cent of the recruits, according to a circular of the *Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme*, "were rejected in 1903, in the Manche 50 per cent, in the *Vallée des Vosges* 60 per cent. The military authorities reckon that France loses an army corps each year through alcohol." General Gallifet, in an interview, after remarking that all serious wounds meant death to a drinking soldier, affirmed that the French race was losing in height, physical force, and morale, because of this plague, and that it was more and more difficult to fill the contingents. "In a mountain department we have had to do with, we got, thirty years ago, a splendid body of *cuirassiers*. Now not a single one comes thence." In Brest, in ten years, the circumference of the chest is said to have fallen from .95 to .84 among new conscripts. In the Morocco campaign army surgeons have found it exceedingly difficult to chloroform soldiers. Their systems, soaked with alcohol, are unaffected by other narcotic poisons. Dr. Richard, *Médecin-Inspecteur*, says of the

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alcoholist weaklings of the army of the Second Line, "They will prove worthless and deserters. Some are so overloaded with fat as to be handled with difficulty; others have no power of resistance against fatigue. Alcoholism is more prejudicial to the army than the most severe epidemics,"⁶ and Lieutenant Ordiono,—“Perhaps 60 per cent of the Second Line reservists are alcoholised. They appear over 45 years, although not more than 37 or 38. They are broken-down men, who could not stand the exposure of a campaign.”⁷

The reaction of the national drink on the human material drafted each year into the German army is noteworthy. Baer published a curious statistic comparing the rejections from the army for physical insufficiency, with the ratio of drinking places to the population of the cities from which the rejected came.(a)

Rejections to the 1000		One saloon to 284 people	
Königsberg circuit,	40.55	"	"
Bromberg,	63.3	"	"
Berlin	64.8	"	"
Magdeburg,	76.	"	"
Muenster,	94.9	"	"
Arnsberg,	103.	"	"
Koblenz,	125.	"	"

In the Sanitary report of the German Marine for the ten years, 1891-1901, a fourfold rise in heart disease was noted.⁸ This, army specialists attributed to the increase in beer drinking. The first and second Bavarian Army Corps lead in conscript rejections for heart trouble. It is not for nothing that Bavaria holds a beer record. In the Bavarian army between 1882-93 the number of admissions to army hospitals for heart sicknesses was from 3.1 per cent to 6.8 per cent of all. In the Prussian army it was but from 1.1 per cent to 3 per cent.⁹ Beer corpulence brings into the army multitudes of short-

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breathed, heavy, easily tired men, subject to heart fluttering and peculiarly liable to succumb to infectious disease. (b) The Vienna Statistical Bureau reckons the number of recruits in Galicia incapable of doing military duty at 55.9 per cent. In the monarchy as a whole it is 42.7 per cent.¹⁰ A report of the cantonal government of Berne says that "the spread of the use of brandy, without difference of age or sex, explains why the average length of body appears to decrease, why in many recruit transports we see so many little, bent, early-aged persons, with sallow, expressionless, and almost stupid faces." In Italy according to Dr. Ferrari of Milan, speaking at the Hague Congress, 1911, "in spite of the sensible amelioration of the conditions of the people the government has had to lower the average of military stature in order to fill up the *cadres*."¹¹

But alcohol is not only responsible for a diminution and deterioration of the conscript material which the nation delivers to the army. It degrades its effectiveness in service. This is not the least surprising in view of the theoretical knowledge concerning the action of alcohol on the brain which the Heidelberg investigators have given us. Dr. Fuerer found that the disturbing influence of a relatively small amount of alcohol, taken on a morning, was discernible during the following two days.¹² An officer in the Karlskrona Grenadier Regiment, Lieutenant Bengt Boy, has tested this psychic disturbance in its relation to marksmanship. Three corporals and three privates, all accustomed to drink, were detailed for shooting experiments. The target was placed at 300 meters. Various series of tests were made with and without alcohol. The alcohol dose, taken a half-hour before beginning, was, for the precision shooting, two-thirds of a wine glass of cognac (34.44 gr. alc.),

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and in addition, the same quantity of punch on the evening before; for the endurance test, two-thirds of a liter of beer (24 gr. alc.). The tests under alcohol influence gave, without exception, a less number of hits, yet, as generally in the Heidelberg experiments, the shooters thought that in these instances they had done better. Trial was made with precision shooting, quick firing (to test the number of shots which could be delivered in a half minute), salvo firing, and with fifty shots, one after another, to prove endurance. The average number of points for men and series in the precision experiments was:

Six series without alcohol—Corporals 19.11 points; Privates 12.99. Seven series with alcohol—Corporals 17.95 points; Privates 11.34. Six series without alcohol—Corporals 19.22; Privates 15.24.

In the quick-firing tests the number of false shots was when alcohol was not taken 7, when it was served 27, and in the last and alcohol-free test but 4.6.

In the endurance tests there were two shootings with 200 shots. In those without beer, 359.5 points were made; in those with beer only 277.5. "Assuming," says Lieutenant Boy, "that a hitting value of four points is equivalent to putting one man out of action, in the first abstinent series 99 men would be struck with the 200 shots, in the beer series only 69,—a difference of 30 men." One understands, in view of these results, how they can say in Sweden, "Lieutenant Boy has shot moderate drinking to death."¹³

"*Le feu c'est tout,*" said Napoleon, but this injury which a slight use of beer causes in firing, in the calculation of distances, the setting of sights, in loading, and in general judgment of the situation, is paralleled by other injuries to an army's effectiveness. Alcohol

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distinctly lowers marching capacity. This has been tested on various occasions, in the Bavarian regiments, for example, and again in "the Kieler Wettmarsch," a trial of marching capacity over 100 kilometers of road, between abstainers and non-abstainers. Of the first category 92 per cent reached the goal; of the latter but 46 per cent. Of the first 25 coming in, 63 per cent were in the abstinent group.¹⁴ In the light of such facts it is not surprising to hear that Prussian officers in the Turkish service drink milk in the Constantinople beer *cafés* and are enthusiastic over the endurance of their abstinent troops or that the German African explorer, Dr. Peters, sees in the successes of Japan on the plains of Manchuria "the first decisive victory of the temperance peoples over the alcoholised nations of the West."¹⁵

In view of the alarming situation in France we should naturally expect to find in the French army the most advanced movement for popular enlightenment concerning alcohol, and this is the case. In January, 1901, General Andrée, then War Minister, ordered that systematic instruction should be given the troops by military physicians and officers, concerning the influence of alcohol on heredity, its predisposing action to disease, its relation to tuberculosis, its effect in retarding the healing of wounds, and generally on its injury to the army's effectiveness. The officers who have been charged to give these lectures have, as a result of their studies, undergone a complete revolution of opinion concerning alcohol.(c) This official work is further supplemented by the activity of the National League against Alcoholism, which has, at present, in connection with it 900 army officers. The League organises temperance groups in the regiments, arranges lectures, and provides anti-

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alcohol literature. Running through the *Bulletin Militaire* of the League's official organ, *L'Étoile Bleue*, one finds such reports as the following:

"May, 1911. Two interesting anti-alcohol lectures were given in Grenoble by M. Beudant, Professor in the Faculty of Law, before 150 soldiers of the 12th Battalion of *Chasseurs Alpins*."

"M. le Capitaine D. has sent us a list of lectures given in the 11th Regiment of Hussars,—'The Dangers of Alcoholism from the Individual and Social Point of View,' 'Alcoholism,' by Dr. Galtier-Boissière, with stereopticon, and a lecture with demonstrations on 'Organic Disorders Caused by Alcoholism.' These were for the reservists. Captain D. also gave summaries of these lectures to the men in his Company in the shape of informal talks, and is preparing a great scientific conference for the sub-officers of the regiment."

"Issoudun. The winter propaganda of the anti-alcohol section in the 68th Regiment has been a brilliant success. More than 400 soldiers have pressed, each week, into the hall in which the theatricals have been given. The anti-alcohol talk on the programme has always been received with thunders of applause. The lecture which Captain R. gave, on the 3rd of March, made a profound impression."

"Bruyères. We have organised an anti-alcohol section with 145 members in the 152nd Regiment of Infantry. Corporal Lefevre has pasted anti-alcohol matter in the books of the regimental library."

"St. Brienc. Captain V. and Lieutenant C. have distributed the almanacs of the National League to the reservists of the 71st Regiment.

"In Saigon, M. Meteyer, representing the National League, has given lectures in the regimental barracks,

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in the city itself, and in isolated outposts in Cochin China. The number of auditors has, at times, run up to 700."

"Thirty sub-officers and men of the 11th Company of the 81st Line Regiment, after hearing a lecture by Corporal Saint-Jean on the ravages of alcoholism, and the imperious necessity of staying the national plague, drew up a formal statement of adhesion to the National League."

"The 69th Regiment of Infantry has, on arrival of fresh conscripts, delivered a vigorous assault on alcohol—307 new men entered the section of the League."

"In the 6th Regiment, 110 have entered the League. A hall for reading and games has been opened. The only drink allowed is coffee at 10 *centimes* (2 cents) a liter."

"The officers of the 48th Infantry have offered their services spontaneously to the League in its fight against alcoholism."

"The League's section in Marseilles has 1,200 members. It has representatives in each company, battery, and squadron. Six soldiers of the military hospital have just given a talk to the 9th Hussars, lasting two hours."

"In the 97th Regiment there are now 200 Leaguers, ten being officers."

"The anti-absinthe group in the 122nd Regiment has decided from now on to fight all alcohols, and has joined the National League."

"In the Ninth Battalion of Infantry anti-tuberculosis and anti-alcohol instruction go hand in hand."

"The anti-alcohol section of the First Regiment of *Chasseurs* is making money selling lemonade. Take notice, partisans of wine!"

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The Second Battalion, 41st Infantry, reports, as a result of temperance teaching, "None now fall out on long marches; fatigues are supported with enthusiasm."

"From the 24th Dragoons, Captain C. is an active temperance lecturer with lantern and statistical charts. There are 220 members in the section. These lectures have to be repeated, as the hall is too small to hold all the soldier auditors."

"In the 71st Regiment, at a temperance lecture, a hare is injected with absinthe by the regimental doctor and dies in convulsions."

"The 104th Regiment, largely Bretons and Normands, have been wonderfully weaned from drink by Colonel Gerard's lectures. Of the 600 men in the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, 250 are in the League. Drunkenness is now rare among them."

"General Gouard is taking an active part in the temperance agitation in Cochin China."

"In the 133rd Regiment twenty-one lectures have been given in the year on alcohol and social questions. The regiment boasts that it is without a drunkard."

"In the 119th Regiment there is no wine sold in the canteen. It is wholly alcohol-free. In 1907 there were twenty-four punishments for drunkenness; in 1909 only one."

"In the 39th Regiment talks on the relation of alcohol to tuberculosis are regularly given by Captain A. and his aides."

"The League has sent a cinematograph to Corsica to explain to the troops the relation of alcohol to tuberculosis."

"A lieutenant in the Martinique Colonial Contingent is actively engaged in anti-alcohol propaganda."

"M. Salvetat, private in the 64th Regiment, has

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bought a stereopticon in order to make more effective the lectures he delivers to his comrades on the ravages of alcoholism."

"The Vth Regiment of Artillery is stationed in the Vosges, where the peasantry everywhere are to be seen staggering in the streets. But the uniforms are not among the intoxicated, thanks to the lectures, the posters, brochures, and temperance canteen."

"The 30th Light Infantry, stationed in the snows of the Alps, come largely from the Puy de Dôme and are themselves saturated with drink prejudice. The regimental doctor, however, is teaching them the findings of the new science about alcohol."

"In the 5th Cavalry Regiment 603 officers and men have signed the League's declaration against alcohol."

One or two quotations will illustrate the character of the instruction which is given in these army lectures. In the *Librairie Militaire* of R. Chapelot et Cie., is a volume by Captain Jacob, of the 109th Infantry, entitled "*Discours d'un Capitaine à ses Soldats.*" This book has been crowned by the French Academy. In it are two chapters of anti-alcohol teaching which have been printed by themselves and supplied with stereopticon slides for use in the army. They constitute one of the most powerful attacks on drinking habits of which the writer knows. Captain Jacob describes, for example, an absinthe demonstration such as referred to above. A guinea-pig has been inoculated with a quarter *cu. cm.* of absinthe essence. (*d*)

"At first it seems thunderstruck. It remains fixed in one place as if stunned. At the end of two or three minutes there follow on this stupor the most frightful agonies. Suddenly it stiffens on its paws, and then makes, all at once, a prodigious leap into the air. The

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poor little creature, ordinarily so harmless, takes on an entirely unexpected expression of ferocity. It resembles an hydrophobic animal with its convulsed face, its twisted lips, covered with foam. In its eyes,—wide open, haggard, convulsive, mad, one reads an impulse to kill. It is now a prey to hallucinations. Directly its spine curves in a half-circle. Its members and whole body are thrilled with shocks, interrupted by little plaintive cries. Then a brief moment of calm. The attack recommences, showing at each fresh crisis, signs of accumulated violence. Finally it dies after an half-hour of agony.

“Is it not enough to frighten one when one reflects how many men drink this poison absinthe? One meets in the cities, Saturday evenings and Sundays, gallows-birds with the glare of an homicidal mania at the bottom of their pupils.(*dd*) Take care, my friends, such an one is a dangerous tippler, ordinarily inoffensive enough, it may be, but with absinthe in him, an evil demon. Such are brutes who plant their knives in others' backs; who, returning to their wretched lodgings, break chairs and dishes, hammer the wife, and cripple the children,—the children trembling and screaming with terror, crouched under the table or behind the stove. Oh, yes! You know well enough that I do not exaggerate. The poster in the corridor with the inscription in big red letters, ‘Absinthe Makes Maniacs,’ is no lie.”¹⁶

In another lecture, delivered before the 21st Regiment of *Chasseurs*, Lieutenant d'Aiglun gives us a characteristic officer's talk to his men. “Alcohol is the greatest scourge of the century. The most murderous epidemics are nothing compared with the disasters which it causes. If it is not checked it will lead to the downfall and ultimately to the disappearance of the race, as innumerable savage peoples have been destroyed by fire-water.

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Alcoholism, the regular absorption of small quantities of poison, is far more dangerous than drunkenness. Absinthe, which is epilepsy bottled, is so fatal to offspring that it brings about a mortality of even 90 per cent." The pathological workings of alcohol are then described, how when the red corpuscles bear oxygen from the lungs to the substances in the body which are to be burned that heat may be released, the intruding alcohol, with its strong affinity for oxygen, interrupts this action, causing defective metabolism and malnutrition. "Alcohol is a corrosive poison which destroys the tissues. Its elimination being very slow, certain organs, notably the brain and the liver, become saturated with it. Hence lesions, hemorrhages, sores, cramps, vertigoes, tremblings, mental failures, hallucinations, deliriums.

"Death to it! It's the enemy of the human race!"¹⁷

Our lieutenant, indeed, feels bound to make the necessary concession to the age-long French tradition in favour of wine, "in extremely moderate quantities to which water is added." But his logically built French mind is aware of the contradiction involved. Such sayings as that "wine is the milk of old men," that "wine is necessary to workers," etc., "are false, arch-false! Dr. Boissière tells us that two-thirds of our body is water. When we are thirsty it is, then, water which we thirst after. Don't complain, in your regimental life, if you have only water to drink. It's a good custom to carry through life. General Gallieni, in the Madagascar campaign, abandoned wine and beer for water. 'Never a better idea came to me in all my life,' he asserts. 'Bad water is better than any alcoholic drink.'"(e)

The poster plays a more important rôle in French political life and social agitation than elsewhere. It

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has not been neglected in the war of the army on drink. Here is one for the barracks, summing up the relative gains and losses of the drinker.

One who uses alcohol,
Gets ulcer of the stomach,
Gets phthisis,
Gets delirium tremens,
Gets a ward in an insane asylum,
Gets to prison,
Gets disgraced,
Gets death.

He further
Loses time,
Loses money,
Loses intelligence,
Loses will-power,
Loses self-respect,
Loses children.

In their educational campaign the anti-alcoholists have had the co-operation of the societies fighting tuberculosis and venereal sicknesses. The Society for Protection against Tuberculosis, and the Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, have issued 500,000 leave-of-absence blanks with anti-alcohol matter on the back:

“ Among the causes which favour the breaking out of tuberculosis,” so runs the announcement, “ one of the principal is alcoholism. The habitual use of spirits, or even of wine in excess, although no drunkenness results, ends in alcoholism. Alcoholism predisposes not only to tuberculosis. It engenders numerous sicknesses of liver, stomach, and brain. It exhausts prematurely all the organs of the body and ends in convulsions and madness.”¹⁸

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These troopers' blanks have an educative effect far beyond the military barrack. *Piou-piou*, off on a holiday, spick and span in his brick-red trousers, is proud to show this slip of paper to friends, to family, and to any who are curious to know about life in the *caserne*, as it is, in a sense, a certificate of good conduct from his superior officer.

In order to facilitate anti-alcohol instruction, the French Ministry of War has authorised the purchase by the commissariat of each regiment, of an anti-alcohol catechism for mass distribution. This *Livret Anti-alcoolique du Soldat* was issued for the purpose by the military publisher Chapelot et Cie, its author being Captain Richard of the *Chasseurs à Pied*. It contains 36 pages, and is packed with the teaching of the new knowledge concerning alcohol, especially that coming from French investigators. It gives not only general teaching concerning the epileptogenetic intoxicants which are so widely used in France, the effects of the furfurool in alcohols from rye, barley, etc., the terrible advance of depopulation and of abnormality among French children as a result of parental alcoholism, but it describes the special effects which this vice is producing in the army in reducing the height of conscripts, in diminishing vitality and general effectiveness. It recounts, for example, Dr. Kiparski's researches as to healing of lesions among alcoholists, by which it was discovered that the drawing together of the edges of a wound is, in such persons, very slow because of diminished vitality and the relative valuelessness of an alcoholised blood. It makes plain to the soldiers, what has long been taught by European doctors, that constant moderate use is more dangerous than occasional immoderation. "How many people there are," he says, "who would repulse with

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horror the suggestion that they were alcoholists, and yet in whom, although they are never drunk, alcohol works quietly, installs itself as master of the organs, transforms and overturns them, diminishes gradually the power of resistance and the vitality of the delicate wheelwork in our admirable physical machine. These terrible alcoholic poisons, proved such by numerous laboratory experiments on living animals, operate infallibly, whether taken in little doses as in latent alcoholism, or in large doses in chronic alcoholism." And then he adds, "If some go to the canteen to satisfy a supposed alcoholic need, others, and this is most frequently the case, go simply because they are idle, or to do as others do. Gradually the habit grows on them and one can see men, naturally sober and sound in body and mind, finally become pillars of the canteen, only in later life, as civilians, to continue as supporting columns of the saloon."

On the 3rd of May, 1900, the French Ministry of War formally prohibited the sale of distilled liquors in all the canteens of the French army. On the fourteenth the National Academy of Medicine unanimously voted its congratulations to the government for this step. As a natural complement came (January 15, 1901) the War Minister's order referred to above, which provided for anti-alcohol instruction in the army. "The abuse of alcoholic drinks," so ran the circular, "being always possible outside of the barracks, the prohibition (of the sale of spirits) in the canteen will not have its wholesome effect except through the moral influence exerted by the officers, and through anti-alcohol teaching, by which the soldier learns that alcohol diminishes the power of resistance to fatigue and sickness." The late beer Junta in the American War Department pro-

posed, by returning to the sale of army beer, to deter men from visiting outside drink shops. The French Ministry of War persuades men from drinking outside by judicious anti-alcohol instruction. "They do these things better in France." In this instance, at least, the opening sentence of "The Sentimental Journey" is certainly applicable.

The effects of the order suppressing the sale of spirits in the canteen have been altogether good. The army medical inspector, Dr. Richard, says: "One might ask whether the men, no longer finding that distilled liquors could be procured in the canteen, have not gone into the city to procure them. From the investigation made in my own regiment I have learned that the men do not go out as much as before the suppression of spirits in the canteen."¹⁹ There are now, in the French army, wine-selling canteens and *coopératifs*,—these last being combination clubs and restaurants, all of which provide milk, coffee, chocolate, lemonade, and many of which sell wine also. Lieutenant Guennebaud affirms that the soldier prefers the *coopératif* to the canteen, and believes that these can be utilised ultimately to suppress the canteen.²⁰ But it must not be imagined that the officer corps is altogether satisfied with the fact that the sale of wine is permitted in the *coopératifs*. *L'Étoile Bleue* (May, 1911) published a digest by an army officer of an inquiry made among French officers to get at the general feeling in regard to *coopératifs*. Of those questioned 15 per cent were opponents of the institution on the ground that some of them sold wine. Here are sample statements.

"Some of the co-operatives give a good example. In others the sale of wine is pushed on the pretext that a commercial enterprise must be successful."

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There are abuses in some of the co-operatives. . . . most of these rise from the sale of wine."

Having for more than a year been in charge of military court of the staff of an army corps, I observed that in more than half of the cases where alcoholic drink has played its nefarious rôle the co-operative wine has been the cause of the trouble."

These opinions of high officers faithfully express the opinions of all officers questioned who oppose the co-operatives.

Of the remaining 85 per cent (officers favourable to co-operative) the proportion has been: against the sale of wine 48 per cent (of the whole number reporting).

For a limited and regulated sale, 26 per cent.

For free sale, 11 per cent.

Now adding to the 15 per cent opposed to the co-operative because it sells wine in many instances, the 48 per cent who would retain the co-operative but prohibit the sale of wine, we have 63 per cent opposed to all sale of wine in the French *Coopératif Militaire*.

Some further quotations are interesting.

Our hall is open to the troops immediately after service. It is much more easy to see after them. Since the co-operative was started the punishments for drunks have fallen off 75 per cent. This co-operative sells no wine. Occasionally in winter a glass of hot wine is distributed without charge. We have anti-alcohol education and mutual insurance propaganda."

A company co-operative can only be a school of sobriety when the sale of all fermented drinks is done."

Our co-operative brings in 80 francs daily. The

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hall is very comfortable and luxurious. The soldiers do not go out in the evenings."

The reporter in summing up the evidence says, "The conclusion is that the sale of wine in the army co-operatives has not strong advocacy (*"n'a pas une bonne presse"*). And yet," he continues, "it is the national drink." The solution he advocates is to give wine to the soldiers occasionally, but not to sell it. (f)

The movement against drink-selling in the army may appear to advance slowly, for the alcohol tradition is deeply rooted here, as in all European institutions. The French Convention (in the case of the smuggler Robert) declared brandy "a liquor of the first necessity, especially for our armies," and Napoleon, after the Italian campaign of 1795, in addressing his troops gave expression to the same opinion: "You have won battles without cannon, passed rivers without bridges, made forced marches without shoes, bivouacked without brandy." This superstition still survives, if not so crassly. Yet there is progress. The most advanced position has been assumed by the Swedish government. On the first of January, 1906, the sale of beer was forbidden in all army canteens. In the summer of 1912 a further step was taken to protect the troops. During the manœuvres the whole region in which the army operated was put under prohibition,—a prohibition which included wine and beer as well as spirits. In 1912 the Norwegian government supplemented spirits prohibition with beer prohibition. The Danish government has suppressed the sale of spirits in its army and the Russian government in its navy. On the 2nd of November, 1911, the German naval station commands for the Baltic contained this significant sentence: "Henceforth the grog receptacle is to be used as salt-holder for the crew." Count von

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Haeseler, the Commander of the 16th Army Corps at Metz, for long years the watchman of the Rhine, and one of the very ablest officers in the army, a militant abstainer and enemy of beer, has suppressed the sale of spirits in the canteens of his corps, and General von Lindequist has followed suit in the 18th. One constantly notices new developments in reading the German anti-alcohol press. The battleship *Wettin* has banished alcohol from its canteens. Sixty-eight officers and two admirals in active service have entered the *Alkoholgegnerbund*. The patronage of the Good Templar movement in the German navy has been taken over by Prince Heinrich. General von Deimling, who commanded in the Herrero campaign in Southwest Africa, goes to the annual gathering of the abstainers in Freiburg in 1912 to speak for abstinence. Admiral von Mueller, one of the most influential officers in the German navy, in fact chief of the Emperor's naval cabinet, is an abstainer. He accompanied Prince Heinrich on his American tour and is said to have won his interest for temperance. The head of the army himself describes the fight against alcoholism "as one of my chief tasks." In the autumn manoeuvres of 1911 he warned his officers to avoid alcohol. The princes at Ploen, the German West Point, drink only alcohol-free wine. In November, 1910, addressing the marine cadets at Mürvik, the Emperor urged abstinence from alcohol as the necessary condition for effectiveness in the service. This address the German temperance party distributed in 164 regiments of the army.(g)

Another document which has been distributed by the hundreds of thousands in the German army is worth reproducing, at least in part. It is entitled *Alkohol und Wehrkraft* (Alcohol and the Power of Resistance).

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“ The Ministry of War,” so we are informed on the first page, “ has the honour to announce that it is the wish of the head of the army that these pamphlets be distributed without charge, and at the same time with explanation of contents by the officers ” to all recruits entering the Prussian army. The war ministries of Wurtemberg and Saxony have given the same orders. The delicate question of abstinence or “ strict ” moderation is handled very gingerly. Yet there are also strong sentences. Thus:

“ Many do not suspect what a destructive poison they are taking into themselves. . . . What devastation this poison has caused among the German people and still causes. . . . They do not understand what moderation in (the use) of alcohol is, and that the limit at which it begins to work injury to mind and body is very soon reached,—much sooner than the vast majority of the German people believe ” (p. 4).

Then comes a statement of the alcohol content of various drinks. “ In a *Seidel* (a pint) of ordinary beer there is a little whiskey glass of pure alcohol. Pure alcohol is undoubtedly to be considered a poison. . . . In cold weather the use of alcohol increases thirst and thereby leads easily to immoderate use. . . . Alcohol disturbs the digestion, causes pathological fatty growths, and distinct changes in brain, liver, and heart (drinker’s liver, beer heart). . . . It has been clearly shown that in the tropics abstinent soldiers are healthier than others. . . . The English Life Insurance Societies’ reports indicate that abstainers, as a rule, live longer than non-abstainers. The abstainers, therefore, pay lower rates. . . . There is no justification for calling beer ‘ liquid bread.’ A glass of heavy beer costing 25 *pf.* has no more nourishment than a piece of cheese costing 1 *pf.*

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. . . Almost all the excesses during leaves-of-absence, fightings, and disturbances of public order (in the army) are to be traced back to drink. . . . We must speak plainly. It is mostly beer which causes so much mischief. . . . This is not the harmless drink which many suppose it to be." The fact is further noted with approval that in the American army and navy schools, the use of all alcoholic drinks, including beer, is forbidden the students.^(h) A similar pamphlet warning against the misuse of alcohol is handed every recruit entering the German navy.

In the German navy, sailors going ashore in places where the alcohol danger is greatest, have their field flasks filled with cold tea or coffee. In army marches all field flasks are filled with alcohol-free drinks. Many officers are fighting beer with soft drinks. Thus a naval officer writing from Kiel (*Die Abstinenz*, August, 1912) says:

"We manufacture on our school ship, with our own apparatus and chiefly from undistilled water, seltzer water and lemonade, and sell this in the canteen at the price of 5 *pf.* (a little over a cent) a bottle. The consumption has grown so that we have covered all expenses and paid dividends. The chief stoker received, if I recall rightly, 30 *Mark* a month, but his business has so developed that he has been obliged to give up all other work. This arrangement is, as I have learned from officers in Karlsbad, being introduced with great success into army canteens also."

In the Swedish army half of the regiments have temperance societies. There is also an army abstinent league for non-commissioned officers, and one for line officers which issues literature on "Alcohol and Military History," "Alcohol and Sport," "Alcohol and Shooting."

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In certain regiments a copy of the regimental society's statutes is placed before every recruit signing on. The Helsing regiment, we may add in passing, gives a good illustration of the fact that young soldiers do not invariably feel themselves foreordained to the use of beer, as the brewery-tampered daily would have us believe. Before beer had been ordered out of the Swedish army, this regiment was allowed to vote on the question of its sale in their canteen. Ninety-five per cent voted dry.²¹ In Austria the military physicians must, twice a year, give public lectures on the effects of alcohol on the body. Their translation for the various nationalities of the Austrian army has also to be arranged for. The Austrian War Office was officially represented at the Third Austrian Anti-alcohol Day at Salzburg, 1912. Further it announced "that in view of the influence of drinking customs on the physical capacity and discipline of the troops, officers are allowed to attend the sessions of this Congress." In replying to a letter inviting to the same Congress, Admiral Montecuculi made public the fact that the serving of wine in the Austrian Marine Academy, mechanical, electro-technical, and apprentice schools was to be abolished, that the wine ration to men stationed ashore was to be suppressed, that medical *attachés* of the naval educational institutions were to give anti-alcohol instruction in these institutions, and that the crews of vessels were to receive similar instructions, both verbal and printed.²² The Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army, General Count von Hotzendorf, is an abstainer, and according to reliable testimony "the movement against alcohol is extending among Austrian army officers to an extent little realised by the public at large."²³

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ces à la Caserne par le Capitaine Jacob, pp. 38-39. — ¹⁴Lieut.
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serne*, pp. 46-47. — ¹⁶Bericht u. d. VIII Kongress Int. g. d.
mus, p. 258. — ¹⁷Guennebaud, loc. cit., p. 43. — ¹⁸Xième
Int. contre l'Alcoolisme, p. 201. — ¹⁹*Der Alkoholgegner*, 1912,
12. — ²⁰*Die Alkoholfrage (Zeitungskorrespondenz)*, Aug. 15,

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L'Étoile Bleue prints a similar statistic for the French
the frontier. In Besançon in 1901, 7 per cent of the
pts were rejected; in 1905, 8 per cent; in 1906, 10 per
1908, 12 per cent; in 1909, 15 per cent. In 1900
ere 625 saloons for 58,000 people; in 1909, 675 for

This physical worthlessness is especially marked in
ent class. Professor von Gruber (*Die Pflicht gesund zu*
7) affirms that "hardly a fifth of our young men
e called to one year's military service are physically
," and General Litzmann, writing in the *Tägliche*
au observations made at the 1911 Int. Hygienic Ex-
at Dresden, says:

rt 16 compares the incapacity of one-year volunteers
ers, on the ground of physical deficiencies. A general
s is far more common among the youth of educated
l-to-do families, in spite of better nourishment. Heart
e weaknesses are relatively double as numerous, and
aknesses nearly three times as great as in the poorer
Nervous troubles are also three times as great, and
e fat as a hindrance to military service eight times
. What a warning to the better situated families. See
hat your sons . . . do not flood their bodies with

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(c). M. Aubert (*Une Œuvre de Régénération Sociale*, p. 94) says of these activities: "The officer, once merely a military instructor of his men, now takes up with great seriousness the part of a social educator. Proof comes every day to the office of the League against Alcoholism, and from all parts of the land, of often an incomparable devotion.

"How many battalions, companies, whole regiments are to-day, as a result of the efforts of a modest *sous-officier*, a lieutenant, even of a colonel, or a general, centres of active temperance propaganda. Lectures by the officers, or by civilians, social gatherings organised by the troopers themselves, with plays or with stereopticon shows, and with anti-alcohol interludes, keep the soldier from moral and physical plagues."

That this work counts is indicated by occasional reports such as this: "Batna in Algeria. The *bistos* (saloon-keepers) complain that the new garrison does not send them the usual contingent of soldier customers. They curse the anti-alcohol propaganda in the army for this." It is a common custom in France for parents to lay aside a little money each year for a boy, up to his thirteenth year, in order that he may have spending money to make his life in the barracks more endurable. This is what the poisoners are after.

(d). It is not only from guinea-pigs that the French soldier gets a warning example. Lieutenant Ordioni writes (*L'Alcoolisme dans les Armées*, p. 33): "Last year in my battalion I saw two brave fellows during the march suddenly taken with epileptic crises. I took occasion to get the men of the regiment together and to draw the due moral. One epileptic, in coming to, after terrible sufferings, cried, 'But why should I bear the sins of my father?'"

(dd). *Les Annales Anti-alcooliques* (1910, p. 5) describes colonial troops in Brest amusing themselves by cutting off the noses of passersby with a razor. They had been drinking.

(e). "I am an absolute partisan of water since I have seen the happy effects of abstinence from alcohol, in the colonies. I am entirely convinced that it has been the abuse of alcoholic drinks which has caused the most of the sickness and death

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in our colonial army. . . . In Tonquin, the Soudan, Madagascar, I have drunk only water, and that not filtered or boiled. This has often come from swampy streams and with an unpleasant odour. No matter. Better a bad water than any kind of alcoholic drink. In a trip of five months around the unwholesome coast of Madagascar, I drank nothing but water and never asked my boys where they got it. I have not had an hour of sickness."—General Gallieni, *VIIIème Congrès*, Vol. 1, pp. 349-351.

(f). General Laugle de Carry, new chief of the Eighth Army Corps, has just suppressed the sale of wine and beer in the co-operatives in his corps. Only tea, coffee, and chocolate are now allowed.

(g). We have referred elsewhere to the fact that it is quite usual for garrisons to be commandeered to visit anti-alcohol exhibitions when they come to town. Thus when an exhibition was set up in the Rathaus in Dantsic in 1911, the hours from half-past three to five were set apart for troops, who visited it in detachments of 130. In this way 4,708 soldiers visited the exhibition in two weeks.

(h). *Maessigkeitsblaetter*, Berlin, states that the circulation of this pamphlet is having its effect on army drunkenness. Convictions for this offence were, in 1911, hardly 60 per cent of the number in 1905.

The Saxon War Ministry issues to its troops a circular upon the misuse of alcohol. "The smaller the use of alcohol in a company the better the health in general. . . . With increased enlightenment the entirely abstinent soldier will not be considered peculiar . . . rather will it be realised that it is just abstinence which contributes extraordinarily to the strengthening of character and heightening of capacity in the individual, and therewith to the value of the company."

VIII

THE ALCOHOL DEFENCE

"Whether they wish it or not, men are to-day divided into two camps. The one fights, by word and by example, against the useless custom of (drinking) a poison; the others, by word and example, are equally the defenders of this poison."—TOLSTOI.

"The history of humanity is that of a standing battle between ideas and interests. For the moment the interests always win, but in the long run the ideas."—CASTELAR.

"**T**HERE is no doubt," said Lord Milner, when prohibition of the selling of drink to the blacks of the Transvaal was under discussion, "that the new administration has before it a severe struggle with one of the most powerful, as it is one of the most degraded, agencies for making money by the corruption of one's fellow creatures." Abstinence propaganda, not to speak of prohibition agitation, cannot be driven as a harmless philanthropic sport. The tiger capital does not take quietly the full discharge of lead into its muzzle. From Kosiello Pohlevsky, the vodka king of Siberia, to Adolphus Busch, the malt-lord of St. Louis, the international poison interest is restless, uneasy, ready to spring. At present it seeks its aim chiefly by intrigue. There are certain substances which remain in a retort apparently inert, and yet by their mere presence determine what chemical action shall or shall not take place. Such substances are known as catalysts. Now this catalytic action characterises the alcohol capi-

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tal's influence in politics, finance, and the press. "The alcohol interests in Sweden work in silence," says Professor Santesson, "through a part of the press, or otherwise, to check the temperance party's efforts in legislation on social lines. One does not come on these people directly but one suspects their presence on all sides as a cause of the tough resistance which reforms, that are calculated to forward temperance progress, meet with."

This capitalist power works, wherever possible, through the governments. A certain contradiction is noticeable in the attitude of the European governing classes. (a) They are beginning to realise the fatal wounds which alcohol delivers to the peoples in their charge; they also recognise its financial utility and the buttress which it gives to class privilege. "From this parallelogram of forces results an uncertain and wavering attitude. The state breaks its head over the solution of an insoluble problem, how to check drunkenness without lessening the consumption of drink."¹ We find it supporting ameliorative measures of a greater or less effectiveness, and at the same time serving the ends of the Mephistophelian drink power. The French Republic is making an especially unsavoury record for subserviency. For example: in order to counter the growing hostility of the French medical profession to alcohol, the French Ministry of Finance, through M. Tacquet of the Commission on Alcohol, sent a circular to the leading physicians of France, suggesting, in view of the wine-growing crisis, that "science might spontaneously lend its powerful and precious aid in these difficult circumstances. The legitimate celebrity of your name makes it our duty to address you, not without hope, a demand for a written declaration of four or five lines which will tend to rehabilitate wine in public opinion. The legis-

lator has done his duty. It remains for science to do more." 2

The French government has refused to Finland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in succession, access to the Paris Bourse in order to compel a lowering of wine tariffs. Each of these states, save Finland, knuckled under. In the Norwegian agreement of 1909 the French government secured from Norway the acceptance of a secret proviso, to the effect that Norwegian alcohol legislation should not be changed in a way that would be detrimental to the French export trade in wine and spirits.³(b) It is generally felt that this humiliation was forced on Norway as a result of co-operation between the drink interests of both Norway and France. Colour is lent to the suggestion by recent developments in Sweden. The Reymersholmbolage (i.e. the Swedish spirits trust) has placed 14,500,000 *Kroner* of stock in French hands, apparently to secure French governmental aid in its defensive fight against prohibition.⁴ The Conservative newspaper, *Lunds Dagbladet*, tells us that "everything possible is being done to stir up French wine interests against the Swedish temperance movement."⁵ The Swedish spirits trust keeps the French wine-selling world well-informed concerning projected temperance legislation in the North." By a law of 1908 the Finnish railroads were forbidden to transport wine and spirits unless these were shipped by licensed dealers (to prevent, apparently, illegal shipments to dry territory). Two years later the Russian controlled Senate abrogated the statute.⁶ But it is understood that in this case, as in that of the refusal of sanction to the Finnish national prohibition law, the moving influence was not so much Russian as French.(c) And this same sinister *rôle* is played by the humanitarian

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French Republic in the tropics as in the North. On the twenty-third of March, 1912, the German Secretary of State declared in the budget discussion that England and Germany were prepared to take common action against allowing Africa to be made "the cesspool for European spirits" (the phrase is Sir George Goldie's) but that the attitude of France made this action impossible. In France itself the alcoholarchs dominate the legislature. The Béranger restrictive law had to wait eleven years before it got to the Senate for discussion. The capitulation of the Chamber of Deputies in 1912 was shamelessly cynical. (d) This most insignificant reform measure was refused public consideration. The two thousand Paris saloon-keepers, demonstrating on the Montmartre against restrictive legislation, are apparently as influential in the Third Republic as the *Septembriseurs*, lunching on bread dipped in blood from the guillotine and brandy mixed with gunpowder, were in the First. They are probably more dangerous to civilisation.

The alcohol interests are mobilising. Those about Bordeaux established a protective league as far back as 1903. Its purpose was stated to be "the publication in the great dailies, at home and abroad, of articles to overcome the prejudices of certain physicians and temperance people against wine; the support with money subsidies of publications favourable to Bordeaux wines; the sending of representatives to the meetings of learned societies to defend our wines and recommend their use." In 1904 an international assembly of oculists in Bordeaux was given excursions and presents of wines. The leading English medical paper, the *Lancet*, was invited to send its representative to visit Bordeaux wine cellars. Articles followed in its columns praising Bordeaux wines.

English parliamentarians received similar hospitalities and friendly articles followed in the English press as a matter of course.⁷

On the 28th April, 1910, the German Brewers' Union was formed and by the end of the year 651 breweries had connected themselves with it. One of its first enterprises was to send out an inquiry as to the extent to which the brewing interests were represented in parliamentary and on other public bodies. This Union (the office of which is at 21 Fasanenstrasse, Charlottenburg) has grown out of an earlier organisation in Breslau, the German Protective League Against the Excesses of the Abstinence Movement. In the yearly report of this earlier organisation⁸ Dr. Paul Bauer announced that a large number of the most respected newspapers (names given) were publishing articles as editorials which were nothing but paid advertisements. The appeal for membership sent out by the League announced that an "Institute of savants and journalists was projected which would work with word and pen, in public lectures, in essays, etc., enlightening and quieting public opinion, without the brewing industry's needing to show itself."^(e) Of this Dr. Avenarius, editor of *Kunstwart*, one of the most widely circulated and most regarded publications in Germany, remarked, "In plain German this means, the savants and journalists whom we pay, yet whom it is not known that we pay, shall appear before the public as impartial persons who, from free conviction, agitate for the manly drinking customs of honest Germans; in reality for us brewers and distillers, without its being noticed that we are the wirepullers. What good will it do? I suspect that after the completion of this organisation a decent man must be shy of coming out openly for alcohol, even if he belong to the declining

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minority who do not really see the blessing of the war on drink. He will be shy because, after these confessions, it will always be asked in such cases, 'Is the man paid?' '(f)

The alcohol agents in different lands are in touch with one another. Count Skarzynski, appointed by the Russian Monopoly to "special missions," appears in Vienna and Paris, in Belgium and Italy, speaking in behalf of a new international association for the scientific study of the alcohol problem.(g) It presently comes out that connected with the movement are the lights of the English "True Temperance Association,"—the brewers Barclay, Walker, and Crosby, together with that Lord Halsbury who sagely remarked that "the alcohol question was the question of the right distribution of whiskey." This brutal organisation of beer lords urges the repeal of the English Children's Act. M. Skarzynski secured as honorary president of the Swiss section that M. Ruchet who led the pro-absinthe forces in the recent campaign for absinthe prohibition.¹⁰(h) The writer happened to be in Christiania in 1909 when the *Landsforening for Frihet og Kultur emot Forbud og Tvang* (The National League for Freedom and Culture against Prohibition and Constraint) was launched with much *éclat*. Its sponsors represented that they were actuated by purely ideal interests and flouted the suggestion that back of them were the brewers' checkbooks. The League had, however, hardly been organised than an interview with an alleged "well-known American author and temperance worker," who appeared on the scene mysteriously and as if timed, came out in *Landsbladet*, the mouthpiece of the new organisation. It was in the usual vein of denigration of prohibitory laws. On inquiry it developed that this "tem-

perance worker and former Quaker preacher" was a beer agent, sending from Norway to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* stories of the failure of local option in Norway and extended accounts of a great protest meeting in Christiania against the advancing prohibition movement, which meeting as a matter of fact never took place. The National League for Freedom was thus unmasked in its subterranean relation to the international beer interests. (i)

There is a certain helplessness, as of men in a raking fire, in the brewers' defence. They send their "tapsters and serving men" to break up a meeting (in Kalk, for example) and it costs them a thousand *Mark*.¹¹ They debate the possibility of the success of the same tactics in the Abstinent Congress in Augsburg but decide that, in view of the present state of the public mind, angered out of its "royal Bavarian calm" by a rise in the price of beer, the scheme would be hazardous.^{12(j)} The beer interest can be petty as well as malignant. In Pforzheim, when a school made a successful excursion without alcohol, the parish council decreed that no more money should be given for such excursions unless alcohol were drunk.^{13(k)} At the Eleventh Brewers' Day of Germany a proposal was brought forward to boycott all doctors who were anti-alcoholists. (l) On the same occasion it was demanded that the railroad authorities should fix the amount of alcoholic drink that locomotive firemen and engineers might drink without harm and deal it out to them during hours of service.¹⁴ When the Saxon pastor, Dr. Burk, speaking in Dresden, laid bare the vileness of the alcohol capital without mincing words, (m) the brewers' organ, *Schutz und Trutz* (No. 32, 1911) threatened him. "We can only advise him in his own interests, especially

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of his bodily interests, not to go further.”¹⁵ Dr. Burk was summoned before the Consistory of the national church as a consequence of pressure from the side of the drink interest, reprimanded, fined 250 *Mark*, and warned against similar courses in the future, if he would escape severer measures. It will interest Americans to know that one of the members of this church court was that Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, who, as German Minister to the United States, was wont to play on the White House tennis courts with Mr. Roosevelt. This case is likely to be followed by others. At the Innkeepers' Day, 1912, in Brunswick, the word was given, “get elected to the parish councils in order to hold the pastors in check.”

The brewers have sought to gag individual anti-alcoholists, yet with little success. Dr. Quesnel, a government councillor, issued a series of anti-beer instruction cards in huge editions. Attempts were made to secure his dismissal and, as a matter of fact, he was transferred from Cologne to Berlin.¹⁶ This has not, however, in the least silenced the doughty Rhinelander;—the contrary rather. When a school physician, Dr. Goldberg of Schöneberg bei Berlin, published certain studies of alcoholism and school children, the alcohol interests intrigued for his dismissal. The most glaring recent instance of personal attack, however, comes from Norway. The gifted leader of the Norwegian temperance party, the Hon. Sven Aarrestad, ex-minister of Agriculture, a man of irreproachable life, was suggested for a seat in the cabinet of 1913. In order, as some think, to prevent this, the pro-alcohol daily, *Verdens Gang*, published editorially a statement to the effect that Mr. Aarrestad's personal morals were of a character to disqualify him for public life. The plot so far succeeded as to prevent

Aarrestad's appointment, but the editor of *Verdens Gang*, Mjelde, was condemned to four months' imprisonment for slander "of a more than ordinary seriousness."¹⁷ Even anti-prohibitionists were repelled by this procedure of their representative organ. The Norwegian novelist, Knut Hamsun, wrote to the public press a flaming protest against "such methods of crushing the temperance movement."

But the weapon on which the beer maker mainly relies is common swindle. This he uses on every occasion and in a multiplicity of ways. The *bourgeois* press, which stands in the sign of Amsel Meyer Rothschild's saying, "All bankbills smell good," lends itself pliantly to his devices. The antagonism of the doctors has deeply wounded the drink party. It seeks therefore, on every occasion, to bring forward medical names to its support. These are sometimes of real persons who have never made remarks attributed to them; sometimes of dead men who represent the opinion of a quarter of a century past but who are quoted as authorities of the present; sometimes of persons who apparently have had no existence. One of this latter category has appeared within a year or two in the Swedish press,—Dr. Ephraim Sticks, "an eminent American medical man," who assures us that "alcohol is a poison only when concentrated, and that the lighter alcoholic drinks (read beer) have a great mission in the world."¹⁸ Continental papers (actually including such insurance organs as the *Annalen des Gesammten Versicherungswesen* and the Swedish *Hjällerhörnet*¹⁹) gave currency to the opinion of "an eminent English doctor, J. Mortimer Grenville, who recently said 'my deep conviction is that total abstinence is more dangerous than occasional excess.'"²⁰ The statement is more than twenty years old, and Grenville, a

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wholly insignificant person, has been dead many years. The German anti-alcoholists have nailed to the counter lie after lie, the fabrication of recommendations of alcoholic drinks by Professors Gruetzner, Engelmann, Ponfick, Quincke, Tuzek, Jaffe, the misuse of Professor Littin's name,²⁰ the falsification of a recommendation from Professor Rubner by the Koenigsberger spirits interests, the publication of an alcohol-friendly article attributed to Professor Eulenburg which he never wrote.²¹(n) A good illustration of the use of names without authority was detailed by Lieutenant Paasche at the Hague Congress. Dr. Alfred Plehn, a well-known tropical hygienist, was quoted as recommending a certain brand of beer. When questioned concerning it he wrote: "I myself, in my lectures, warn explicitly from every use of beer, though I do not otherwise take the extreme standpoint which you represent. Beer is, according to my experience, especially suited, under the pathological conditions which a hot climate creates, to call forth disturbances of stomach and digestion, and in this way to prepare the ground for dysentery."

The classic swindle of the beer makers,—one which has been worked for more than two decades and in all lands where malt sprouts, is the Isambart Owen report of the British Medical Association. Baer has described these statistics as constituting a paradigm of false statistical method. Yet the "sea-serpent figures" (Kraepelin) appear year after year in the international press. In the early summer of 1911 they emerged in new form. Great placards began to be seen in German saloons entitled "Comfort for Tipplers" (*Trost für Zecher*) and by the end of the year over a million such had been hung out all over Germany. They contained a doctored summary of the aged Owen report (described as recent in

origin) winding up with the words, " This confirms the old truth that the shortest length of life is that of the abstainer." The mentality of the brewer matches his hypertrophic paunch and sausage fingers. What had been planned as a *coup* of national significance awakened but contempt. The Prussian Minister of Public Works turned the placard out of all waiting-rooms and railway restaurants. In all parts of Germany police officials ordered its removal on the ground that it tended to mislead the public. The railway authorities have been warned not to allow " defensive matter " of this type to be hung up in the future in the buildings in their charge.^{22(o)}

" The power of the press is indicated," says Jaurès, " as much by what it conceals as by what it cries on the roof." When the alcohol capital wishes it to be silent its silence is golden. When it is told to speak its utterances show the inspiration of the same metal. It is hard to be too contemptuous of the press of the Western world in view of its attitude towards the fearfully serious alcohol problem. The Norwegian Conservative politician, Ketil Motzfeldt, was sitting one day in the lobby of the Storting, reading *Morgenbladet*. Suddenly he got enough. Turning to a neighbour he asked whimsically, " Tell me, you who are a farmer, how many *maal* of land could one manure with those editorials? " And the absence of the desirable is as striking as the presence of the undesirable, in the international press. Suppression of truths which, while making for public health and weal, might disturb the brewer's peace of mind, is the normal course of the daily newspaper. One illustration will cover the whole ground. Professor Ponickau has told us of the reception given by the German press to the Kaiser's Mürviker speech in behalf

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of abstinence.²³ While all that the Emperor says or does is ordinarily discussed *in extenso* and to the last detail, by the newspapers, in the present instance they held themselves predominately reticent. Nowhere, at first, did this speech appear in its literal entirety; in relatively few dailies even in extract, and then often so distorted that nothing of its original substance could be detected. The brazen *Neuste Nachrichten* of Leipzig said (Dec. 6, 1910): "The Emperor spoke at Mürvik against the evil customs connected with excessive drinking; in no way for a rigorous abstinence." The League of Abstinent Philologists, to get the Emperor's words fairly before the public (and perhaps at the same time to make a public test of German press morality), sent the Mürviker speech in complete form to 2,400 newspapers. Of these 300 printed it exactly, with, in some cases, an expression of doubt as to its genuineness, and 48 in distorted form. The remaining 2,052 noble journals of the Fatherland preserved an oracular silence. They know the power of the alcohol capital. With the Spanish *illuminatus* they believe a single claw of Satan mightier than all the angels, and when the clawed finger motions silence they keep silence. (*p*)

The Kaiser's anti-alcohol utterances are mangled and misquoted as well as suppressed. Dr. Adolph Fick of the University of Zurich, reports that His Majesty, in a recent visit to Switzerland, was received by the German committee in Zurich. He asked three students, who happened to be present, what they studied. "Chemistry," came the reply. Whereupon he remarked concerning the astounding feats accomplished by modern applied chemistry, among them the production synthetically of rubber from alcohol. "Let us hope," he added significantly, "that in the future less alcohol will be

drunk so that there may be enough left over for rubber." A friend of Dr. Fick who was present jotted down the remark and embodied it in an article for the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*. The article was accepted but the Kaiser's words were changed to "See to it that enough alcohol is left over" (i.e. for drinking).²⁴

Vienna drink-sellers are wont to pet teamsters' horses with lump sugar to accustom them to stop in front of their saloons. The brewers treat the editors in much the same way. For a slight consideration of one sort or another these latter are ready to publish any Barnumiad. The *Pfälzische Rundschau* gave room some time ago to an article which described the increasing nervousness and degeneration of culture peoples as due to the—decreasing use of alcohol!²⁵ The writer noticed a telegram from Berlin in the chief metropolitan paper of Norway (*Aftenposten*, August 18, 1908) entitled "Under the Sign of Prohibition." It described conditions in Missouri (mistakenly supposed to be a prohibition state). No naked statues can be exhibited; all Venus statues are forbidden; those of Apollo and Amor must be draped when shown in public; no one under eighteen is allowed to smoke a cigar; any one accustomed to the use of poisons is to be put under ward and to lose his vote; any one circulating stories calculated to lead to divorce is to be imprisoned, etc., etc." Anti-prohibition matter passes from editorial page to editorial page. The Norwegian temperance organ *Afholdsbladet* (August 24, 1910) traced an identical "editorial" through *Gjøviksblad* (signed—but with the editorial "we" and "us") on July 25; in *Hamarsstifttidende*, July 26, and in the *Östlandsketidende* (July 27) an editorial signed X. The same inspiration struck these editors at remarkably nearly the same moment!

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Students of the alcohol problem will recall the questionable attempts of the Committee of Fifty to prove an abnormal consumption of patent medicines in prohibition states. The alcohol-friendly press of the Continent spreads similarly unfounded reports.^(g) We have the canard of the mass consumption of ether and the drinking of perfume in Norwegian prohibition districts. The *Vossische Zeitung* speaks of a Norwegian as dying from indulgence in hair-oil. *Politiken* of Copenhagen, however, corrects this, confessing that this victim of prohibition still lives. Again we have in alcohol-tainted dailies allusions to a great increase in the consumption of opium in Germany "as a consequence of the fanatical war on alcohol." (In 1907, 29,200 kg.; in 1908, 54,200 kg.; in 1909, 73,400 kg.) This increase in import represents merely raw material for the manufacture of codein, heroin, morphine, etc., for re-exportation.

At the Dresden International Congress of Hygiene, Dr. Popert retailed a long list of beer lies which had already appeared in the public press of Germany,—horror stories from prohibition America, falsifications of the results of the Bavarian shooting experiments, falsification of data from the Fifth Congress of the Science of Insurance, fabrication of an expression attributing to the abstinent Field Marshal Count von Haeseler pro-alcohol sentiments, nonsense concerning the prophylactic value of beer in cholera times based on statistics of an alleged sub-mortality of Hamburg brewers during the epidemic of 1892,—(explicable, if true, by the fact that the breweries lay outside the infected zone, and were supplied with water from their own artesian wells. The Hamburg population, as a whole, was dependent on the infected Elbe.) The *Deutsche Reichsanzeiger*

published certain statistical matter showing the longer life of abstainers as evidenced by insurance company reports.²⁶ The alcohol interests launched the article in a great number of prominent German papers but simply reversed the figures. The abstainers naturally cut a poor figure! Professor Joubert was said by the brewer-led daily press to have stimulated hens to laying by alcohol doses. The professor indignantly denied the allegation. "People who should do that would deserve to lose their hens."^(r) Even Professor Max von Gruber, one of the most respected of living hygienists, has not been spared these insulting misrepresentations. In an article for which the German Brewers' Union acknowledged responsibility in their organ the *Tageszeitung für Brauerei*, Professor von Gruber was reported to have said that alcohol had a higher food value than albumen or carbohydrates. What he did say was that it had certain qualities common to fat and sugar but that it could not be described as a food because it was a narcotic poison. The beer-makers and the "schornalists" promptly heard from the professor in an article which they will remember for many a day.^(s) A similar impertinence came from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* during the Bremen Congress. This paper actually asserted that Professor Forel had said in the Congress, "A man who has been once drunk is insane."²⁷

Writing in 1908, Dr. Popert (*Was will unsere Zeit*, etc., p. 24) alleged that every fourth week the alcohol capital published in some newspaper dependent on it, a falsified scientific document or falsified statement of some professor. The source is never given but facsimiles published in *Der Vortrupp* (April 11, 1912) trace some of these tracks to the mouth of the brewers' press bureau in Charlottenburg. One of the most out-

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rageous of recent misrepresentations had to do with the international competitive march of troopers, heavily loaded, which took place in Dresden in 1912. Sixty-nine persons took part of whom nine were abstinent. Of these nine, seven came to the goal,—numbers, one, two, four, and five. Of the sixty moderate drinkers only fifteen came in. The ratio, therefore, was 77 per cent of the abstainers against 25 per cent of the moderate drinkers. The German Brewers' Union press bureau sent throughout Germany a statement that seven of the nine abstainers dropped out on the way and were so exhausted that it was necessary to bring them in in an automobile, and to revive them with cognac and champagne. The fact that four of the first five coming in were abstainers was completely suppressed, and the impression was given that none up to the eighteenth belonged to this class. This account, significantly enough, was not published in any of the papers of Dresden where the march took place. Very many leading German papers when the facts were presented to them, refused to correct the misstatements. The same story concerning "the bankruptcy of the water-drinkers and grass-eaters" was retailed at length in *Svenska Dagbladet*, the leading conservative paper of Stockholm. The service of the above-mentioned press bureau seems to be international in scope.²⁸

"The mincing step of the demi-rep" appears to be the normal gait of the metropolitan press in Germany as elsewhere. The brewing and champagne trades constitute almost, if not actually, the strongest advertising force in the Fatherland. This explains much. (t) The Socialist press, however, though it sells advertising space to the alcohol capital, has sufficient self-respect to refuse further collusion with it. The Saxon Drink-sellers'

Union applied directly to the whole Saxon press some years ago to refuse, in the interests of their advertisers, any matter from the abstinence party, but at the same time to publish the communications which they should send in. Nearly all the leading newspapers agreed to this. But the Socialist *Leipziger Volkszeitung* refused and laid bare the plot. Dr. Popert has prepared a list of prominent dailies in Silesia which take beer-prepared articles into their editorial columns. The Silesian Socialist organ *Volkswacht* refuses pointblank so to prostitute itself. From Dr. Kurz of Vienna we get the story of how the great *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Neue Wiener Journal* publish their beer wisdom. It follows immediately on the editorial column with the faintest of dashes between.²⁹ Not one in a dozen would distinguish it from the other editorials. When papers show independence they are soon brought to book. The *Tägliche Rundschau* of Berlin published some notices friendly to abstinence. Shortly after, at a secret meeting of the brewers in Hotel Adlon, Berlin, Director Funke of the Schultheiss Brewery was able to report that this paper had passed into new hands and that the three new owners were interested in alcohol industries, one of them being a distiller.³⁰

REFERENCES: ¹ Holltscher, *Rauschgetraenke*, p. 65. — ² *Bericht ü. d. XI Int. Kongress* (Stockholm), p. 22. — ³ *Bericht ü. d. XII Int. Kongress* (The Hague), p. 274. — ⁴ *Reformatorn*, 1912, No. 46. — ⁵ *Reformatorn*, 1912, No. 3. — ⁶ *Verdandisten*, 1911, p. 179. — ⁷ *L'Œuvre du Comité de défense des Vins de la Gironde*, pp. 7, 18, 25. — ⁸ Dr. Paul Bauer, *Die bisherige Tätigkeit . . . des Schutzverbandes g. d. Uebergriffe der Abstinenzbewegung*, pp. 3-4, 22-23. — ⁹ *Kunstwart*, April, 1909. — ¹⁰ *Int. Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus*, 1911, p. 202. — ¹¹ Davidsohn, *Das Braukapital und seine Knappen*, p. 13. — ¹² Davidsohn, *Das Braukapital und seine Knappen*, p. 31. — ¹³ *Hellauf*, August, 1912, p. 131. — ¹⁴ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1911, No. 14. — ¹⁵ Dr. Gerhard Burk, *Das Alkoholkapital*, p. 23. — ¹⁶ Dr. H. Popert, *Was will unsere Zeit*, etc., p. 23. — ¹⁷ *Verdandisten*, 1913, No. 12. — ¹⁸ *Verdandisten*, 1911, No. 31. — ¹⁹ *Verdandisten*, 1911, No. 11. — ²⁰ Petersen, *Die Irreführung des deutschen Volkes durch die Presse*, pp. 10-11. — ²¹ Popert, *Ein Schritt auf dem Wege zur Macht*, p. 25. — ²² *Der Vortrupp*, Feb. 1, 1912. — ²³ *Internat. Monatsschrift z. Erfor.*

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schung des Alkoholismus, 1911, p. 466, seq. — ²⁴ *Der Alkoholgegner*, 1912, No. 1, p. 7. — ²⁵ *Der Alkoholgegner*, 1911, No. 15, p. 4. — ²⁶ *Der Vortrupp*, 1912, No. 7. — ²⁷ *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 1913, No. 100. — ²⁸ *Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, 1912, No. 13. — ²⁹ *Der Abstinente* (Vienna), 1910, No. 10. — ³⁰ Davidsohn, *Das Braukapital und seine Knappen*, p. 26.

NOTES ON CHAPTER VIII

(a). Count Cleary, an Austrian stadtholder, gave humorous expression to this contradiction during the Second Austrian Anti-alcohol Day at Graz. "Our position," said he, "is a difficult one. We are required to attend the autumn mass and bless alcohol (i.e. the wine harvest) and to greet this Congress where it is cursed."—*Der Abstinente*, No. 11, 1911.

(b). When, therefore, arrangements were made in 1913 for later opening and earlier closing of the Christiania drink shops, the French Minister to Norway entered official inquiries (in a way strongly suggestive of protest) as to whether this step was not in violation of the agreement of 1909.

Incredible as it may seem, the French government in 1909 demanded of Norway the limitation of its local option legislation. The Norwegian Minister at Paris, Mr. Wedel-Jarlsberg, received instructions from his government not to yield an inch on this point. On the question of tariffs, however, Norway went to Canossa. The Christiania newspapers constantly signal to France to interfere when anti-alcohol questions are under discussion in the Storting. Recently they have launched a rumour that the French minister threatens reprisals on Norwegian imports in case of any widespread local option victories in Norway in 1913. At the same time in Paris the National Syndicate of Wine Merchants, in its yearly session, formally urged "the French government to bring pressure to bear upon the Norwegian government to delay all votings on the suppression or retention of the Samlags, until the (Norwegian) parliamentary commission (on the alcohol question) ends its labours."—*Les Annales Anti-alcooliques*, June, 1913.

The French government officially protested against the Danish king's signing the Iceland prohibition law. The Spanish government did the same. We have this on the authority of

the Prime Minister of Iceland in a letter to Dr. Scharffenberg of Christiania, April 3, 1912. Yet French wine exports to Iceland amounted at the time to only a little over 4,000 francs yearly.—*Templaren* (Stockholm), May 23, 1912.

This Holy Alliance of the international poison interests undoubtedly affects Russian legislative action also. When the Duma proposed to prohibit the sale of drink on Sundays, holidays, and days preceding such days, the Paris *Temps* (March 16, 1912) gravely announced that "it did not believe the Council of the Empire would allow itself to be dragged along so far. There were, not to speak of Russian alcohol interests, budgetarian interests which the Minister of Finance would not lose sight of."

(c). The French government would probably like to do in Finland what it does in Indo-China, undoubtedly with the approval of the all-powerful French drink interests. It imposes on every native village a minimum consumption of alcohol and makes the head of the village responsible for this. Here we have in the French Republic the *gabelle* of the Monarchy but in infinitely more villainous form.

(d). The Catholic Nationalist leader, M. Georges Berry, led the drink party in the Chamber. When the vote was taken, various deputies from the North, eager alcohol partisans, secured ballots of absent anti-alcohol colleagues and cast them against the proposed bill. MM. Sember, Brenier, Goude, and Doizy protested the next day against this use of their names. Vaillant, Socialist, openly rebuked the cynicism of the drink deputies. On the following day the alcohol interests in Paris had a Pantagruelic feast in honour of their victory. M. Urban Gohier said of this vote: "The *mastroquet* (saloon-keeper) is the master of the Third Republic. His bar is the corner-stone of this abject government."

(e). A certain *Kommerzienrat* Arnhold got up in open meeting of the International Good Templar Congress in Hamburg and, in halting sentences, declared that while he was no brewer, he must protest against the fearful things which were being said against a respectable business. Thereupon the *Abstinenter Arbeiter* (Aug. 19, 1910), under the caption

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of "An Idealist," published the business connections of this innocent gentleman. He proved to be chairman of the executive committee of the Bank for the Brewing Industry and member of the directorates of nine breweries and wine companies. Do brewing and truth-telling ever go together?

(f). August Palm, father of Swedish Socialism, flouts his party's prohibition programme and starts the paper *Appel* to fight against it. To a reporter of Gothenburg's *Morgenposten* he says: "I have starved on Socialism since I was expelled from Germany in 1877. Now it will be different. *Appel* is, so to speak, my old-age insurance." According to Ostrahärads Liberal Union this paper was secured with brewery money. Clever cartoonists in Stockholm humour papers volunteered their services to help it along. Palm, when giving anti-prohibition lectures, secures large favourable majorities at the meetings' close. These are said to be made sure by the judicious distribution of tickets among the following of Gambrius, professional and otherwise.

We cannot refrain from quoting one of this worthy's statements. It is generally known that the European Jews furnish a singularly able contingent to the anti-alcohol movement. "Why are they friendly to prohibition?" asks Palm. "Because they know its impossibility, and after it has proved itself such in practice, they plan to buy up the depreciated brewery, distillery, and drink-selling properties in view of a coming rise in value, following the reinstatement of the business."—*Verdandisten* (Stockholm), Nos. 10, 12, 13, 16, and 40, 1912.

(g). It was this Skarzynski who, addressing the Congress at Vienna concerning the rectification of Russian Monopoly spirits, said: "They are so pure that the judges at the French Exposition declared them undrinkable. We really make them without taste. Why? Because we do not wish people to drink them." (Lively and sarcastic gaiety.) Skarzynski of the Russian Monopoly has his peer in Milliet of the Swiss one. At the Basel Congress this alcohol humourist remarked: "The prohibition states of North America show relatively the largest number of insane and idiots. The old Greeks drank. The citizens of a number of American states are abstinent,

Compare their literatures!"—*VIII Kongress*, p. 319, and *V Kongress*, p. 50.

(h). According to announcement, the committee is formed of "statesmen and scientists who are to study profoundly what the state can reasonably do to combat the misuse of intoxicants without ruining flourishing industries" (another case of washing the face without wetting it). As a matter of fact the men on these committees are without special knowledge of alcohol problems, thoroughgoing incompetents, and the reports of their meetings make amusing reading. One thing is common to all their speeches,—a horror of "the excesses of the temperance people, which the thoughtful deplore." The "thoughtful" are not unknown in America. In Sweden they have assumed the name of "Temperance Rationalists" and in the by-laws of their new national league have placed the regulation "members are forbidden to overload themselves" (i.e. with drink).—*Verdandisten*, No. 16, 1912.

(i). The drink interest under the Gothenburg System is, as elsewhere, chemically free from any regard for honesty. In Stavanger, partisans of the *Samlag* presented a petition for the re-establishment of the drink shops in 1913. Only 639 names were required for a vote; they had obtained 1,074. But the police had their suspicions. The Stavanger *Aftenblad* reports the swindle. Only 446 signatures were *bona fide*. Twelve demanded their names taken off the list; 99 had their names enrolled without their knowledge; 43 were under 25; 21 were foreigners; 12 lived out of the city, and 314 had never signed.

(j). The travelling exposition of the *Missbrauchs Verein* comes to Colmar in vine-growing Alsace. It is opened by the Burgomaster, greeted by the President of the Judicial District, and visited by 10,213 persons in eleven days, including a whole regiment of dragoons. This displeased the poisoners and they determined to subject it to a beer dragonnade of their own. On the evening of the 24th of October a great company of men of different ages broke with tremendous uproar into the exhibition rooms, pushed all the chairs into the centre of the hall, got upon them, and disturbed the lee-

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turer continuously with a fusillade of insult. He happened to be addressing a contingent of military. Finally with a shout of "Throw him out" they surrounded him and, but for the fear of the troops, would have proceeded to violence.

(k). This pettiness is not confined to Germany. On the 28th March, 1913, the law of amnesty was under discussion in the French Chamber. The various forms of demonstrations to be amnestied,—strikes, meetings, etc., were reviewed, when the deputy from Brest inquired if temperance meetings were also included. An affirmative reply was given; there are, it seems, lengths to which France has not yet gone. There had been a temperance parade of children in Brest with flags and the singing of the anti-alcohol *Marseillaise*. The police arrested the organisers for "nocturnal disorder" at five o'clock in the afternoon and the culprits were condemned by the court! For the saloon-keepers daylight lasts much longer. Thus the mayor of Harfleur has recently ordered that saloons be allowed to keep open at night until after the last tide so that fishermen coming in may have a place to go to.—*Annales Anti-alcooliques*, April, 1913.

(l). Arrangements are also being made to furnish the young with simon-pure beer science. There is a biological laboratory connected with the breweries experiment station on Seestrasse, Berlin. This offers to provide cultures "developed in 4 per cent alcohol and owing their growth essentially to alcohol" to school collections. Price of ten cultures, 25 *Mark*.—*Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, No. 24, 1911.

(m). Dr. Burk described a brothel house in a little Saxon city worth 20,000 *Mark*, but hypothecated to brewers for 100,000 *Mark*, and another in Schleswig-Holstein with a 150,000 *Mark* brewer's mortgage although it was worth but one-third as much. He referred to those holders of brewery shares who dressed their own daughters sumptuously on money from such sources.—Dr. G. Burk, *Das Alkoholkapital*, etc., p. 15.

(n). He who lies down with the dogs gets up with the fleas. Professor Muensterberg's beer-friendly utterances in

America were directly utilised in Germany. The German Defensive League Against the Excesses of the Abstinent Movement issued in 1911, at the time of the anti-alcohol week in Dresden, a placard "What Every One Should Know of Alcohol," sending it out both as flyer and to the press. The *Monatsblatt für Innere Mission* was asked to print it but naturally refused. In the next edition the Defensive League, with characteristic beer insolence, cut out its own name at the end and substituted, as the source, the name of the very *Monatsblatt für Innere Mission* which had refused house-room to the unvarnished paragraph. Professor Muensterberg was represented as affirming that the criminality of American prohibition states was twenty times as great as that of Europe, and Drs. Orth and Dreutbahn were credited with utterances which they promptly repudiated. Muensterberg, when asked about the use of his name, wrote: "I cherish the liveliest wish that no words from me shall lead any German to drink even one-half glass of beer more. The more I look about the world the more clearly I see that alcohol is the most dangerous enemy of the German people."—*Der Abstinente Arbeiter*, No. 11, 1912.

(o). The original report itself expressly states that the use of alcohol shortens life. Professor Cluss of Vienna, the alcohol *Athanasius contra mundum scientificum*, acknowledges that "from a scientific point of view the use of Owen's statistics by the alcohol interests in their fight against those who would undermine their existence is not warranted. Yet from a human point of view it is very explicable."—*Der Abstinente*, No. 3, 1912.

(p). One illustration. In 1908 the sensational Paris daily, *Le Matin*, took up the cudgels in behalf of the great anti-absinthe petition, organised a mammoth demonstration in the Trocadéro, and sent out 60,000 anti-absinthe pamphlets over France. Some weeks later it expressed its regret that it had been misinterpreted. "It had never wished to attack honest absinthe but only the adulterated sort." In order to show its respect for the drink-sellers it contributed 10,000 francs to their central fund. This retreat was caused by a little notice

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put up in all the saloons of Paris, "*Ici on ne lit pas le Matin*" (The *Matin* is not read here).—*Int. Monatsschrift*, 1908, p. 346.

(*q*). The "failure of prohibition" stories have usually come from America. It is a relief to an American to be able to register their appearance, for once, from another quarter. Mr. Albert Engström is the brilliant cartoonist of the Stockholm humour paper, *Strix*. He has recently published a book on Iceland, which he visited in 1911. In this book he takes pains to exhibit to the Swedish public, greatly inclined to prohibition, the disastrous results which have followed the prohibition of the import of intoxicants into Ultima Thule. At one place there are twenty-three illegal drink shops to fifty houses. Thousands of fishermen are drunk and quarrelling. The police, in their feeling of absolute helplessness, drink themselves full. Thousands of casks of spirits are smuggled ashore. Even the temperance people have taken to drinking, and so on.

Mr. Engström forgot that import prohibition did not come into force in Iceland until the year after his visit.—*Verdandisten*, No. 13, 1913.

(*r*). An Italian investigator, Ceni, administered small doses of alcohol to hens during two years. The average number of eggs produced fell from 120 to 48 in a given time, and the period of egg-laying was considerably shortened. In only 43 per cent of the eggs of these alcoholised hens were the embryos normal, as against 77.6 per cent in the eggs of non-alcoholised. The effect of alcohol on resistance to changes of temperature was also tested. Of normal eggs 50 per cent developed, but only a single one of the seventy eggs from the alcoholised hens. (C. Ceni, *Influenza dell' alcoolismo sul potere di procreare*.) Ovize found that in an incubator placed by chance in a shed above a still, only 78 chicks hatched from 160 eggs; 25 were deformed and 40 died in the last four days!

(*s*). In this article flaying the alliance of Mercury and Bacchus, Professor von Gruber calls attention to the method by which the brewers attempted to convince visitors at the Dresden Congress of Hygiene that the consumption of beer in Germany was not excessive. They constructed columns

marked tea, coffee, cocoa, beer. Beer was reckoned in five liter units, the other three in kilograms. Naturally the beer column was the lowest. But what a tribute to the public's intelligence.—*Die Alkoholfrage*, No. 4, 1911.

(t). *De Wegwijzer* of Amsterdam, the admirable scientific organ of the Dutch movement, published in 1911 (p. 179) a confidential circular addressed to the retail spirits trade by the *Bonden van Distillateurs en Likeurstokers* (the distilling trade combination), which illustrates one method pursued. After complaining that abstainers all over Holland are seeking to make of the Netherlands a temperance Promised Land, it announces the fact that the newspaper *De Reaktie* of The Hague has come under the influence of the drink interests and calls on each of the members of its association to guarantee to this paper, for the following three years, advertising to the amount of at least 50 *Gulden* a year,—either from the members themselves or from outside parties.

IX

FOR THE DEATH SENTENCE

" Its barbed tongue squeezed from the gurge,
And all its mangled length, dead."

—KEATS.

WITHIN the no-distant past one might have seen in Liverpool,—a city whose commercial greatness was originally based on the slave trade,—a, neck irons, and chains, exposed in the windows of chandlers' shops. That would seem barbarous to present-day eyes, but how infinitely baser the exhibits of bottled poison which constitute a staple of our city life. What a confession are they of the rudimentary quality of modern culture. Remedies proposed for the mending of this social evil and its consequences are no less a sign of rudimentary acquaintance with the alcohol problem. One in passing them in review, the saying of Soren Kierkegaard that reasons are not the basis of belief is a *chef d'œuvre* of reasons.

Riis, for example, commends fighting the drink problem with cooking classes. This is what Pius Ninth's secretary, Mgr. de Mérode, would have called "fighting the pyramids with a tooth-brush." The idea is new. The historian Lecky, a typical Anglo-Saxon liberal, delivered himself of the same theory. The wives of the poor in Great Britain and Ireland cook as they cook in France a much smaller pro-

portion of their husbands would seek refuge in the public-house." But the cleverness of French cooks has not saved France from passing from relative temperance to the verge of an alcoholic decadence. The saloon takes the wherewithal from the woman with which she might prepare a meal, and it takes from the man the stomach which would enjoy a meal. "I believe," remarks Professor Struempell, the Leipzig pathologist, "that most physicians will agree with me that simple stomach catarrh or intestinal catarrh among grown people is so frequently alcoholic in origin that all other causes pass into the background." As a result of this sickness a multitude of dishes which would never trouble digestion cannot now be eaten, and a hard time comes to the wife to prepare food suitable for the ever more fastidious taste of the husband.

Others talk of "pure liquors," *kosher* whiskey, if the phrase may be allowed. But Professor Liebermann of Buda Pest assures us that the ordinary alcohols of trade are not any more dangerous hygienically than the finer sorts.¹ Daremberg confirms this. The natural wines and cognacs contain more aldehydes and furfural and a higher alcohol content and are therefore more harmful.² Surmont and Delval contend that the most poisonous gin is that of the best quality.³ Morin analysed the best cognac of the Charente that could be purchased. He found in it 4.7 per cent fusel. But the tests by the Swiss Monopoly of 316 samples of ordinary trade spirits gave a fusel content of only 3.86 per cent. Then Morin carried his analysis a step further. A kilogram of this expensive cognac fusel was compared with the same amount from potato and grain spirits. The result was indeed startling. While in the grain spirits he found .21 grams of furfural and oils, and in the potato spirits

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.05, in the high grade cognac there were 8.88 grams of these epileptogenetic poisons.³ Bruylant and Depaire, professors in chemistry in the Universities of Brussels and Louvain, analysed 500 samples of spirits taken from Belgian drink shops and found that they contained ten times less impurities than wine alcohols analysed.⁴ Have these nearly chemically pure industrial alcohols saved Belgium from alcoholism?(a)

Then we have the "œnophiles" who would drive back hard drinking with "light wines."(b) But wine never weaned a single drinker from strong liquor. It is insipid to such. The great factory owners at Vieille Montagne (Angleur, Belgium), hoping to end alcoholism, set up shops to sell good wine at cost to the workmen. These latter drank the wine in addition to their usual quantum of spirits and the number of drunks increased instead of diminished. The experiment was soon abandoned.⁵ "You will be astonished, perhaps, at my severity in regard to wine," said Dr. Debove, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, in an address at the *École des Hautes Études*. "But one must not forget that a liter of wine contains 10 per cent alcohol, which represents 20 per cent brandy. It is then dangerous taken in large amounts. It is never a hygienic drink."⁶ This statement finds ample confirmation in the medical literature of Latin lands. Drs. Ollivier and Boidard of the insane asylum for the department of Loir-et-Cher assert that, though the population of the department has not increased between 1880 and 1906, the number of alcoholics has doubled and is now 15 per cent of those in their asylum. "It is just the wine-growing regions of Loir-et-Cher which furnish the largest contingent of mental alcoholics. Wine alcoholism, especially from the use of white wine, is at the base of a great number

of these mental states."⁷ Professor Gustavo Modena, vice-director of the insane asylum of Ancona, has published an article on alcoholism in the province of Ancona (*Note e Riviste di Psichiatria*, Vol. 5, No. 3) in which he shows a parallelism between the frequency of alcohol insanity and the price of wine.⁸

		Price	Cases of alcohol insanity
1909	First four months	13.00 lire	30
	Second " "	11.50 "	46
	Third " "	10.75 "	60
1910	First " "	12.00 "	47
	Second " "	18.75 "	31
	Third " "	36.50 "	11
1911	First " "	41.00 "	9
	Second " "	43.25 "	9
	Third " "	44.00 "	8

In 1907 the French Ministry of the Interior made inquiries as to the alcoholists interned in French asylums. It found that there were 1,537 whose mania was due to absinthe and 1,755 who owed it to wine.⁹

Follows the very respectable contingent who would minimise the evils of alcoholism by improving the methods of selling. Of the Scandinavian Gothenburg System we can safely say, after years of residence in Scandinavia, that it has effected practically nothing of value, and that much of the agitation in its favour verges perilously on imposture.(c) Its supersession by prohibition is now only a matter of time. Mr. Batty has, in his report, "The Public House Trust Delusion," laid bare the weaknesses and failure of this British imitation of the Scandinavian original.¹⁰

More tempting is the theory that the social reform

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should be used to effect an alcohol reform, and yet it is one which will not stand too close examination. Dr. Herceod likens it to waiting for a stream to run dry before attempting to wade across.(d) The fact is too often overlooked that alcohol reform is not only an end in itself but a condition precedent to the satisfactory solution of many, if not of most, other social difficulties. The war on such social disease as tuberculosis and syphilis, the movement for mental hygiene, for the prophylaxis of occupational diseases, for criminological reforms, for the relief of poverty, for the political sanitation of the cities, etc., etc., all wait on the elimination of this social poison from our system.(e) "You will never solve the social question," insisted the Belgian Minister of Justice, Lejeune, "until you have vanquished alcoholism. Because of it all reforms are doomed beforehand to sterility."¹¹ This further consideration, too, must not be overlooked. The crippling, if not the destruction of the alcohol capital is an almost necessary presupposition to the attainment of decisive social victories. The English Socialist leader, Mr. Philip Snowden, tells us that "the whole weight of the influence of the alcohol interest is on the side of the reaction. It is organised into a political might with its representatives in Parliament."¹² In the United States one must be beetle-blind not to see that the same thing is true. In the cities the drink interests constitute the breath of life to Tammany Hall and similar anti-social organisations. At Washington and in national politics generally they find their defenders in just those men whose relationship to the great corporations is most intimate. The anti-alcohol movement and the social movement are complementary and must go hand-in-hand. If either, however, is to take precedence, it is the former.

When a house is ablaze one does not stop to repair the plumbing.

In the light of the new knowledge, attention must be directed away from the old formulæ,—pseudo-remedies, or good but inadequate ones. The American people must resolve to treat their opium in the same final and drastic way in which China has handled hers. This will necessarily come through legislative action, but the preliminary to such action is education propaganda on a massive scale. "Every year," says Professor Dr. Rubner of Berlin, "new facts are discovered which explain the hygienic dangers to the people from alcohol."¹³ It is disheartening to think how slowly these get to our public. Dr. Eliot, the former president of Harvard, announced in 1908 his adhesion to alcohol abstinence, basing his change of view on German experimentation concerning reaction time. But this experimentation was far from new, having been begun by Exner in 1873, continued by Kraepelin in Wundt's laboratory in the early eighties, and reported on by Fuerer and Smith in the Basel Congress of 1895. Will we have to wait another twenty years before the profoundly important investigations of Schweighofer on alcohol and degeneracy, discussed at the last Austrian Anti-alcohol Congress, reach the ears of our educationists? The mediation of scientific information of this type to the generality offers an opportunity, by utilising which American universities can make some adequate return for the immense wealth which has been entrusted to them by the nation.

The question of legislative action resolves itself ultimately into that of political action. From the two old parties *qua* parties we can look for little. They constitute a perfect illustration of Burke's comparison,—

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the cat looking out of the window differing from the one looking into the window only in the fact that it is inside. Heine describes, in the *Romancero*, a heated discussion which took place between a monk and a Jew at the court of Queen Isabella. When the queen was asked to decide as to which of the disputants was right, she replied, "I think they smell equally unpleasantly," and a person of judgment might well apply the saying to the American parties wrangling over their eternal tariff. The Republican party was for years the hope of temperance men. But its history, as far as this issue is concerned, has been little else than four decades of swindle. The Russian peasant on St. George's day lights two candles,—one for the saint and one for the dragon. The Republican party was at first similarly complacent. The churches received flickering promises; the brewers political protection. Latterly, especially in the Taft administration, the disguises have been stripped off, and the alliance between machine and brewery is clear as daylight.

One might have looked for enlightened action from the new Progressive party. Its leader, Mr. Roosevelt, wrote some years ago: "Every one who studies the social condition of the poor knows that liquor works more ruin than any other one cause."¹⁴ When, however, a delegate to the organising convention in Chicago asked what action the party was to take on the drink question, he was met with the answer from Mr. Roosevelt's lips: "My friend, you go to a primary school." That was not even good politics. The party's advocacy of women's suffrage has lost to it from the start the precious auxiliary of the drink capital and the nether world. An intelligent attitude to what M. Joseph Reinach has called "the gravest of all social questions" would have bound

to the new organisation the churches and the women (with the ballot and without it). It would also have given it a chance of winning standing ground in the South, which the old Republican party never had and never will have. The Socialist party, too, might well follow the example of the comrades in the North of Europe. Nothing would be more calculated to allay a certain nativist prejudice in broad reaches of our population where Socialism is at present unable to gain entrance.*(f)* Of the Prohibition party itself one can say only that the cherished analogy with the Republican party of the late fifties ought to have worked out successfully and has not, in spite of infinite devotion. The question arises whether a change of tactics which would bring these 250,000 stalwarts into closer co-operation with the immense body of temperance opinion elsewhere is not desirable.

Temperance men in Northern Europe seem to have reached an effective practical solution of the vexed question of political procedure. They have organised for inter-party action to such good purpose that national prohibition lies at last within their reach. In 1887 a little abstinent group of eight members was gotten together in the Swedish Lower Chamber. After the elections of 1911 its number had mounted to 128, out of a total of 230 members. This is the largest combination in Parliament and is composed of men of all parties.*(g)* Even the reactionary First Chamber has now a group of 31 members. In Norway the election of 1912 returned 53 members to the abstinent group out of a total of 123. But a full hundred members of the Storting have accepted the immediate programme of the Norwegian temperance party. Similar inter-party groups have come into existence in the Swedish municipalities.

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A skilful organisation of temperance men within all American parties, corresponding organisation of inter-party groups in state and national legislature, and cooperation by endorsement from the side of Prohibitionists, would seem, from Scandinavian analogies, to offer a feasible programme. It must not be forgotten, either, that we are on the threshold of a political change which will immensely facilitate a development of this sort. The hatred of the woman for the saloon is as irreconcilable as that of the canary for the cat. No one questions what "Eve's bonny squad" will do with the ballot when they get it. The wolf they have held by the ears so long will be shot.

It is, therefore, none too soon for the Anti-saloon League and other organisations to press national prohibition to the front. To those who think this the delusion of impossibilists we can only quote the fine saying of Lady Aberdeen, "The difference between the difficult and the impossible is that the impossible takes a little longer time." And truly it may not take so long a time either. It is only forty years since the Crusade women were praying on the vile, sawdust-littered floors of Ohio saloons. God's answer is coming to them from the universities of Germany and Austria. Who would have thought it! But after all that's God's way.

REFERENCES: ¹ *Xième Congrès Int. contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 72. — ² Quoted in Delbrück, "Hygiène des Alkoholismus," p. 7. — ³ *Xième Congrès Int. contre l'Alcoolisme*, p. 71. — ⁴ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 2, p. 759. — ⁵ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 2, p. 761. — ⁶ *Les Annales Anti-alcooliques*, January, 1910, p. 1. — ⁷ *Les Annales Anti-alcooliques*, March, 1912. — ⁸ Quoted in *Bene Sociale*, Sept. 30, 1912. — ⁹ *Bericht ü. d. XI Kongress g. d. Alkoholismus*, p. 166. — ¹⁰ R. B. Batty, "The Public House Trust Delusion." — ¹¹ *VIIIème Congrès Int. contre l'Abus des Boissons Alcooliques*, Vol. 1, p. 258. — ¹² *Der Abstinenz*, 1912, No. 1. — ¹³ *Der Alkoholismus*, Vol. 5, p. 1. — ¹⁴ Roosevelt, "American Ideals," p. 174.

NOTES ON CHAPTER IX

(a). It cannot too often be remembered that the ethyl alcohol constitutes the chief poison of alcoholic drinks. Bruylant makes this calculation. Assume that all impurities have a five-fold greater toxicity than ethyl alcohol. Apply this figure to the impurest alcoholic drink,—the “good cognac” which in the liter has 600 *cu. cm.* of ethyl alcohol and 2.5 *cu. cm.* of impurities. With the ratio of five to one we get 97.92 per cent poison from the ethyl alcohol and 2.08 per cent from the impurities.—Bruylant, *L'Influence de la composition des eaux de vie et alcools sur l'alcoolisme.*

(b). One is so accustomed to thinking of the “moderate” as a nuisance and obstructionist, that it is not always easy to laugh at him. But at the Millenarian celebration in Normandy in 1911, M. Liard, vice-rector of the Academy and a man of this opinion, gave a fair opportunity for hilarity. He wound up with the words, “I drink to the persistence of the energies of our race and, as they are to-day menaced,—let us confess it, more than menaced,—already attacked and compromised by a redoubtable enemy, from which the Scandinavians have emancipated themselves,—I drink to our defence, to our only means of defence, I drink to our sobriety.”—*Les Annales Anti-alcooliques*, September, 1911.

The “pure liquor” people, too, can be unconsciously comical. Dr. Jacquet writes of Senator Borne, who represents the great absinthe distilling centre, Pontarlier, in the French Chamber. “He describes absinthe as composed of ‘diuretics, tonics, stimulants, vermifuges, febrifuges, *lenatifs*,—a perfumed and aromatic synergy, an assembly of plant extracts extremely favourable to the public health. A magnificent, a precious liquor,’ he calls it, in a lyric flight. ‘It contains only the finest alcohol, ethyl alcohol, rectified, pure.’ Then there are ‘perfumes and aromas,—subtle, sublimated, ethereal, quintessential.’ We swim in full ether, in the broad azure. ‘Where is the poison?’ cries the honourable senator. One is ashamed to curse such an immaterial ambrosia. Then he goes on to contrast the adulterated absinthes. He precipitates us from the seventh heaven to the ninth circle of the Inferno,—‘wastes, gross residues, phlegms, heavy rheums.’

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"Well, I am sorry to strike a discordant note. Certainly I admit the good faith of these gentlemen. It is easy to believe what is for one's interest to believe. But their serenity is stupefying."

(c). See "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System," by Ernest Gordon, especially the Supplementary Chapter. The evidence there presented could be multiplied a hundred fold by any one following the Scandinavian temperance press. In the current number of *Afholdsbladet* (June 11, 1913), for example, a correspondent writes: "Do the Samlags operate as it was planned they should? The Samlag System was established to forward temperance, but it looks as if they were not one iota better than the ordinary whiskey shops. When drink is sent on credit everywhere (by telephone order, or otherwise) and to people who, with good reason, can be set down as illicit sellers,—and with discounts, too!—it looks like a curious method of helping along temperance. The Bodö Samlag indulges in forced auction sale of a house and furniture for drink debts. It looks as if the Samlags were as greedy to devour their fellowmen's property and happiness as other drink-sellers. It is not enough for these state-created institutions of destruction to take cash merely. They must have all, until the family is stripped bare."

(d). We get from another field a characteristic illustration of this type of reasoning. Rosenthal, writing on *Alkoholismus und Prostitution*, says that venereal disease is more widespread among clerks than among wage-workers, and among students and officers than among clerks. Then he adds that prostitution cannot be suppressed. It must be decreased by improved dwellings and the raising of the labouring man's condition intellectually and materially (i.e. to the level of that of students and officers!).

(e). They have a saying in France that alcoholism is the barometer of tuberculosis. The International Tuberculosis Congress of 1905, meeting in Paris, affirmed the close relationship between this disease and alcoholism, and the necessity of proceeding against both if tuberculosis was to be vanquished. Dr. Lancereaux, reporting to the French Permanent Commis-

sion on Tuberculosis on 2,192 tuberculous hospital cases, made the following assignment of cause:

Alcoholism, 1,229 cases.

Insufficient air and sedentary life, 661 cases.

Poverty and privation, 82 cases.

The relation of alcoholism to lead and phosphorus poisoning might not seem so obvious. Yet Dr. Artigues, in a thesis of the medical faculty of Bordeaux (*L'Intoxication saturnine, ses causes, ses conséquences*), can say: "In view of these facts there comes to mind what Dutheil affirms concerning phosphorus. There is a tendency on the part of matchmakers, and even of physicians called to care for them, to attribute all the maladies to phosphorism,—simple inflammation of gums, ulcers of the mouth, caries of the teeth, indeed pulmonary consumption and mental alienation. It is difficult to distinguish in this *ensemble* the part which falls to phosphorus and that which falls to alcohol in excess. While not denying the toxic action of lead we have come as a result of our studies to the following conclusions:

"The peril of lead poisoning has been exaggerated beyond measure, and the experience on which the proofs of its existence have been based have only a theoretical value. If the phenomena of intoxication are undeniable, they are far from attaining the figures of which we get an indistinct glimpse. It is certainly not by thousands that the saturnine sufferers are attacked with sickness. Basing our opinion on the observations of Tanquerel des Planches, and of many others after him, we can say that the acute phenomena of lead intoxication do not appear, save in exceptional cases, unaccompanied by another cause, the misuse of acid elements, and especially the misuse of alcoholic drinks.

"For the rest, all those intoxicated with lead whom we have examined have to be blamed for excessive use of drink.

"While admitting the extremely toxic action of lead, the prohibition of a salt of lead is, in our eyes, an illusory measure for protecting the workers against saturnism. We judge that, far from being promoters of a measure so radical as the suppression of a substance of incontestable utility, the hygienists ought rather to raise the moral value of the workers and put them on guard against the abuses which are, in themselves, the cause of poisoning,—the abuse of alcohol and tobacco.

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"We are convinced that when the lead workers take pains to be tidy, stop rolling cigarettes with hands soiled with toxic substances, and when, finally, they abandon alcoholic drinks for which they have now so marked a predilection, the cases of professional lead poisoning will be only memories of the past."

We make no comment on this sweeping statement further than to mention a referendum carried on by Dr. Treille among 6,750 professional painters on the use of white lead. This was made for a senatorial commission report. In one chapter on the relation of the sickness to the use of tobacco and alcohol one gets constant testimony of this sort: "A workman who is clean and sober does not have lead colic," "It would be more hygienic to suppress alcohol and tobacco," "Let them look for the evil where it really is,—in (defective) hygiene and alcoholism."

Dr. Treille divides the saturnism of France into two zones,—the northern and the southern. The northern with 33 departments counts, in ten and a half years, 2,215 lead poisonings among building painters brought to hospitals, and 57 deaths. In the south in 55 departments, 957 entrances and 40 deaths. The average alcoholic consumption of the departments of the northern zone was 5.61 liters, of the southern 1.9 liters. The painters themselves insisted on the importance of the alcohol factor.

The five departments in Normandy which represent the most alcoholised areas of France constituted one-sixth part of the northern zone. They gave a third of the entrances to hospitals and a third of the deaths from lead intoxication. Seventy-seven of the 130 cases from all France were from alcoholised Brittany and Normandy. Normandy gave 59 of these, nearly as many as all France together.

In view of these intimate reactions of alcoholism upon other social disorders one is constantly astonished at the indifference with which the alcohol question is treated by American social workers. One can read their organ, *The Survey*, for months without finding allusions to this subject, so central to all social study. The causes are various. Perhaps the chief is an academic fear of being identified with a movement which, though in no sense specifically religious, is in America gallantly championed by the churches. Professor Forel, surprised when

visiting America, at the indifference which university men showed to the anti-alcohol movement, laid his finger on this point.

"There appears very plainly the animosity against the kind of procedure of the religious women who direct the movement, and especially the fear of compromising one's scientific position by siding with such elements. The fear of compromising one's scientific position is unscientific, it is disgraceful human weakness."

Then there is this further rather humiliating consideration. Social workers are ordinarily university trained. Now American college graduates are much in the state of the *intellectuels* of Bolivia, whom the French journalist, M. Yves Guyot, described as having once learned to read, but having forgotten for lack of practice in later life. Hardly a considerable minority are able to get through a volume of scientific German comfortably. Hence their difficulty in keeping abreast of scientific movements.

(f). "For the German *bourgeoisie* there could hardly be a more severe blow than for the Social Democracy to take up the fight against alcohol before we had really made an earnest fight against it on our side. Not only would the Social Democracy have an agitation weapon of an incomparable effectiveness, with the cry that Socialism had succeeded where the *bourgeoisie* could, or would, not,—in freeing the people from its deadliest enemy. It would, which is far worse, stand free from alcohol and the alcohol interest, opposite a *bourgeoisie* which remained in dependence on this capital and sought to continue the people's blood-tax to it. Then, for the first time in our long fight, would the Social Democracy have won a position of moral superiority, and therewith would our defeat be sealed."—Judge Popert, "*Hamburg und der Alkohol*," p. 78.

(g). Ninety persons, mostly members of this parliamentary group, have organised a company to take over *Aftontidningen*, a Stockholm liberal daily, in order to make it the mouthpiece for the national prohibition movement. It took just three weeks to get together the required capital. We note a gift from Professor Dr. Frey Svenson, Professor of Psychiatry

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University of Upsala, of 10,000 *Kroner*. The prologue to prohibition has been played in the legislation of May 23, 1919. The entire income from the sale of spirits is taken from the communes and passes to the national treasury, all 10,000,000 *Kroner* being turned over to a fund for the fight against alcoholism. The cities and towns have, therefore, no further financial interest in retaining the *Bolags*. The temperance press characterises this as "the beginning of the end." In the 1913 Prohibition Congress of the Four Scandinavian Nations, the Swedish Prime Minister, the Hon. *Staaff*, announced his adhesion to prohibition.

APPENDIX

I

"To the Women of Hungary.

"WE wish to put heart and life into the words with which we here address you. We wish that those who read them may have souls to understand the greatness of the end which we pursue. We would that we might press to our hearts the mothers, the betrothed, the children, in order to convince them that our cry comes with love from the depths of our being. Magyar women! Realise the responsibility which the fight against alcohol imposes on you, on your families and on society!

"Remember the tears which secretly redden your eyes and burden your hearts when you think of a father, a husband, a son, a fiancé fallen to drink. This man holds you to himself; his fate is bound to yours.

"It is not the men chiefly who suffer from drink. It is the souls and strength of the women which are worn down with this sorrow. Do you not realise that alcohol engulfs not only the country and the nation, but all your happy, womanly hopes?

"Come to our help, Hungarian women! Come from all parts of the land—poor and rich, happy and unhappy, women of station and of humble position, you whom alcohol has made to weep, you who know and feel your obligations to religion, to God, to country and to humanity yet unborn.

"We wish to uplift the coming generations, which, not knowing alcohol, will belong to a morally purer and more warm-hearted world.

"We seek the aid of all for this task. We trust that there may not be a single Hungarian woman who will not hearken to us. None shall be so humble in our eyes that we will not

be grateful to see them join us; none too high to have a right to look down on the work to which we invite you.

"We affectionately beg you, suggest everywhere the idea of fighting alcohol. Make sentiment for it in high and low circles, for the odour of alcohol is found in both—in drawing-room and in cottage. Our social organism is sick. Our physical, moral and economic forces are on the way to destruction.

"Above all, give no alcohol to your children and unselfishly aid the husbands of other women, the children of other mothers, the betrothed of other girls.

"Draw attention of mothers to the great danger which the medical prescription of wine to children entails. The theory that alcohol makes blood is long out of date. Let the words of Dr. David Fajér be always present in our minds: 'A mouthful of bread produces more blood than a cask of wine.'

"And we beg you earnestly and sincerely, at the coming Easter festivities, not to offer alcohol, but flowers, to the young people who take part in the traditional ceremonies. These young people are themselves the flower of humanity, and alcohol kills flowers. It slays the health of the body and the purity of the soul, and opens the way to an infinity of evils.

"We pray you, aid us in the holy war for the Sabbath which we have declared. Let Hungarian women be of one heart and one soul to demand—better still, to bring about—the closing of the drink-shops from Saturday evening to Monday morning.

"We demand of you, with deepest affection, women and pure-souled maidens, stand guard at the family door. Do not let a quibbling alcohol philosophy, so ready to excuse and tolerate the most evil things, enter. Join yourselves in the Anti-alcohol Union. This will give you the right never to offer alcohol at your own board.

"Perhaps they will mock you. There are those whose spirits never rise to the height of a pure, moral idea. Perhaps the one nearest you will be irritated. Use all the resources of the feminine soul; make appeal to the highest sentiments; employ all your powers of charm and grace to deliver from the yoke of alcohol those who are dear to you.

"We love to think, noble women, beloved daughters of Hungary, who have so well understood the words our hearts

dictate, that we can, with your aid, give more poetry to life and permit society to develop in a truly harmonious way.

"We implore you; we appeal to you; we wait on you, tender mothers, troubled wives, betrothed maidens! Stéphanie, Countess Elemer Lonvay, Princess Royal of Belgium, the Marquise Pallavicini, née Countess Majlath, the Countess Csaky, the Countess Albert Apponyi, Princess Clovis de Hohenlohe, née Countess de Majlath, the Countess Bissengen, the Baroness Balintitt, the Countess Dominique Teleki, the Countess Alexandre Teleki, Etelka Kamenyitzky, president of the Women's Anti-alcohol Union, and twenty others."

II

The Statement of Eight Hundred German Professors and Physicians

In view of the devastation caused by the constantly growing use of alcohol, the undersigned, representing the medical profession in the temperance movement, feel themselves bound to make the following public declaration.

Science has shown that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, causes disturbance in the brain's action and paralyses critical capacity, power of will, the ethical and æsthetic sense, and lowers self-control. For this reason one should realise that it is a poison and no longer to be classed with foods.

Science has further shown that the continued use of alcohol lowers the body's power of resistance to all kinds of sicknesses, especially of infectious diseases, and shortens life.

Those who abstain wholly from all alcoholic drinks have a greater capacity for work and endurance in all sorts of intellectual and physical effort. They fall sick more rarely and are cured more quickly (especially from infectious diseases) than moderate drinkers.

Every kind of physical and intellectual work is accomplished better with entire abstinence. All data to the contrary have been shown by exact proofs to be deceptive and due to the alcoholic paralysis of the judgment.

The greatest danger, however, in the regular use of alcohol is the degeneration of the race. The progeny of the regular drinker inherit a generally inferior physique, especially a

weakened nervous system. This danger has been increased more recently by the fact that women have gradually fallen more and more under the influence of the general drinking customs. So long as they did not drink the blood inheritance was at least half sound. Since the mothers of the coming generation have been attacked by this chronic poisoning, degeneration must proceed at a considerably quicker pace.

Drinking customs bring degeneracy, poverty, sickness, vice, crime, madness, and death and this not only to those who succumb to them. They also endanger those who personally have not yielded to them. Thousands die yearly because of the drunkenness of others. We recall the many accidents caused by drunkenness,—railway accidents, shipwrecks, accidents on buildings, in factory, in workshop. We recall crime committed in drunkenness, the endless cases of assault and murder. We remember the unnumbered families who have been maltreated by drunken fathers. We recall the hundreds of thousands born sick and wretched, because of drunkenness, who fall a burden on society, passing down their misery to children and grandchildren. Therefore it is not only a duty to fellowmen but incumbent on all who would hold themselves upright, to help in doing away with alcoholic drinks, and this by the personal example of abstinence.

We are convinced that with the banishing of alcohol other causes of human misery would be easily suppressed, that abstinence would contribute essentially to the solution of the great social question.

III

M. Georges Clémenceau, ex-Minister of State, has published in the recently issued work of the French engineer, M. Louis Jacquet, *L'Alcool, Étude Économique Générale* (943 pp., Paris, Masson et Cie.) an introductory essay from which we take a few sentences:

“The indictment against alcohol has long since been drawn. The sentence has been pronounced with such sharpness, and so loudly, in all the territories of civilisation and savagery, that it is unnecessary to reopen discussion concerning the results of experiences, so dearly paid for.

“It is definitely settled that alcohol, in the quantity in

which a too great number of our contemporaries are in the habit of taking it, is a poison; a poison destructive of human energy and, for this reason, of society as a whole.

"Alcohol, observes the author of the present work, ravages the wage-working class,—the class which absorbs nearly four-fifths of the alcohol consumed, and in this social stratum it is an important factor of tuberculosis, criminality, insanity, and mortality. And Dr. Lucien Jacquet, physician to the Hôpital St. Antoine, adds: 'Alcoholisation, other things being equal, increases general morbidity and mortality in enormous proportions. Alcohol is the great purveyor of suffering and human misery. It is one of the sovereign factors in the world's suffering.'

"Such is the verdict in its frightful simplicity. At a period when a universal criticism has conducted us, over ruins, to experiments more or less co-ordinated, looking to an universal reformation, it is astonishing that in the face of this scourge, whose origins are known and whose effects have been exposed in all directions, individual action seems struck with impotency; while the state, with all the powerful weapons at its disposal, stands an indifferent spectator of an evil, beside which the great epidemics of the past are no more than commonplace incidents in the human drama. . . . Every newspaper offers us pictures of the sufferings and death which the alcoholic inflicts not only on himself, but on his innocent victim. We read, we see, we at times philosophise on the matter, and we pass on, while everything gives way before the torrent of devastation.

"And this is only one of the aspects of an immense tragedy.

"Alcohol, M. Jacquet tells us, takes more or less time to kill its victim, but it very quickly makes of him an individual of poor quality.

"So the evil with its frightful train of miseries and crimes increases, and together with it,—and on what a scale,—the obscure phenomena of slow degeneration which transforms the apparently sound individual into an agent of disturbance. This is the more dreadful in that nothing warns us to be on guard against faculties disordered. It can further happen that these states of unconscious morbidity can be found in the tumult of public action, bursting at times into violent explosion. Irreparable damage, then, for the entire social organ-

ism! Who will take up the subject, 'Alcohol, Agent of National Decline in a Democracy'?

"The destiny of that people which is unable to react against a moral and physical degeneration accepted in exchange for a degrading pleasure, is sealed. All men of good will without distinction of party should unite in a common effort for the relief of the country threatened at so many points and at one time."

IV

From *Alkoholforbrugets Indflydelse paa Livsvarigheden*, by Professor Harald Westergaard of the University of Copenhagen:

"What effect would it have on human longevity if the causes of death, which can be immediately related with drinking, such as delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism, should disappear? The official death attests, as ordinarily drawn up, often avoid naming these sicknesses. This Dr. G. Poulsen of Copenhagen has strikingly proved. As there are other sicknesses, such as cirrhosis of the liver, which are characteristic death sicknesses among drunkards, we can safely assume that the statistics for delirium tremens and chronic alcoholism represent a minimal expression of alcohol's action. A calculation based on the official death lists of the Danish market towns shows that if these causes of death were removed, the medium length of life for a twenty-year-old man in Copenhagen would increase more than a year. When one remembers that one has here only a fraction of the effects of alcohol's ravages, and that the comparison is made with men who themselves use drink, we can understand that there can really be a very great difference between the mortality of temperance people and of drinkers, and that the statistics of life insurance in this direction have the stamp of great probability.

"The calculation here sketched can, as far as Denmark is concerned, be carried out on a broader basis, since the Danish Governmental Temperance Commission collected, some years ago, highly interesting material for the consideration of alcohol mortality. A request was sent to all the physicians of the nation asking for information concerning all deaths among adult men and women in the year 1905, with especial reference

as to whether these were given to drink and as to whether alcohol was the chief or co-operative cause of death. Answers came concerning 4,390 dead men over fifteen years of age and 4,280 women,—a little over one-third of all the deaths for the year. The result was that not less than 23 per cent of male deaths and 3 per cent of women deaths were shown to be occasioned by the misuse of alcohol directly or indirectly.

Age	Men	Women	Age	Men	Women
15-20	1.6	.0	50-55	38.7	5.5
20-25	3.1	1.1	55-60	31.1	4.0
25-30	15.8	1.0	60-65	32.9	3.4
30-35	17.2	2.6	65-70	26.6	4.0
35-40	34.8	3.4	70-75	21.7	4.1
40-45	31.1	3.1	75-80	14.9	2.6
45-50	37.7	5.9	80-85	11.2	.9
			In all cases	22.8	2.9

"The relative number of alcohol deaths among men rises, therefore, from a very small number up to over a third and stands on this level for a long period of life,—from 35 to 65 years. It then goes down, presumably because a part of drink's victims have disappeared at this stage. Women's showing is far better. As a consequence of this greater male mortality one finds that, on throwing out drink cases, men have, up to a high age, a lower mortality than women, which is otherwise not the case. If there were no alcohol, men would really show themselves to be the stronger sex.

"If, then, all these alcohol deaths were eliminated, the medium longevity of a man of 20 years would rise from 45.4 to 49.3 years and of a woman from 47.5 to 48.1, i.e. respectively 3.9 and .6 years. It is obvious that the increase of the average male life by some four years would mean an addition of immense value to the people's productive power.

"With these statistics as a point of departure one could put the question, 'How much, on the average, can a liter of brandy, or a corresponding quantity of beer, be said to shorten a man's life?' This, of course, is only a mental experiment, but such an experiment can be as completely defended as the

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that every convicted criminal on the average costs the State what it costs per diem for a patient in a hospital. A liter of brandy can, under favourable conditions, cause the course of a few hours, while under other conditions a large use of alcohol can be continued to a high age. These facts, therefore, are only illustrative of what we have already developed. They show that, as far as Denmark is concerned, every liter of brandy causes a diminution of about 11 hours, and every half-bottle of beer by about ten."

V

speech of M. Joseph Reinach, deputy, delivered January 23, 1910, in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne at a joint meeting of the National League against Alcoholism and the National Federation of Mutual Insurance:

I do not believe, gentlemen, and I will not tire of repeating there is at this moment for men of courage and good-will all parties and pre-eminently for the government a single duty which is more pressing than that of entering on a systematic and irresistible fight against alcoholism. For many reasons, of which some only are honourable, we are in this precious time in which the evil has not ceased to exist. The hour has come for action. I know the importance of the political questions which press for solution, of the social problems, which weigh each day more heavily on the minds of those who are able to sympathise with human misery and to understand the evolution which modern societies are undergoing towards justice and righteousness. But, first of all, France must live, and I say what I think with the sad conviction that I am not exaggerating the danger. If France does not live, she will die, and who can doubt but that she still desires to live and that her genius will yet give the world marvellous things, she must begin by burning out the cancer which is growing within her, which is making greater ravages in the nineteenth century than ever famine and the Black Death made in the Middle Ages.

I am assuredly, the battle will be long and hard! I do not wish to say that to you, who for years have fought the

hard fight, nor to those others, more numerous, who have accepted resignedly the evil, decorating with the name of prudence their fear of being hit in battle. You all know the number and the ugliness of the private interests which are here banded together against the public weal. This poison, which ruins and slays some, feeds and enriches others. These interests have a political power to be feared and we are yet a rudimentary democracy, dominated by electoral anxieties. The public authorities know well enough that alcoholism is one of the principle reasons for the impoverishment of vast areas, that it is a weighty contributing cause of the depopulation, which, from year to year, diminishes the productive forces of our land. But the state draws from drink an immense immediate income, and we have not come across many governments which see further ahead than the evening of a day on which the vote of confidence is to be taken which will decide their fate. Yet the time has come for action, for, judging from certain symptoms, the very nation itself seems to be struck with sickness.

“Michelet has related how the advance of coffee, the popularisation of that sober and stimulating drink, suggestive of the lavas of Bourbon and Martinique, contributed to the warmth and lucidity of the eighteenth century, the century of *esprit*, which gave us the Encyclopædia and out of which came the Revolution. These words haunt me! After the reign of coffee that of alcohol! Shall the future historian say that the coming of alcohol, the widespread and inveterate abuse of toxic essences, changed and modified in another direction the temperament and spirit of our race; that it ended by thickening the whole atmosphere of these new times into which we entered with hearts full of hope; that it dulled the brain and gave to this so kindly France, brutal habits, making our people, who never knew barriers to their ambitions and their dreams, incapable of willing their own salvation?

“We have become the most drunken nation on earth and that, gentlemen, in thirty years. The number of drink shops has reached the frightful figure of 477,000, one for every thirty adults! In many of our great cities and seaport towns the number of drinking places has since 1880 doubled, nearly tripled. In hundreds of villages, one counts a saloon for every tenth, nay every fourth or third house! And in spite

of this supersaturation the increase continues. More than six new saloons are on the average opened each day! Since 1880 our consumption of absolute alcohol has doubled, in some provinces sextupled. And the consequences of this immense poisoning? Who does not know them? They are written in the flesh of the nation. Ask at the Ministry of Justice for the statistics of criminality; at the Ministry of the Interior for those of madness, of suicide, of tuberculosis; at the Ministry of War for the conscript lists. In ten departments the number of rejected conscripts has risen from 6 per cent to 20 per cent! In all France the number of suicides has doubled, of insane has advanced by a continual progression from 47,000 to 70,000. More than half the crimes against persons are committed by alcoholists. I have said in the Chamber that it would be easier to bring out the guillotine again and set it up in our public squares than to suppress private distilling and to limit the number of saloons. Well, the easier solution has triumphed. The guillotine is at work again and criminality increases. Why should it not as long as its source is not dried out?

“Renan was wont to say that human affairs never proceeded as wise men wished. These latter signal far in advance the disasters which are approaching. They indicate how to check them. But no one listens to the warning and then comes the crash. It is more than ten years since the Academy of Medicine foretold as the inevitable consequence of an advancing alcoholism, increasing depopulation, physical and intellectual degenerations of every sort, more and more serious injuries to the vigour and resources of the nation.

“What have we done up to the present to stay the plague?

“Private initiative has accomplished much. I have called your attention to the sad, the shameful facts. I would further in a word refer to the admirable chapter which they have added to the history of courageous private propagandas, who by pen and by word, for a quarter of a century have indicated the peril hanging over us, who have organised our temperance leagues, carried the teaching into the *faubourgs* and into the country, lavished time, money, intelligence, and heart, saved thousands of unfortunates on the edge of the abyss. We thank them all, from the most illustrious to the most humble, men in military and in civil life, members of all faiths and

of all parties; workmen, employers, writers, lawyers, physicians, and teachers. They have begun the work of salvation, and since, in the striking phrase of an ancient philosopher, the beginning is the half of the whole, since they have awakened the conscience of France to the danger which menaces France, I refuse to doubt the final victory. This victory must be taken by storm. From whom? From the public power, the government, our legislature.

"As all other great questions this terrible problem of alcoholism has not ceased to preoccupy the minds of our parliamentarians. We have constituted, in both Senate and Lower House, anti-alcoholist groups. We have prepared various bills for the suppression of small distilling, the prohibition of absinthe, the limitation of the number of drink shops. We have considered the question of a government monopoly. We have aided with all our power the Minister of War in prohibiting strong liquors in our army canteens, the Ministry of Education in organising temperance instruction in the schools.

"How is it, nevertheless, that so many well-disposed and clear-headed persons have been unable to secure the measures necessary to check the advance of this scourge,—the most urgent ones which the Academy of Medicine and the learned societies have been so long demanding? Twice, for example, at the beginning of sessions, the assemblies have suppressed private distilling and twice have they re-instituted the privilege on the eve of elections.

"Why these timidities, these delays, these retreats?

"They are explained usually on the humiliating ground of electoral fear. These parliamentarians, they tell us, do not dare to face the little country distillers who defraud the treasury of hundreds of millions annually; they fear the big brewers and distillers whose drink shops swarm in every village and city ward. I do not deny it, gentlemen. But why should so many excellent men allow themselves to be intimidated? To those of our colleagues in both chambers who hesitate to raise those prohibitions, those laws which alone can arrest the rising tide of alcohol, let me say, 'You lack confidence in democracy. You underestimate the decisive importance of a new and capital fact. The people know now the price they are paying for the artificial vigour, the tran-

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pleasure which this poison brings them, and are doing all sick do. They are calling in their fright for a scian.'

It is not our place to improvise laws here, but we have a right to say to the government that the time has come, not only to join the crusade against alcoholism, but to put it at the head, to will and to act. 'If the state,' said an Irish liberal, 'does not master the drink trade, the drink will master the state.' Could there be a more abject policy? We do not demand of the state 'cushions for a baby.' Between the paternal state which watches over the interests of every individual and the strict constructionist which will allow a whole nation to pass to the worst of all falls, there is surely place for another theory of a government's function. If the state does not feel that its rôle in society demands that it engage with all its powers in the war on alcoholism, it simply has no social mission whatever. That which is particularly noble in our time is that not only passes in which each of us and the state with us, does not emphasise more strongly the obligations of each to all in the progress of science and justice impose on civilised societies. Let us not doubt that in this instance, too, the state does its duty. You have long since called its attention to the need. The country itself is now crying out, demanding to be saved from the most terrible peril which ever threatened the life of a people. Let us redouble our efforts, gentlemen! Let us work together with an ever intenser passion for the common welfare! Victory is nigh!"

VI

Speech of Professor Thyrén in the Lower House of the Swedish Parliament, 23rd of February, 1910:

Speaker! Gentlemen!

Before I pass to the arguments for or against a general alcohol prohibition, I will indicate a few considerations which will, I think, contribute to set the subject from the first in the right perspective.

Let me assume that the question concerned some other form of narcotic enjoyment, dangerous as alcohol to society, but not interwoven into our life,—for example, opium,—and

let us suppose that it related to a distant land as China. If now this land became convinced that the use of opium signified a decided *minus* in popular physical vigour, economic power, and respect for law, and if the regent should hit upon the idea of absolutely suppressing its use, should we look on him as on an unpractical dreamer? If he actually succeeded in driving through his prohibition, should we describe him as a regardless despot, who, instead of attacking personal freedom, should have sent out some twenty thousand Mandarins to preach against the opium vice and oppose it by a campaign of education?

"Let me make a kindred comparison. Some years since I had an opportunity of coming into contact with the Young Turkish movement in Constantinople. There was in those circles at that time talk of ending the alcohol prohibition which constitutes a feature of the Moslem faith. One got the impression that the use of alcohol was looked upon as the mark of an emancipated spirit, of an authenticated free-thinker, who refused to bend to Mahomet's decree. Suppose, now, this opinion should obtain the upper hand in the reform party and the question of annulling the age-long proscription of intoxicants should press to the fore. Suppose it should be proposed to allow the opening of drink shops on the street corners of the Turkish capital, among this almost absolutely alcohol-free people, what advice should we, who know what alcohol stands for, give? Would we sympathise with these efforts to open a free way to hitherto unsuspected pleasures, to realise new sources of income for the state, to develop moral quality in the people by the gymnastic of increased temptation, or should we say, 'Keep the flood-gates closed at all hazards'?"

". . . It is clear that alcohol is one of the most divisive forces in society, I mean in its work of setting class against class. It deadens personal, and therefore social, energy, and lessens in the broad masses that habit of saving, which is so needed to soften the economic contrast a differing gift for acquisition brings about. While a few of the more cold-blooded and energetic rise, in free competition, above the general level, alcohol depresses another mass below, and is thus in social chemistry, if I may say it, the most essential element for the formation of a proletariat.

“What the significance of alcohol is in relation to imminent, or at least necessary, social reforms, is clear when we realise how highly economic these reforms are, how greatly they require money. We must bethink us what it will cost to bring about a system of workmen’s homes, old-age pensions, the multitude of small farms to keep our country people from emigrating, and all the other economic arrangements for rooting out class hatred and the evil consequences of industrialism. It is clear that we Swedes must strain every nerve to the utmost. Above all, rigid economy among all classes is necessary. But to the habit of economy the prohibition of alcohol is the first and longest, if by no means the only, step. To a general, widespread custom of saving we shall hardly come as long as alcohol is sold. If the majority of our people are to rise above the line of chronic poverty they must be emancipated from drink either through prohibition or by voluntary abstinence.

“It is striking to see how this conception of alcohol’s social significance coincides with the opinion of the masses which has come to expression in the recent prohibition *plébiscite*. This multitude of prohibition votes from the common people can only be interpreted as a cry for help. It is a sense of the need of aid in the struggle for self-preservation which calls to us from the depths. There is a saying that alcohol is the only poetry of the poor.¹ Why the only? Because it drives away all others. Who can doubt but that multitudes of men once sound and vigorous would, without alcohol, have lived a very different life, have had wholesome homes and happy marriages, have raised healthy children to an upright manhood, but now have, as the only fruit of their life, the more or less numerous memories of alcoholic sensation. The duty of the law-giver is inevitably bound to the principle of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. He must be visionary enough to see the future clear and fixed before his inner eye and he must be cool-headed enough to realise that, in the bridge which leads over from dream to a realised Utopia the end of the sale of intoxicants must be one of the main arches. And those who are blinded by the poetic sparkle of

¹“That cruel saying of Taine that alcohol is the literature of the people.” M. Joseph Relnach, Speech in the Chamber of Deputies, May 27, 1909.

wine must learn to see alcohol as a double form like that of the two-faced Janus. On the one side, indeed, the smiling wine-god of whom the poets in all ages have sung; on the other Beelzebub, head of our modern Inferno—who must be cast out at all costs, even if the wine-god has to go with him.

“But can we not, as some affirm, get rid of this Inferno with less radical measures? One thinks of institutions for the cure of alcoholists, the widespread education of the people as to the danger of alcohol!

“However necessary such measures may be they are hardly adequate. When a drunkard is ripe for cure the damage is, for the most part, already done. Treatment, to use the German proverb, is covering the well after the child has fallen in. But the chief consideration is that, with this internment, we do not touch to any extent the enormous indirect injuries which alcohol brings to society. Back of the thought of supplanting prohibition by the treatment of the alcohol-sick, lies the common confusion of the concept ‘Social question; Alcohol’ with that of ‘Social Question; Alcoholism.’ Now the last problem represents but a fraction of the first.

“So with educational effort. The work of enlightenment concerning drink is not enough. Certainly without such we would not be now discussing the possibility of a prohibition law, and unless it continues a prohibitory régime cannot be set in operation and made effectively permanent. But allow me to say here—one single open saloon mocks the united efforts of an army of teachers. In this, as in so many other cases where a morally developing method is advised instead of the removal of temptations—in the matter, for example, of evil literature and unclean cinematograph exhibitions—the saying of a certain man who was also a great teacher, should be taken to heart: ‘Don’t lay straw and fire together and then tell them not to burn.’ That teacher was Dr. Martin Luther.

“As to the economic side of the question I would repeat and underscore,—if really any given reform is calculated to make the great body of social units, not merely more thrifty, but more physically vigorous and so in every respect more valuable economically,—we do not refer to the saving in our outlay for alcoholists and their posterity in hospitals and asylums and prisons,—that reform cannot, in the long run, be held back on fiscal grounds. If citizens generally should

abandon alcohol voluntarily, they would put the state in temporary difficulty, though there would be no economic injury, rather the reverse. The state, from an economic point of view, can as little allow its human capital to be laid waste as its capital in standing timber. The old pagan Varro, in his famous book on agriculture, warns Roman landowners against utilising their high-priced slaves in malarial regions where they might die. He urges, instead, the use of 'free labourers who have no value.' From the point of view of political economy we all have value and are high-priced, even though we are not slaves.

"Nor can I, for my part, see anything insurmountable in the contention that under prohibition men will, in their desperation, seek to procure alcohol illegally, or resort to other and more dangerous intoxicants. That may indeed happen, and may have happened elsewhere, with alcoholists far gone in their vice, who are consequently hurried a new quickly to their break-up. But it is hardly likely that a new generation of alcoholists will, in this way, grow up, and in such instances the interning and treatment of drunkards can be of service. In any case the great mass of the people, even of those using alcohol daily, are not likely to be overpowered by an unappeasable desire for drinking which, with the force of a natural law, will drive them to the consumption of ether, denatured spirits, liquid shoe polish, and the like. Of that our experiences in the recent strike weeks bore clear testimony. Such phenomena would doubtless appear, but to a limited extent. On the other hand, one must always remember that the *social* alcohol question signifies in its broad lines the weaning, not of all, but of the great majority of a people from alcohol.

"The difficulties in our task, then, do not lie here. No, the really almost insurmountable difficulty is something else. The panoplied enemy is a thing, the strength of which only those who do not know men and who are not read in history, under-estimate. It is a thing to attack which requires, I almost may say, the courage of a fool. It is deep-rooted, age-long, inherited habit—something not to be confused with a physiological thirst for spirits,—habit, custom, the belief that a thing should be because it has been.

"Men constantly appeal to personal freedom, but it is the

binding thralldom of custom that stands in the way of an objective consideration of what is socially good and what is socially dangerous. Personally I belong to those who believe it fortunate that there is a strong conservative power in the mind of man, which prevents the dissipation of many generations' hard acquired experience. For this reason I hold that the slowly ripening instinct is in most cases a safer thing to follow than purely rational arguments. But there are limits to all things, among them to the value of conservatism.

"If the overwhelming majority of our people lived as they once did in the open air, if women, as formerly, were untainted with alcoholism, if the factor of venereal disease did not enter into our computation, if there were no pressing necessity for immediately lifting the general economic level in order to quiet class discords and check emigration, the alcohol question would present, perhaps, a different aspect. But under the present circumstances the legislature simply must use the means at its disposal to force popular habit into conformity with conditions at present prevailing.

"Now a resolution of the house to take up the question of prohibition for discussion may have the happy result that the general public, and even the upper classes, may become in time accustomed to the idea of this fundamental change in their habits of life. Let me weave in a bit of incident from the time of the First Consulate. In the midst of undisturbed peace a rumour kept persistently coming to the surface, to the effect that Napoleon intended to annex Genoa to France. Talleyrand, then foreign minister, rushed to the First Consul and began conferring with him as to how they might lay hands on the traitor who had revealed a state secret. 'Don't be disturbed,—I'm the offender,' came the reply. 'Can't you understand that when I have something in view more than ordinarily likely to trouble men's minds, I begin by giving them a glimpse of it at a distance, in order to accustom them to it? They gradually recognise it as possible and reasonable and, finally, as necessary and as inevitable as fate.' The tale may have perhaps its application here to-day. We may live to experience that if we now vote to take up this subject for careful consideration, in five years the policy of national prohibition may be considered possible, in ten as necessary and as inevitable as fate!

" Since I have referred to history I will allow myself a further illustration from the same source. If some one had said in John the Third's time, 'It is not sufficient to have only one outlet, Elfsborg, on the west coast. You must put every man and every penny to the task of acquiring Bobuslän, Halland, Skåne, and Blekinge, in order to be able to round out the nation's limits,' some practical man would have perhaps retorted, 'That's the talk of a dreamer who cannot distinguish between the desirable and the possible.' Or if some one in the days of Queen Christina had declared: 'This class gulf between great landowners and peasantry, which has opened and still widens, will never do. You must, with an iron hand, in some way level down these distinctions, for serfdom is making of our peasantry a race of slaves,' this thought, too, would have been judged an impossible delusion. Yet both these dreams were fulfilled when the iron hands which would not flinch set to work.

" If now some one says: 'You must start in seriously to cure the social ills which have resulted from forced economic growth. You must stop emigration, counteract the people's physical decline, bring the classes as near as possible together again, and to attain this you must, with steady hand, use the knife in the body politic, cutting away the alcohol habit,'—many will perhaps recoil before the novel proposition. We perhaps feel, more than in the earlier days, that encroachment and personal sacrifice belong only to times of crisis. But it is a question if all epochs are not times of crisis, if every time has not its difficult problems, which must be solved, if they are not to be handed down to posterity in a far more complicated form. And I allow myself another observation. If the talk of the dangers which ring about the smaller states of Europe is not more than idle phrase,—if there is in it a real warning for each of these little people to trust to its own independent resources, not merely of outer defence but of inner development, they must realise that they should not wait to follow in the wake of the great nations in such efforts for heightening self-discipline and increasing their moral and physical reserves. This lead they can take if they are unable to lead in the competition of big guns and battleships. Whether it shall be possible to do away wholly with alcohol I cannot say, but I do hold that it is necessary if the race is to be kept

from sinking, and if our social problems are to find anything like a fundamental solution."

VII

"Ethic and Alcoholism": A lecture¹ by Professor T. G. Masaryk of the University of Prague:

"This objection is often raised to the ethical condemnation of alcoholism: 'Yes, but what does the little wine or beer a man drinks amount to anyway, or what is the harm if some do get a little over-gay? You anti-alcoholists are too pessimistic.' This remonstrance I heard in the railway *coupé* on my way here to Dantzig.

"I come from an alcohol-drenched part of Moravia, the Moravian Wallachei. Any one who has had an opportunity of observing the workings of mass-alcoholism as it obtains there, will understand how to judge such excuses, such palliations. The question is not of objects,—wine, beer, spirits,—but of the drinking subject, of the whole psychic habit of the drinker. Drinking or not drinking signifies to-day a decisive choice between two wholly different ways of looking at life. Alcoholism stands for a chronic process of degeneration of the whole interior life, and represents, obviously, a sub-ethical, un-ethical and anti-ethical state of individual and of society.

"We demand energy of men to-day. We wish to be and to have men of strong wills. In earlier days this was not so. Diligence and endurance and especially obedience and belief, i.e., belief in others, in the leading few, were required and preached. But the modern man must determine his own course, must control himself and assist in the systematic transformation of our complicated social life. Courage and initiative,—these are the watchwords of the reform-hungry present. Self-determination and self-control are the great demands of the modern ethic and by this ethic alcoholism is judged and condemned. For it weakens, superficialises, and deteriorates the power of apprehension, undermines the capacity for thinking, endangers the activities of the fancy by

¹ Somewhat compressed.

stimulating a bizarre and indistinct phantasmagoria, weakens will and sense of accountability.

"The modern ethic requires of every man that he take up a distinct position in relation to all questions of progress. For this he must have clear head and clean mind. He must be clear as to means for the realisation of plans for the future. He must reckon, calculate, prepare.

"Progressive ethics demands of the modern man a higher state of mind; alcoholism degrades the whole man; it is hostile to progress, retrogressive. The drinker is ethically indifferent, the greatest of Philistines and reactionaries. He lives in the unreal and distorted world of alcohol-Utopia. The drinker deceives himself; he procures for himself by material means a false world, a false future. Alcoholism stands for superstition and illusion. If a man is what he eats (*ist was er isst*), —he believes what he drinks.

"The modern ethic holds love of neighbour to be the root of all moral duties. Love of neighbour means labour for one's neighbour. We do not ask of the modern man sentimental philanthropy but the consciousness of responsibility for the alleviation of physical and intellectual need. But alcoholism weakens sympathy for fellowmen, weakens the will to work, weakens belief and confidence in man's worth. For an active love to one's neighbour and labour for him, a clean heart and clear head are also necessary.

"Love of and work for one's neighbour require, in the case under discussion, the example of abstinence. Example against example! Through the example of drinking are most drinkers seduced to drinking. No man has a natural craving for alcohol poison. Especially should the educated give the example. In the present stage of our scientific knowledge about alcohol, a physician, teacher, or educator who tolerates drinking commits a crime. It is incumbent on the educated and leading circles to destroy the alcohol superstition, theoretically by enlightenment of the people, and practically by abstinence.

"Drink damages the relations of man to woman. These are coarsened and degraded. The old Austrian saying is that when Bacchus fires, Venus sits behind the stove. The modern investigation indubitably teaches that drinking corrupts the sex life of our day. Alcoholism and prostitution

are the chief factors in the degeneration of nations. The efforts for the regeneration of the human race on the part of the most important thinkers from Rousseau to Wagner, Nietzsche, and Dostojewsky will be finally turned into practical channels by the anti-alcohol movement. This movement has produced an extraordinary literature concerning the phenomena of degeneration, which from the moral point of view we are peremptorily called on to consider. Even moderate drinking of the parent, if continued, is paid for by the child. The heritage from grosser alcoholism is naturally the more dangerous. 'Honour thy father and mother.' Certainly! But to-day we must add,—'guard and respect the soul of thy child.'

"It is the duty of every thoughtful man to co-operate actively in the regeneration of his people. This he can best do by first working on himself, his family, his children. The important thing is not outer but inner politics. Self-education, self-reformation, self-renewal—all these summon to the removal of the injuries occasioned by alcoholism. There are unsuspected colonies to be won right among us: a whole world to conquer. Our knowledge of the biological rise and decline of societies warns all races and states to substitute for an external politic of force an intensive culture politic.

"The ethic and religion which will tolerate alcoholism is the ethic and religion of death. For not only is alcoholism the cause of numerous diseases: it leads directly and indirectly to ruin. The cost of alcohol in human life far exceeds that of war and the victims of alcoholism do not die out. They drag miserably through a sick life and transmit their decay to following generations. Alcohol is the great cause of neurasthenia and brain troubles. It is the chief cause of suicide,—of which the frightful number of 60,000 yearly in Europe, constitutes the worst impeachment of our culture. We, in Austria, lay out as much on it as our whole national expenses amount to. We complain of the cost of militarism and spend three times as much on alcohol. In Germany one-third of the expenditure for food goes for this unnecessary, injurious, corrupting drink.

"An extremely learned physician once objected to me that the question of drinking was a petty one and artificially emphasised as a life problem. The reply is obvious. Drinking

and eating,—what and how much,—constitute actually one of the weightiest of scientific and life problems. Science has become science in so far as it has learned to concern itself with the commonplace. As long as chemistry aimed to create gold it remained mystic alchemy; when it turned its attention to fire, air, water, fertilisers, it became scientific chemistry. And so in biology and medicine. Men have first sought out the singular and the striking. Only after many digressions into the mythical have they come around to the ordinary. Here is just the essence of democracy in science. We no longer, in medicine, study the costly and rare medicaments, but observe and investigate before all the digestion, the nutritious value of various elements. In this way the old mythical medicine is transformed more and more to scientific hygiene and prophylaxis. After a long detour it has arrived finally to ethics, with which it was originally bound by Hippocrates. The hygienic manner of life is the ethical one.

“In this sense the knowledge of biology and hygiene and especially of the biology and hygiene of alcoholism must be brought to ethically practical results. Without an ethical decision the weightiest hygienic question cannot be solved. The alcohol biology tells us that life is shortened by drinking, but the drinker may reply: ‘I care not how long I live provided I have my pleasure.’ The combat against alcoholism has to do essentially with the moral decision for one of two ways of estimating life; it represents the war on ethical and social indifference.

“From this point of view the abstinence movement has its great significance and justification. It belongs to the questions to be treated *sub specie æternitatis* for those who indeed wish to think and act *sub specie æternitatis*. It is not merely a concern of mechanical abstinence but of the progress of mankind to a higher development and to higher ideals.”

VIII

“Alcohol and Art.” Lecture¹ by Professor Peter Behrens, Director of the Düsseldorf Art School, in the Great Hall of the *Künstlerverein*, Bremen:

“We have come to Bremen in order to push forward, with all our powers and with strong convictions, a cause which we

¹ Somewhat compressed.

believe to be one of the fundamentals of a longed-for new civilisation. The relations between the anti-alcohol movement and the efforts for a higher culture are very close. Indeed, for our age, there is no single thing of greater importance for the further development of the race, nothing of approximately so great social weight as abstinence from alcoholic drink.

"The temperance movement has further its own aesthetic. It is some years since I first became acquainted with this movement in my reading. The deeply significant studies of our German *savants*—Moebius, Kraepelin, Smith, Delbrueck, to name but a few—convinced me intellectually. But I must confess that it was the theoretical structure that impressed me. I had not as yet any experimental knowledge of the value of abstinence. I did not know the delight which comes from following the new way of living. Gradually, however, as I continued abstaining, life appeared to me more even, quieter, and clearer. Whereas before, periods of confidence were followed by hours of doubt and weariness, now the creative activity was more evenly present. Artistic intuitions were more regular, more reliable. Suggestive thoughts showed themselves more valuable and more practicable. They came to me as if critically ordered and chosen. These intuitions had more of permanency. They were of the nature of a true artistic exaltation, an exaltation far more delightful than that forced state of feeling brought about by stimulants.

"But this feeling of an overflow of power and of fancy in the service of artistic activity, was carried into other relations of life. The balance of spirit attained gave to everyday life inner values. Optimistic ways of thinking conquered all doubt. I had won a passion for the new way of living and saw with enthusiasm a life task before me as co-worker in the mission of raising humanity.

"It has been proved by Kraepelin that intellectual activity is lowered by the use of alcohol and that critical capacity is most of all affected.

"Now a serious art arises not alone out of good suggestions and fanciful imaginings, although these lie at the bottom of it. Neither is technical ability, though constituting a valuable factor, the chief thing. That which makes art an imperishable witness of its day and a possession for all time is the intellectual depth, the conscious criticism by the artist himself of his

work when creating. This gives harmony and order which make the artist master of his fancy. That artist alone can accomplish anything great who stands objectively over and above his work.

"If it should be that after years of sleep our age is about to waken to a new Renaissance in all directions, we must not be satisfied that a few artists should produce effective things. The whole artistic level should be raised. Art should be not merely for the artists, the critics, and their friends, but for the whole people. Then first shall we be able to speak of a blossoming æsthetic culture.

"As abstinence helps the creative mind to higher production, so is it that which will bring to those who enjoy artworks a deepened sensitiveness. It is the unconscious critical attitude towards works of art on the part of beholders which strengthens the love of the beautiful and the dislike of the ugly. The more the critical instinct is developed by practice and by abstinence,—the more, through abstinence, the mind turns from the superficial to deeper things,—so much the more will those who enjoy artistic things win understanding for the profound revelations which great creative souls have had. And not only will they look with reverence on the masterpieces of human genius, but they will have as well a deeper repulsion from the ugly in everyday life. Their craving after beauty will tend to elevate life and the needs of life; it will demand that in all the relations of life the beautiful shall be regarded as an essential thing. Men of this purified way of looking at things will take to themselves personally the lesson. They will be more careful of their own bodies, so that perhaps, in the near future, it will be considered as disgraceful to be physically undeveloped as uncultivated intellectually.

"To reach this ideal there is one condition precedent. Physical and intellectual health must be transmitted unaffected by the insidious and most harmful of poisons. One of the greatest tasks of the present generation is to prepare the way for the fulfilment of this condition.

"To all those on whose oppressed minds there works a strong desire for better things, whose spirits can look beyond the traditional boundaries, whose wills revolt against the conventions of 'the usual'—to all these I cry—'Line up in

front that we may cast back the enemy. You are the ones to show what delights that life affords, which is governed by intellectualised and refined ideals.'

"It is precisely the artists, the sensitive natures, the leaders in the new knowledge, the investigators, the creative minds in all territories, who should bring in the new day. They are indeed the ones whom alcohol most threatens, these *Herzsensibilen*, as August Smith calls them, the men with the artistic temperaments. 'It is among the men of genius,' declares this great investigator, 'that the ravages of alcohol are most terrible.' Rarely do such natures escape the consequences of drink,—however family and contemporaries may seek to explain in other ways their downfall.

"It is just such leaders in civilisation who should be spared to us in the fulness of their creative powers. If the adversary alcohol is entirely overcome, we can expect from them the highest accomplishments and for ourselves most exquisite delights. They would prove that abstinence from alcohol does not favour but combats Philistinism, that it is stupidity, and that alone, which drives men down the dull alcohol flood, while abstinence lifts us to the open heights.

"Abstinence increases not only powers of work, but capacity for enjoyment as well. It is the artists above all who, as a company of elect spirits, are called in Dionysiac freedom to drain the joys of life. They will raise new symbols, preach new values. From them new social forms will arise and a race happy in pure being will come into being. So much towards the chapter—Art and Alcohol!"

IX

From "The Sources of Degeneration," a lecture delivered February 18, 1910, before the *Arbeiterbund* in Basel, by Dr. G. von Bunge, Professor in the University of Basel:

"Medical science in the last century has done an immense deal for our protection against acute sicknesses. Typhus, cholera, small-pox, the plague, which once devastated whole cities and countries, occur now only in light form and claim few victims. But for our protection from chronic sicknesses, the long-enduring, incurable, inherited maladies, from which

men suffer a thousandfold more than from acute ones, little or nothing has yet been accomplished.

"Just consider, for example, the state of things here in our city of Basel. Every sixth man dies of tuberculosis; every tenth of cancer with horrible sufferings; every ninth passes out of life a drunkard, leaving behind a degenerated posterity. Half of our children have rickets, half of our young men are incapable of doing their military service, four-fifths of the women are unable to nurse their children. Then think of the army of neurasthenics, from those with relatively slight nervousness and hysteria to the genuinely frantic and imbecile. Think of our overflowing madhouse. Recall all the symptoms of race degeneration which lie on the surface, plainly visible to the most superficial observer. Think, for example, of the horrible state of our people's teeth. We are actually rotting alive.

"Now I do not contend that alcohol is the only cause of race degeneration, of tuberculosis, neurasthenia, caries. There are of course many others. But I do assert that it is a chief cause, the effects of which are clearly established, a cause which we can immediately prohibit and abolish. Rid ourselves of this factor of degeneration and we shall be able more successfully to deal with others. To recommend moderation will not help. The spring and source of excess is so-called moderate use. So long as this endures we shall have drunkenness, sickness, madness, crime.

"Some years ago a question was sent to all the physicians in Basel, asking them what they thought of giving alcoholics to children. They all condemned the practice on the ground that this poison is especially dangerous to the tender, growing organism. But they forgot to add that the youngest and tenderest organism is that of the germ-cell itself. They forgot to draw the inevitable conclusion that no one should more strictly abstain from drinking than grown persons in the years in which children may be born to them. Some of the physicians asked, fixed a period of abstinence, till twelve years of age or till fourteen. This amounts to saying: 'The original germ-cell may be poisoned with alcohol. Then the young creature may be poisoned for nine months in getting its nourishment from the blood of a drinking mother. But after birth, and until twelve years of age, this poison should be

denied the child. At twelve he can again begin to absorb it.'

"For a thinking man the thing is simple enough. All should avoid alcoholic poison—the children because it is especially injurious to the youthful organism; grown persons because it is even more injurious to the germ-cell; the aged as an example to others. Away then with this poison from our entire society!

"A common test in insane asylums to determine mental conditions is that of handing to a patient a dipper with which to bale out a tub into which water is constantly running. A normal person will turn the tap before he begins. An imbecile will continue baling while the water still flows.

"All those who attempt to destroy an evil without regard to its cause act as these imbeciles.

"As imbeciles, our officials and governors proceed, who set apart ever greater sums for asylums and hospitals but will do nothing to prevent madness and sickness.

"As imbeciles the charity conferences, the philanthropic societies, which continually get together moneys for epileptic homes, *sanatoria* for consumptives and for the cure of alcoholists, polyclinics for free dentistry, etc., but who will not proceed against the sources of decay of teeth, of consumption of the lungs, of epilepsy, drunkenness, and all the rest.

"The poor boards, too, act as imbeciles, which gather alms and distribute them, but take no steps to prevent poverty. They bale and bale but never turn the faucet.

"As imbeciles, the judges, who continue punishing criminals without attacking our drink customs, the chief spring of crime.

"As imbeciles, the teachers, who complain that, from year to year, more and more stupid children are sent to the schools, who demand ever new appropriations for special classes for the weak-minded, and yet themselves do nothing to hinder this deadening of minds with alcohol.

"As imbeciles, the athletes who train young people in *Turnvereine*, and yet themselves countenance drinking customs which increase to a frightful degree the number of flaccid and weak men.

"As imbeciles, the Socialists who aim at establishing a Socialist state, but meanwhile allow the putrifying and crippling of men to go on. They propose to make us happy and all the while will not shut off the great source of sorrow. Supposing

their goal attained, land nationalised, the state the only capitalist, profits distributed to those alone who really earn them, they would still have these daily increasing huge armies of weak and incapables. They would still have overcrowded hospitals, prisons, and insane asylums. Everywhere would meet us sick and miserable ones, the mere sight of whom would destroy all satisfaction in life for humane men, real socialists. For this reason it should be understood that the prevention of these chronic and inherited sufferings is weightier and more pressing than all other social tasks.

"I repeat it. To dry up the springs of race degeneration, of which alcohol is a chief one, is a problem the solution of which admits of less delay than any other."

X

From "*Alkoholvergiftung und Degeneration*," by Professor Dr. von Bunge:

"Think of the madness of the whole process. Yearly, giant masses of our most valuable nutritive substances, grains, fruits, berries, are thrown to these yeast fungi to devour. A tenth of the working force of civilised peoples is devoted to this business. The fungi devour this best and what they leave, their poisonous excreta, is collected in vast quantities, stored in bottles and barrels, sent into all countries, distributed among all men. And now, day after day, all the organs and tissues of the human body are flooded with this poison, even those which secrete the germ cells, and so the universal weakening is carried down into all succeeding generations.

"With half measures we can accomplish nothing. Only the most radical means promise any success whatever. Our aim is the total prohibition of the production and trade in all alcoholic drinks.

"Our real, our chief enemy, is the giant capital which is laid down in the brewing, distilling, and liquor-selling trades. If prejudices still rule among us it is because this capital controls, directly or indirectly, the whole press, and does not allow proper information to get to the people. A systematic, insidious seduction is practised by the alcohol interests, by the brewery shareholders. Look at the beer palaces which start out of the earth like mushrooms. See them at night

with their electric lights, the sound of full orchestras, their attractions of all sorts,—theatricals, concerts, *danseuses*, singers, acrobats, jugglers. Think, too, of all the little tingle-tangles out to the extreme suburbs, which draw in men at night, as the lantern the moth, by the elementary powers of chemotaxis and heliotropismus. And this seduction goes on not only in free time of evenings. No, this systematic, cunning seduction follows the most industrious workmen from early morn to evening. Bottled beer is brought into the workshop, factory, and building-places. It is constantly thrust under the nose of the tired and thirsty labourer. How can he resist? And after he has swallowed this stockholders' suds he becomes its slave and is henceforth pitilessly exploited. The brewery shareholders are the worst criminals. They are the ones who systematically mislead, exploit, poison, and destroy the whole people with children and children's children.

“Such horrors as a great modern joint-stock brewery perpetrates are unrivalled in the whole world's history. Men in past centuries were made chattel slaves. But the slaves kept their health. Men have been killed by thousands. But the children of the murdered remained strong. Now they make slaves of them and murder them at the same time. They kill them with their children and children's children. They kill them slowly; they torture them slowly to death.”

XI

The German Emperor's speech (Nov. 21, 1910) at the dedication of the new Naval Academy at Mürvik ran as follows:

“Now I will give you a little warning, in passing, on a question which lies very much on my heart for my nation. This is the question of alcohol and drinking.

“I know very well that the love of drink is an old heritage of the Germans. Henceforth, however, we must free ourselves in every direction from this evil by self-discipline. I can assure you that, in the twenty-two years of my reign, I have experienced that the greatest number of offences which have been laid before me for consideration—nine-tenths of them—can be traced to alcohol. Formerly it was considered extremely smart and dashing among young people to take and carry a

great quantity (of drink). When I was a young officer I had opportunities of seeing examples of this, though without myself taking part. These are old views, suited for the Thirty Years' War, but not for to-day. Wholly apart from other consequences, which I need not further dilate on to you, there is a point connected with your future calling to which I would especially direct your attention. As you will yourselves observe in the course of your time on board, the service in my navy has reached a degree of strain which can hardly be surpassed. To be able to endure this enormous pressure in time of peace without wearing out, so that you may be fresh when a serious call comes, is your duty. The next war, the next naval encounter, will require of you sound nerves. These are undermined by alcohol, endangered, from youth up, by its use. You will later have opportunity to see the marine targets and the action of modern guns on ships, and will be able, therefore, to infer the conditions in battle. You will see horrible devastation and all kinds of pictures. Then the word will be, strong nerves and cool heads. The nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner! And that, gentlemen, should be you! And the crews should be given a good example, for that works most powerfully among men. Consequently I expect of you in the Marine Academy, as on board ship, while in all your comradeship you are not interfered with, yet among yourselves, that you attend to it, and that it be seen to, that the use of alcohol be not considered one of your privileges. Already Good Templar lodges or Blue Cross Unions have been projected or formed in my navy. Individual officers and some hundreds of men have joined them. I hope you will do all you can to encourage the men to enter. I need only to point to the example of the English navy, where 20,000 men and officers have entered (temperance organisations) to the great profit of the service. It is a question of the future for our navy and people. If you educate the people to give up alcohol I shall have sound and sensible subjects. It is a great coming question, for when the men pass out of the service they will bring these ideas to the country at large. If you stand for these principles my people will be raised morally. This is a work in which I beg you to participate."

XII

THE MAINE APPEAL OF 1911

THE most brilliantly signed document that ever came into the United States was, with little doubt, the International Appeal of 1911 in behalf of the threatened Maine Prohibition Law. European scientists who would not have stepped out of their laboratories to learn the result of an American Presidential election, willingly lent their names to the movement in defence of this historic social-hygienic landmark. In spite of the great importance of many of the signatures, it was impossible, save in two or three exceptional cases, to get any notice of this document into American papers.¹

The declaration was, in part, as follows:

"The undersigned learn with lively regret that efforts on the part of the alcohol capital are being made to overthrow the prohibition law of the State of Maine. They would give expression to the hope that the people of Maine may stand together for the defence and development of this law, and that their efforts in the coming struggle may be crowned with complete success."

From among the names attached we select the following:

M. le Dr. Legrain, General Director of the Insane Asylums of Paris.

Prof. Dr. Bleuler, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Zurich.

Judge Otto Lang, Socialist Candidate for the Supreme Court of Switzerland.

Dr. Klaus Hansen, *Doyen* of the medical profession in Norway.

Prof. Friedrich Reinitzer, Rector of the Royal Polytechnic, Graz, Austria.

Prof. Dr. Rosenberg, of the University of Utrecht, Holland.

Prof. Dr. Aschaffenberg, Professor of Psychiatry in the *Akademie für Praktische Medizin*, Cologne.

Prof. Dr. Kraepelin, Director for the Clinic of Psychiatry of the University of Munich.

¹The writer carried it personally to the most fastidious and most "cultivated" of the Boston dailies—and, for his temerity, was turned away in an incredibly insulting fashion by the editor-in-chief. It is not for nothing that this journal's advertising pages display the emblematic words,—“Harvard Beer,—Pure.”

- Prof. Dr. Masaryk, Professor of Philosophy, University of Prague.
- Judge Bauer of Munich.
- Prof. Dr. H. Westergaard, of the University of Copenhagen, first European authority in the field of statistics.
- Hon. Lars Abrahamsen, Norwegian Cabinet Minister.
- Hon. Sven Aarrestad, Minister of Agriculture, Norway.
- Victor Delfino, M.S.A., Buenos Ayres.
- The Right Rev., the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
- The Hon., the Marquis of Normanby.
- The Dowager Countess of Carlisle.
- Prof. Dr. Henschen, Professor of Internal Medicine, Stockholm.
- The Union of Swedish Temperance Organisations representing 500,000 members through the Hon. Oscar Eklund, M.P., President, and Mr. A. Björkman, Secretary.
- M. H. D. Bedford, M.A., Lecturer in Political Economy, Otago University, New Zealand.
- The Hon. George E. Forster, Minister of Commerce, Toronto, Canada.
- Prof. Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford University.
- Philip Snowden, M.P., Chairman of the Independent Labour Party.
- Dr. Adolph Meyer, Professor in Psychiatry in Johns Hopkins University.
- Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago.
- H. H. Goddard, Psychologist, Vineland, N. J.
- Prof. Dr. Frey Svenson, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Upsala, Sweden.
- Baron Hermelin, Motala, Sweden.
- The Hon. George Fowlds, Minister of Education, New Zealand.
- The Hon. P. E. Svinhufvud, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament.
- Student Abstinent Leagues in the Universities of Halle, Jena, Prague, Heidelberg, Munich, Lausanne, Basel, Zurich, and Copenhagen.
- The General Society of Catholic Abstinent Students of Switzerland, 211 members.
- Prof. Maria Perez Rodriguez, of the University of Madrid.

- Dr. Ernest de Craene, *Médecin légiste* of the University of Paris.
- Dr. de Vacleroy, Professor at the Military School, Brussels.
- Dr. E. Santschy, Kairouan, Tunis.
- Prof. Dr. Mahaim, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Lausanne.
- Dr. med. R. Vogt, Docent in Psychiatry in the University of Christiania.
- Dr. H. Blocher, Socialist Secretary of State for the Canton Basel.
- Dr. med. M. G. Popowie, Belgrade, Servia.
- Prof. Dr. August Forel, former Professor in the University of Zurich.
- Dr. M. de Cristoforis, Scientist, Member of the Italian Senate from the Reala.
- Dr. med. S. von Nakhimoff, Moscow.
- Dr. N. von Glinka, Moscow.
- Prof. Dr. Vlavianos, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Athens.
- Prof. Dr. Max Kassowitz, of the University of Vienna, the first European authority on children's diseases.
- Prof. Dr. August von Froriep, Director of the Anatomical Institute, Tuebingen.
- Prof. Dr. A. Fick, of the University of Zurich.
- Dr. Émile Vandervelde, Professor of Law in the New University, Brussels, Leader of the Belgian Social Democracy.
- Dr. med. R. Froelich, of the General Hospital, Vienna, Socialist.
- Hofrat Prof. Dr. A. Weichselbaum, Rector of the University of Vienna, the leading anatomist of the world.
- Dr. med. M. Hinbode, Director of the Government Laboratory of Dietetics, Copenhagen.
- Prof. Dr. Leimbach, Heidelberg.
- Prof. Dr. von Bunge, Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Basel.
- Prof. Dr. Martin Hartmann, Leipzig.
- Dr. med. Paolo Amaldi, Director of the Insane Asylum, Florence, Socialist.
- Dr. Alessandro Schiavi, Socialist leader of Milan, sociological expert.

- Dr. med. E. Bertholet, Laureate of the University of Lausanne.
- Mlle. Marguerite de Lavaleye, daughter of the famous Belgian economist.
- Sir Bhalehandra Krishna, Bombay, India.
- Dr. John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.
- Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-General United States Army.
- The Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General.
- Sir Edward Fithian, Knt., Secretary of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.
- Baron Rowallan of Rowallan.
- The Lord Bishop of Tasmania.
- Oscar Tokio, M.P., President of the Socialist Group in the Finnish Parliament.
- H. C. Chancellor, M.P., President of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values.
- The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke (a daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild).
- Dr. Joakin Leite Junior, Attorney, Coimbra, Portugal.
- The Entire Directorate of the *Kreuzbund*, League of German Catholic Abstainers.
- Mr. Raymond Robins, Social Worker, Chicago.
- Prof. J. J. McCook, Trinity College, Hartford.
- Brigadier-General A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., Commander of the Peking Relief Expedition of 1900.
- The Hon. Leopoldo Canei, M.C., Havana, Cuba.
- Prof. Dr. G. Kabrhel, Director of the Hygienic Institute, University of Prague.
- The Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan.
- Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.
- Dr. M. A. Rosanoff, Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Clark University.
- The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston.
- Twenty-two organisations representing 170,000 Danish Prohibitionists.
- Arthur Henderson, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the British Labour Party.
- Prof. Dr. Curt Wallis, the Carolinska (Medical) Institute, Stockholm.

- Prof. Dr. Santesson, Professor of Pharmacology in Stockholm.
- The Hon. A. E. Soloman, Attorney-General of Tasmania.
- Mr. John Mitchell, Labour Leader.
- Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., His Majesty's Lieutenant, Queens County, Ireland.
- Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas.
- Frederick Dent Grant, Major-General United States Army.
- Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology, Cambridge University.
- The Dean of Carlisle, Chaplain to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria.
- Thirteen Dutch Anti-Alcohol Societies with 36,000 members.
- Dr. T. Laitinen, Director of the Medical Department, University of Helsingfors.
- Dr. Jacques Loeb, Head of the Department of Experimental Biology in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
- Dr. E. T. Devine, Editor of *The Survey*.
- The Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator in the Dominion Parliament, Ottawa.
- Messrs. Russen, Payne, Lee, Best, Rattle, Hope, Loone, and Solomon, members of the Legislature of Tasmania.
- Prof. Drs. Krohn, Saininen, and Voionmaa of the University of Helsingfors.
- Dr. David Starr Jordan, President, and eight professors of Leland Stanford University.
- The Hon. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
- Prof. Rendel Harris, of the University of Cambridge.
- The *Allgemeiner Deutscher Zentral Verband zur Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus*, representing 34 organisations and 100,000 members.
- Provost F. Petersen, Representative of the Faroes Islands in the Danish Parliament.
- Mr. Adolph Schauer of the Government Insurance Department, Prague.
- Messrs. Poole, Hanan, Taylor, Luke, Thomson, McLaren, Malcolm, McLuke, Paul, Cartwright, and Barr, members of the New Zealand Parliament.
- Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Labrador.
- Dr. Strong, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, and thirteen professors.

- Dr. F. G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institute, Chemist.
Mr. John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labour.
The Right Hon. Th. Burt, M.P., ex-Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade and Member of the Privy Council.
Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.S.
The Hon. Lady Emmott, Barlow.
The Swedish Socialist Order *Verdandi*, with 21,000 members.
Raimundo Cabrera, Editor of *El Tiempo*, Havana, Cuba.
Dr. Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin.
Dr. Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota.
The Rev. Dr. Leigh, Dean of Hereford.
Mr. Eemeli Kunnas, President of the Finnish *Raittiuden Ystävät*, with 27,000 members.
Dr. Prince A. Morrow, President of the Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, New York.
Mr. Edwin Ginn, President of the World's Peace Foundation.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Th. Whittaker, M.P., Member of the Privy Council.
Dr. August Hoeh, Professor of Psychiatry in Cornell Medical School.
The Rev. Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durham.
Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., M.P., ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow.
Sir William Markby, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Dr. med. Kaarlo Taskinen, President of the Finnish Students' Abstinence Society, with 8,000 members.
Kapitän-leutenant Hans Paasche, Charlottenburg.
Dr. Jens Warming, Dozent in the University of Copenhagen.
Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League.
Prof. W. T. Brewster, Provost of Barnard College.
Sir John Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Labour Leader.
The Dean of Jersey, Channel Islands.
Dr. Irving Fisher, Professor in Political Economy, Yale University, and Chairman of the National Health Conservation Committee.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Writer and Suffragist.

- Prof. Robert K. Duncan, Director of Industrial Research in the University of Pittsburg.
- Prof. Dr. R. Hercood, of the International Anti-alcohol Bureau, Lausanne.
- José Monjilet Miralet, Mayor of Tales, Spain.
- Dr. Henry J. Berkeley, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University.
- Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
- H. J. Wilson, M.P., of the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic.
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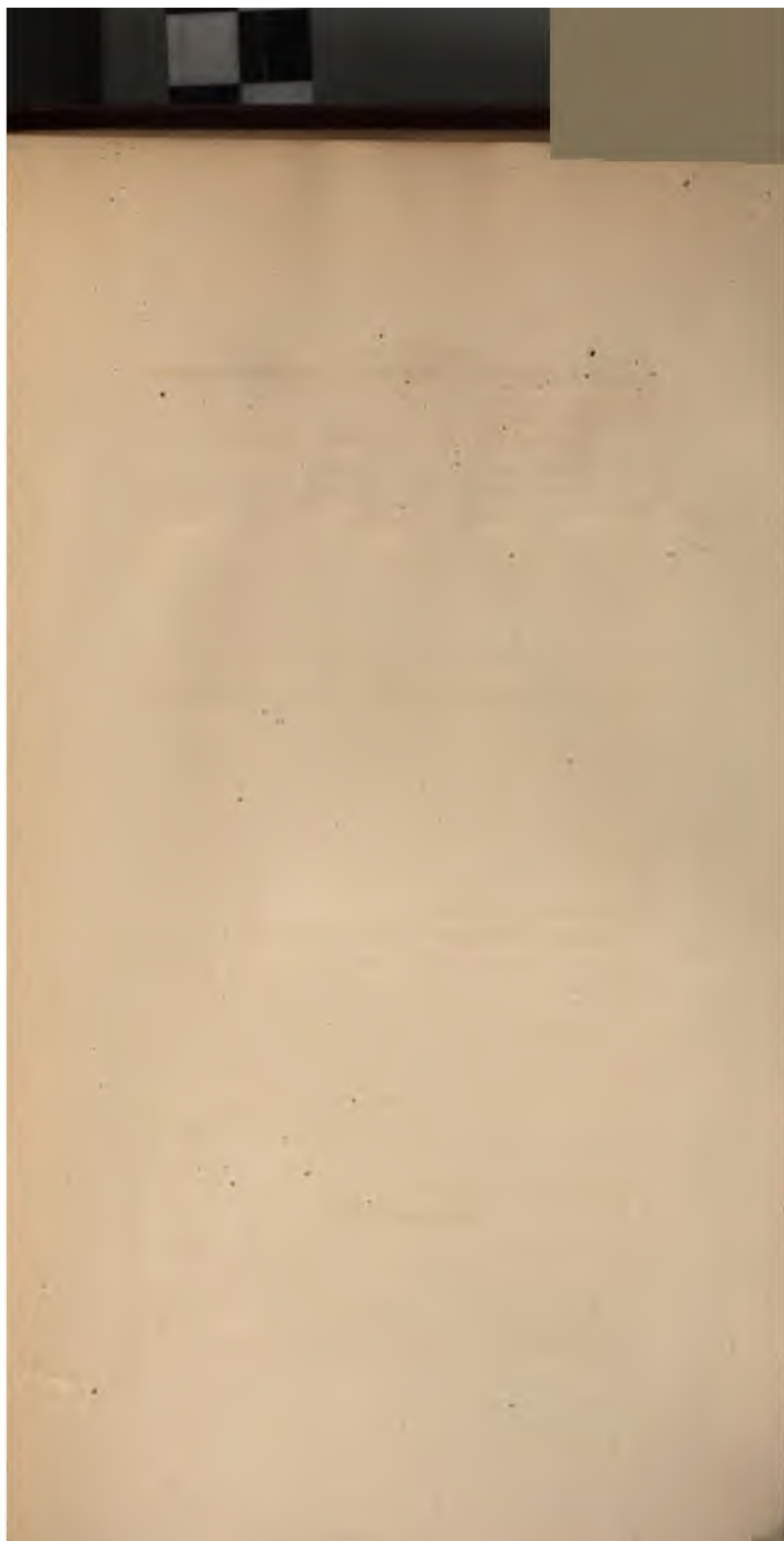
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